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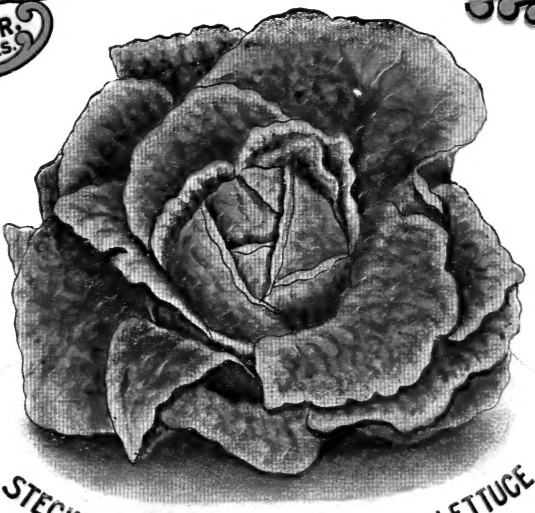
STECKLER'S SEEDS



STECKLER'S SPECIAL WHITE WINTER LETTUCE

1913

PRICE LIST OF RURAL BOOKS.

VEGETABLES.		Postage
Canning and Preserving	$ 75	4c
New Rhubarb Culture	75	6c
Gardening for Profit	1 65	12c
Truck Farming in the South	1 10	10c
Cabbage and Cauliflower	60	6c
Celery for Profit	25	2c
Asparagus Culture	75	5c
Left Overs Made Palatable	1 25	12c
Tomato Culture	60	6c
Gardening for Young and Old	1 10	7c
Vegetable Home Gardening	1 00	9c
New Onion Culture	60	6c
A. B. C. of Potato Culture	80	5c
Mushrooms (How to Grow Them)	1 10	7c
Tobacco Culture	35	3c
Sweet Potatoes	50	5c
Our Farm of Four Acres	60	4c
American Standard of Perfection for Gardening and Poultry	2 25	13c
*Farmer's Cyclopedia of Agriculture	4 75	
*Bailey's Encyclopedia, 4 vols	20 00	

*By Express or Freight.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS.		
Broom Corn and Broom	$ 75	4c
Clovers, and How to Grow Them	1 25	12c
Farmer's Book on Grasses	60	4c
Alfalfa	75	6c
Peanut Plant, Its Cultivation	1 00	3c
Ginseng	60	6c
Forage Crops	1 00	10c

INSECTICIDES, MANURES, ETC.		
The Spraying of Plants	$1 25	10c
Insects and Insecticides	1 65	12c
Tile Drainage	40	3c
Bommer's Method of Making Manure	40	2c
Fungi and Fungicides	1 10	7c

FRUITS.		Postage
Peach Culture	$1 50	8c
Plums and Plum Culture	1 75	13c
Charlton's Grape Growers Guide	85	8c
Strawberry Culture	50	3c
The Nut Culturist	2 25	10c
Small Fruit Culturist	1 15	10c
Bush Fruits	1 65	12c
California Fruits	2 75	15c
Citrus Fruits and Their Culture	2 75	20c

FLOWER GARDEN.		
Practical Floriculture	$1 65	10c
Ferns and How to Grow them	1 35	6c
The Rose, Its Cultivation, Etc	2 00	7c
The Beautiful Flower Garden	50	5c
The Chrysanthemum	55	6c

POULTRY AND ANIMALS.		
Animal Breeding	$2 50	15c
A. B. C. of Bee Culture	1 50	20c
Canary Birds, a complete guide	50	2c
Diseases of Dogs	1 00	7c
New Egg Farm	1 50	7c
Duck Culture	50	5c
Broilers for Profit	65	3c
Profitable Dairying	80	8c
Profits in Poultry	1 15	12c
Squabs and Broilers	50	5c
Squabs for Profit	55	5c
Making Poultry Pay	1 00	8c
Diseases of Poultry	1 00	7c
Vicious Horses	50	7c
Management of Rabbits	75	8c
Conkey's Stock Book	1 00	4c

HOGS, ETC.		
Harris, On the Pig	$1 10	10c
Home Pork Making	65	5c
Diseases of Swine	85	8c

HORSERADISH CULTIVATION—Make up the ground as you would for strawberry plants, except that the rows are 3 feet apart; that is, the furrows are drawn 3 feet apart; put in a liberal dose of commercial fertilizer (a broadcast of good stable manure previous to this is very beneficial) then turn a double with a marker, scraping the top of the row off level, then put the sets in as nearly straight as possible, the sharpened end down, setting them about 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. This way about 10,000 sets are used to plant an acre. After it comes up the horseradish is cultivated as are most other crops; it is very easily grown, as it soon covers the ground so that the weeds will not grow in it. Horseradish Sets, 20c per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

CHIVES OR GERMAN SCHNITTLAUCH—One of the finest and most delicate of the entire Onion family. Much more delicate in flavor than Shallots or Pearl Leek. The tops, the only part used, are used for seasoning Salads, Cream Cheese, etc. This plant is of an easy culture, but requires partly shade during the summer, and high soil. Price, 15c per bunch.

RHUBARB ROOTS—20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

During the proper season we will have all varieties of vegetable plants on hand suitable for our climate, and will be prepared to fill orders on the shortest notice providing the weather permits.

Due to the very poor condition in which vegetable plants reach destination in early fall, it is useless to ship them until the weather cools, which is after the 15th of October. Any plants shipped prior to this date will be shipped entirely at purchaser's risk.

	Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
Artichoke plants, Genuine Globe	50	$2 00	$15 00
Cabbage plants of all seasonable varieties	10	60	4 50
Cauliflower of all seasonable varieties	20	1 00	7 50
Leeks, leading varieties	10	40	3 50
Celery plants, leading varieties	15	75	6 50
Egg plants, New Orleans Market	20	1 25	8 00
Pepper plants, all varieties	20	1 00	7 50
Tomato plants, leading varieties	15	75	6 50
Beet plants, leading varieties	10	40	3 50
Lettuce plants, leading varieties	10	40	3 00
Kohlrabi, White Vienna	10	40	3 50
Creole and Bermuda Onion plants	10	25	2 50
Brussels Sprouts	20	1 00	7 50
Herb plants	50		
Mint plants	75		
Michel's Early Strawberry plants	10	50	4 00
Lady Thompson's Strawberry plants	15	60	5 00
Hoffman's Early Strawberry plants	15	60	5 00
Klondyke Strawberry plants	15	60	5 00
Ocean City Strawberry plants	15	75	6 00
Senator Dunlap Strawberry plants	15	60	5 00
Excelsior Strawberry plants	15	60	5 00
Sweet potato slips from May 15th	30	1 00	2 50

For any of the above plants by mail, add 20 per cent to cover postage.

To grow vegetable plants of any kind, put Kainit on the ground about 6 weeks before the seed is planted, at the rate of 500 to 800 pounds per acre. The above preparation is to avoid cut and ground worms.

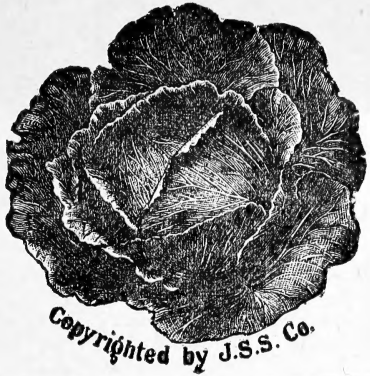
LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED

	Bushels	Quarts	Pints	Pounds	Ounces	Pkgs	PRICE	
							$	Cts
Amount carried forward								

HIGH GRADE SEEDS

MARY T. FROTSCHER, President. Joseph Steckler, Vice-Pres. and Mgr. Richard P. Steckler, Sec. and Treas.

ORDER SHEET.



J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

Successors to

RICHARD FROTSCHER, The Veteran Seedsman of the South.

DEALER IN

Vegetable, Flower, Field and Grass Seeds,

Headquarters and Breeders of FANCY POULTRY AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Stores, 512 to 516 Gravier Street, Near Magazine, New Orleans, La.

P. O. DRAWER 463 TELEPHONE 428.

BEFORE ORDERING PLEASE READ "REMARKS ON ORDERING."

Please fill in all the blanks with your Full Name, Address, etc., plainly written, and always state in what way Seeds are to be sent. Carry out the Catalogue Price of each item, and carefully add up the full amount. Use this sheet for ordering only, and please do not write letters on it. A careful observance of these directions will oblige us and enable us to fill orders with greater accuracy and dispatch. Always sign your name the same, no difference how often you write us.

Date ..... 191.....

Name .....

Street and No. .....

Post-Office .....

County or Parish .....

State .....

Express Office .....

How to be sent, (Mail, Express or Freight) .....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

P. O. Order ..... $.....

Draft on New Orleans ..... $.....

Cash (in Registered Letter) ..... $.....

P. O. Stamps (in Reg. Letter) ..... $.....

Cash (by Express) ..... $.....

Express Money Order ..... $.....

☞ Money sent in either of the above ways is at our risk. If sent in any other way, is at your risk.

☞ NOTE—IF PEAS, BEANS and CORN are ordered Sent by Mail add Eight Cents per Pint, Fifteen Cents per Quart, to Catalogue Prices for POSTAGE.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.	Bushels	Quarts	Pints	Pounds	Ounces	Pkges	PRICE $	PRICE Cts.

RICHARD FROTSCHER

Founder of the Business Carried on by this Company
Established 1865.

Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, 1907—Bronze Medal for Farm and Garden Seeds.

Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, 1905—Gold Medal for Agricultural and Flower Seeds.

Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904—Grand Prize: Garden, Field and Grass Seed. Silver Medal: Decorative Plants. Bronze Medal: Gardeners' and Nurserymen's Tools. Bronze Medal: Flower Seeds.

Louisiana Industrial Exposition, New Orleans, 1899—Diploma: Best Collection Irish and Sweet Potatoes. Diploma: Best Display Seeds and Bulbs. Diploma: Best Sow with Litter of her own pigs under 6 weeks, Berkshires. First Prize Medal: Garden Implements, Pumps and Syringes.

Louisiana Industrial Exposition, New Orleans, 1900—First Prize: Garden, Field and Flower Seed, and Garden Implements.

1913

Almanac and Garden Manual

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

OF THE

J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd.,

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.

SUCCESSORS TO

RICHARD FROTSCHER, The Veteran Seedsman of the South.

DESIGNED TO GIVE DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES, FLOWERS AND PLANTS AS PRACTICED IN THE SOUTH.

Store and Office, Nos. 512 to 516 GRAVIER STREET.

Nursery and Garden:

CORNER LAUREL AND JOSEPH STREETS

ABELE BROS., Growers.

Long Distance Phone 428.
P. O. Drawer 463.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CABLE ADDRESS: STECKLER, NEW ORLEANS.

USE WESTERN UNION AND A B C 4TH AND 5TH EDITION CODES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, a small seed may be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferiority of the seeds used. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air. Besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, Bush or Pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too small a portion. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below the ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc.

The vitality (that is, percentage of growth) can be tested easily before planting, but no one can tell from an examination of the seeds themselves whether they are of a high grade pedigree strain or the veriest rubbish.

It is necessary, therefore, that every planter must trust some seedsman. The fact that more planters order direct from us—year after year—shows that STECKLER'S SEEDS *have been proven trustworthy.* Mistakes, however, may occur sometimes, and no honest seedsman can assume responsibility for more than the price actually paid by the purchaser. The fact that we have always plainly stated, where failure is due to any fault of the seed, we would promptly refund the full price paid, should convince even new customers that we have absolute confidence both in the quality of STECKLER'S SEEDS and in the thorough system of safeguards with which we surround their selecting, cleaning and packing.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To obtain the proper return for his time, labor and investment, the farmer, trucker, florist or horticulturist must plant seed that will germinate.

Unless he takes time at the period when he has none to spare, he cannot test his seed accurately and he has to depend on the recommendation of the firm from which he makes his purchases or the person from whom he secures his supply. This is a risk, in most cases, which cannot be avoided except through the judgment exercised in selecting the seed house that has the best reputation, that tests its own seed before selling and that has established the fact that its name on a delivered package is a guarantee that the quality is of the best.

Many recent warnings from the Department of Agriculture at Washington have shown those who use seed the necessity of taking the very greatest care in the selection of the house that is to supply the seed for the coming crops. Unscrupulous houses, with no reputation to sustain, are able to foist aged and sterile seed upon their victims, and it is a known fact that the farmers and others have sustained losses amounting to many millions of dollars through this cause.

The WISE FARMER has learned through many years of experience that this loss may be avoided by purchasing the seed that bears the motto:

STECKLER'S SEEDS ARE BEST
BEST SEEDS ALWAYS GROW.

This motto still stands pre-eminent after a test of forty-seven years, during which period no other seed that can approach that distributed by us has been placed in the hands of the planters.

Forty-seven years ago, or in 1865, Mr. Richard Frotscher founded the house of the J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD., to the title of which we succeeded eighteen years ago. It was Mr. Frotscher's aim to give his patrons the very best, and he succeeded until his name became pre-eminent in this line of business. His policy, during the last eighteen years, has been closely followed by the present House, which has ever had in view the improvement of the seed supply of the South.

While there are constantly coming into notice new houses which seek to supply seed to the farmer, we wish to point out that experience gained by long years of tests and trials is something that counts most importantly and that it does not pay to plant seed that has not been judged fit by the house that has learned by long years of study to be worthy of our guarantee. Beware of seeds offered too cheaply; good seeds cannot be sold below the cost of production.

Again we present to you our catalog, in which you will find many new matters of interest and importance to you, and we assure you that the offerings herein contained are superior in every way to any others in the country to-day. They are the BEST.

To our many patrons of the past we extend our heartiest thanks for their trust in us and we hope that we shall be honored with their orders for this season, promising, as usual, to supply them with the VERY BEST from the largest and most reliable stock in the South.

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.
JOSEPH STOCKLER, Vice-President and Gen'l Mgr.
RICHARD P. STECKLER, Secretary-Treasurer.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

Seeds can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, in packages not exceeding four pounds, at 8 cents per pound, or 1 cent for two ounces or fraction thereof. On seeds ordered in papers or by the ounce, we prepay the postage, except on peas, beans and corn. This refers to large size papers, which are sold at one dollar per fifteen papers. When ordering by the pound, NINE CENTS PER POUND POSTAGE HAS TO BE ADDED TO THE PRICE OF SEEDS; TO PEAS, BEANS AND CORN, 15 CENTS PER QUART.

All packages are put up in the most careful manner, and every precaution is taken to insure their reaching their destination in safety. Purchasers living at any place where our seeds are not sold are requested to write to us to obtain their supplies. This will be more profitable than to buy from country stores where seeds left on commission are often kept until all power of germination is destroyed. As seed merchants who give their goods out on commission rarely collect what is not sold oftener than once every twelve months, and as Lettuce, Spinach, Parsnips, Carrots and many other seeds will either not sprout at all, or grow imperfectly, if kept over a summer in the South, to buy and plant such is but money, time and labor wasted.

Here in our climate, where we plant garden vegetables as freely in autumn as in spring, and where often the seeds have to be put in the ground when the weather is very warm, it is an indispensable necessity to have perfectly fresh seeds.

Our arrangements with our growers are made so that we receive the new crop, expressly cleaned for us, as soon as it is matured. The varieties which are not raised in this country we order from Europe, and have them shipped so as to reach us about the beginning of August, just the time they are needed for fall planting, and from that time up to January shipments are made to us at the beginning of every month. By following this plan we have always a full supply of fresh seeds of undoubted germinating qualities, while dealers who sell on commission have only those from the winter previous.

On the receipt of $1.00 we will mail fifteen large size papers of seeds, put up the same as seed sold by the pound. These papers can be selected from this catalog, and include four papers of either peas or beans in the fifteen papers. Or, for the same amount, we will mail 24 smaller papers, including four papers of either peas or beans. This is done to enable customers to get reliable seeds in good size papers in places where our seeds are not sold. The papers put up by Northern seedsmen are so small that of some varieties they hardly contain enough to do any good. The low prices charged to merchants are made at the expense of the consumers. Our papers are large and worth the full value of the money paid for them.

It cannot be too well impressed upon the minds of the cultivators of all vegetables that most seeds kept through a summer in this climate *will not grow,* and all who use such seeds will be the losers.

ON ALL GOODS ORDERED C. O. D. ONE-HALF OF THE AMOUNT OF THE BILL MUST ACCOMPANY THE ORDER; OTHERWISE THE SAME WILL NOT BE FILLED. ALL BILLS ARE PAYABLE IN NEW ORLEANS OR NEW YORK EXCHANGE. NO INDIVIDUAL CHECKS ON COUNTRY BANKS ON AMOUNTS UNDER TEN DOLLARS.

This Company gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston D. H. M.	New York D. H. M.	Chicago D. H. M.
N.M.	7 5 28 M.	7 5 28 M.	7 4 28 M.
F. Q.	15 11 2 M.	15 11 2 M.	15 10 2 M.
F. M.	22 10 40 M.	22 10 40 M.	22 9 40 M.
L. Q.	29 2 34 M.	29 2 34 M.	29 1 34 M.

D. M.	D. W.	*Historical Events.*	Moon's Signs	Latitude: Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.	Sun Slow M.	Latitude: Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.
1	W	*Circumcision*	♑	7 30	4 38	1 48	4	7 24	4 43	1 45
2	Th	Port Arthur surrendered, 1905	♑	7 30	4 39	3 0	4	7 25	4 44	2 56
3	Fr	Postal Sav. Banks opened, 1911	♒	7 30	4 40	4 10	5	7 25	4 45	4 5
4	Sa	Senator S. B. Elkins died, 1911	♒	7 30	4 41	5 18	5	7 25	4 46	5 12
		1. 2d Sunday after Christmas. *Luke 2* ***9h. 12m. Day's Length, 9h. 22m.***								
5	S	☉☿☾: ☉♂☾: ☉♃☾ ♋	♒	7 30	4 42	6 22	6	7 25	4 47	6 15
6	M	*Epiphany*	♓	7 30	4 43	7 19	6	7 25	4 48	7 12
7	Tu	*7th.* Fenelon died, 1715	♓	7 30	4 44	sets	6	7 25	4 49	sets
8	W	☉♁☾. Card. Satolli d., 1910	♈	7 29	4 45	5 48	7	7 25	4 50	5 54
9	Th	☉☿♂. Gen. Gordon d., 1904	♈	7 29	4 46	6 52	7	7 24	4 51	6 56
10	Fr	☾ in apogee	♈	7 29	4 47	7 56	8	7 24	4 52	7 59
11	Sa	☉♀☾: ☿ in ♉: ☉☿♃	♉	7 29	4 48	8 59	8	7 24	4 53	9 1
		2. 1st Sunday after Epiphany. *Luke 2* ***9h. 21m. Day's Length, 9h. 30m.***								
12	S	Norvin Green died, 1893	♉	7 28	4 49	10 1	8	7 24	4 54	10 2
13	M	☉♂♃: ☾ in ♋	♊	7 28	4 50	11 2	9	7 23	4 55	11 1
14	Tu	Adm. Barry retired, 1911	♊	7 28	4 51	morn	9	7 23	4 56	morn
15	W	*15th.* ☿♆☉	♊	7 27	4 53	0 5	10	7 23	4 57	0 3
16	Th	Marshall Field died, 1906	♋	7 27	4 54	1 10	10	7 22	4 58	1 7
17	Fr	☾ gr. libration E.	♋	7 26	4 55	2 20	10	7 22	5 0	2 15
18	Sa	☉♄☾ A. S. Hewitt d., 1903	♋	7 26	4 56	3 33	11	7 21	5 1	3 27
		3. Septuagesima Sunday. *Matt. 20* ***9h. 32m. Day's Length, 9h. 42m.***								
19	S	Paul Morton died, 1911	♋	7 25	4 57	4 47	11	7 20	5 2	4 40
20	M	Chicago Crib Disaster, 1909 ♎	♌	7 24	4 59	5 58	11	7 20	5 3	5 51
21	Tu	☿ in aphelion: ☉♆☾	♌	7 24	5 0	6 59	11	7 19	5 4	6 52
22	W	*22d.* Victoria died, 1901	♍	7 23	5 1	rises	12	7 19	5 5	rises
23	Th	☉♁☉: ☾ in perigee	♍	7 22	5 2	6 25	12	7 18	5 7	6 29
24	Fr	Sen. R. A. Alger died, 1907	♎	7 22	5 4	7 47	12	7 17	5 8	7 49
25	Sa	*Conversion of St. Paul*	♎	7 21	5 5	9 6	12	7 17	5 9	9 7
		4. Sexagesima Sunday. *Luke 8* ***9h. 45m. Day's Length, 9h. 54m.***								
26	S	☾ in ♉. H. M. Field d., 1907	♏	7 21	5 6	10 23	13	7 16	5 10	10 22
27	M	James G. Blaine died, 1893	♏	7 20	5 7	11 37	13	7 15	5 11	11 34
28	Tu	Flood in Paris, 1910	♑	7 18	5 9	morn	13	7 14	5 13	morn
29	W	*29th.* ♄ stationary	♑	7 17	5 10	0 49	13	7 13	5 14	0 45
30	Th	Wm. Goebel assassinated, 1900	♑	7 16	5 11	2 1	13	7 13	5 15	1 56
31	Fr	Primero Mine Explosion, 1910	♒	7 15	5 13	3 11	14	7 12	5 16	3 5

MOON'S PHASES.

	BOSTON D. H. M.	NEW YORK D. H. M.	CHICAGO D. H. M.
N.M.	6 0 22 M.	6 0 22 M.	5 11 22 A.
F. Q.	14 3 34 M.	14 3 34 M.	14 2 34 M.
F.M.	20 9 3 A.	20 9 3 A.	20 8 3 A.
L. Q.	27 4 15 A.	27 4 15 A.	27 3 15 A.

D. M.	D. W.	Historical Events.	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.	SUN SLOW M.	LATITUDE Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.
1	Sa	♂☿♁. Adm. Sperry d., 1911	♋	7 14	5 14	4 17	14	7 11	5 17	4 10
		5. Quinquagesima Sunday. Luke 18 — 10h. 2m. Day's Length, 10h. 9m.								
2	S	*Purification—Candlemas* ♉	♋	7 13	5 15	5 16	14	7 10	5 19	5 9
3	M	♂♂☾. Geo. W. Childs d., 1894	♋	7 12	5 17	6 5	14	7 9	5 20	5 58
4	Tu	♂♁☾. Robt, Blair died, 1746	♋	7 11	5 18	6 44	14	7 8	5 21	6 38
5	W	*5th. Ash Wednesday*	♌	7 10	5 19	sets	14	7 7	5 22	sets
6	Th	*6th.* Gen. Gibbon d. 1896	♌	7 9	5 20	5 48	14	7 6	5 24	5 52
7	Fr	☾ in apogee	♌	7 8	5 22	6 51	14	7 5	5 25	6 53
8	Sa	Gen. John R. Lewis died, 1900	♌	7 7	5 23	7 53	14	7 3	5 26	7 54
		6. 1st Sunday in Lent. Matt. 4 — 10h. 19m. Day's Length, 10h. 25m.								
9	S	☾ in ♌. Gen. Hancock d., 1886	♌	7 5	5 24	8 54	14	7 2	5 27	8 54
10	M	♂♀☾: ☿ gr. hel. lat. S.	♌	7 4	5 26	9 56	14	7 1	5 28	9 55
11	Tu	Steamer Larchmont lost, 1907	♌	7 3	5 27	10 59	14	7 0	5 30	10 56
12	W	♀ gr. elong. E., 46° 43′	♌	7 1	5 28	morn	14	6 59	5 31	morn
13	Th	Capt. Cook killed, 1779	♌	7 0	5 30	0 5	14	6 57	5 32	0 1
14	Fr	*14th. St. Valentine's Day*	♌	6 58	5 31	1 15	14	6 56	5 33	1 10
15	Sa	Gen. Lew. Wallace died, 1905	♌	6 57	5 32	2 27	14	6 55	5 35	2 21
		7. 2d Sunday in Lent. Matt. 15 — 10h. 37m. Day's Length, 10h. 43m.								
16	S	□♄☉. Jay Cooke d., 1905 ♎	♌	6 56	5 33	3 38	14	6 53	5 36	3 31
17	M	Frances E. Willard died, 1898	♍	6 55	5 35	4 42	14	6 52	5 37	4 35
18	Tu	♂Ψ☾ Vermont admitted, 1791	♍	6 53	5 36	5 35	14	6 51	5 38	5 28
19	W	Neill Burgess died, 1910	♍	6 52	5 37	6 18	14	6 49	5 39	6 13
20	Th	*20th.* ☾ in perigee	♍	6 50	5 38	rises	14	6 48	5 41	rises
21	Fr	Edgar W. Nye died, 1896	♍	6 49	5 40	6 37	14	6 46	5 42	6 39
22	Sa	☾ in ♉ Washington b., 1732	♍	6 47	5 41	7 56	14	6 45	5 43	7 56
		8. 3d Sunday in Lent. Luke 11 — 10h. 56m. Day's Length, 11h. 0m.								
23	S	Panama Canal Treaty, 1904	♎	6 46	5 42	9 14	14	6 44	5 44	9 12
24	M	*St. Matthias*	♎	6 44	5 43	10 31	13	6 42	5 45	10 28
25	Tu	♂♂♁. D. B. Henderson d. 1906	♏	6 43	5 45	11 47	13	6 41	5 47	11 42
26	W	☾ gr. libration W.	♏	6 41	5 46	morn	13	6 39	5 48	morn
27	Th	*27th.* N. Biddle d., 1844	♏	6 40	5 47	1 1	13	6 38	5 49	0 55
28	Fr	Ladysmith relieved, 1900	♏	6 38	5 48	2 10	13	6 36	5 50	2 3

MOON'S PHASES.	BOSTON D. H. M.	NEW YORK D. H. M.	CHICAGO D. H. M.
N.M.	7 7 22 A.	7 7 22 A.	7 6 22 A.
F. Q.	15 3 58 A.	15 3 58 A.	15 2 58 A.
F.M.	22 6 56 M.	22 6 56 M.	22 5 56 M.
L. Q.	29 7 58 M.	29 7 58 M.	29 6 58 M.

D. M.	D. W.	Historical Events.	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M	Sun sets H. M	Moon rises H. M.	SUN SLOW M.	LATITUDE Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.
1	Sa	☿ in ♌. *St. David*		6 36	5 50	3 11	13	6 35	5 51	3 3
9. 4th Sunday in Lent.		*John 6*		*11h. 16m. Day's Length, 11h. 19m.*						
2	S	♂♃☾. Gen. J. Early d., 1894		6 35	5 51	4 3	12	6 33	5 52	3 56
3	M	♀ in perihelion		6 33	5 52	4 45	12	6 32	5 53	4 39
4	Tu	♂☉☾: ♂♂☾		6 32	5 53	5 18	12	6 30	5 54	5 12
5	W	General Strike in Philadel., 1910		6 30	5 54	5 45	12	6 29	5 55	5 40
6	Th	☿ in perihelion; ☾ in apogee		6 28	5 56	6 8	11	6 27	5 57	6 5
7	Fr	*7th.* E. Burritt d., 1879		6 27	5 57	sets	11	6 26	5 58	sets
8	Sa	H. W. Beecher died, 1887		6 25	5 58	6 46	11	6 24	5 59	6 46
10. 5th Sunday in Lent.		*John 8*		*11h. 36m. Day's Length, 11h. 38m.*						
9	S	♂☿☾: ☾ in ♌		6 23	5 59	7 48	11	6 22	6 0	7 47
10	M	Standard Oil Co. acquitted, 1909		6 21	6 0	8 51	10	6 21	6 1	8 49
11	Tu	☿ gr. elong. E., 18° 19': ♂♀☾		6 20	6 1	9 57	10	6 19	6 2	9 53
12	W	John P. Altgeld died, 1902		6 18	6 3	11 5	10	6 17	6 3	11 0
13	Th	♂♄☾. Ben. Harrison d., 1901		6 16	6 4	morn	10	6 16	6 4	morn
14	Fr	☾ gr. libration E.		6 15	6 5	0 15	9	6 14	6 5	0 9
15	Sa	*15th.* Bruce crowned, 1306		6 13	6 6	1 24	9	6 13	6 6	1 17
11. Palm Sunday.		*Matt. 27*		*11h. 56m. Day's Length, 11h. 57m.*						
16	S	*Palm Sunday*		6 11	6 7	2 29	9	6 11	6 8	2 21
17	M	♂♆☾: ☿ stat. *St. Patrick*		6 9	6 8	3 26	9	6 9	6 9	3 19
18	Tu	French Commune, 1871		6 8	6 10	4 11	8	6 8	6 10	4 5
19	W	♀ gr. brilliancy		6 6	6 11	4 46	8	6 6	6 11	4 41
20	Th	Crete blockaded, 1897		6 4	6 12	5 16	8	6 4	6 12	5 13
21	Fr	*Spring beg. Good Friday*		6 3	6 13	5 42	7	6 3	6 13	5 40
22	Sa	*22d.* ☾ in ♍		6 1	6 14	rises	7	6 1	6 14	rises
12. Easter Sunday.		*John 20*		*12h. 16m. Day's Length, 12h. 16m.*						
23	S	*Easter Sunday*		5 59	6 15	8 5	7	5 59	6 15	8 3
24	M	Jules Verne died, 1905		5 57	6 16	9 23	6	5 58	6 16	9 19
25	Tu	♀ gr. hel. lat. N. *Annunciation*		5 56	6 17	10 40	6	5 56	6 17	10 35
26	W	Earthquake in Chilapa, 1908		5 54	6 18	11 54	6	5 54	6 18	11 48
27	Th	♂☿ ☉ inferior		5 52	6 20	morn	6	5 53	6 19	morn
28	Fr	New York Riot, 1908		5 50	6 21	1 1	5	5 51	6 20	0 54
29	Sa	*29th.* ♂♃☾		5 49	6 22	1 58	5	5 49	6 21	1 50
13. Low Sunday.		*John 20*		*12h. 36m. Day's Length 12h. 34m.*						
30	S	Alaska purchased, 1867		5 47	6 23	2 44	5	5 48	6 22	2 37
31	M	♂♁☾. Hiram Berdan d., 1893		5 45	6 24	3 21	4	5 46	6 23	3 15

MOON'S PHASES.

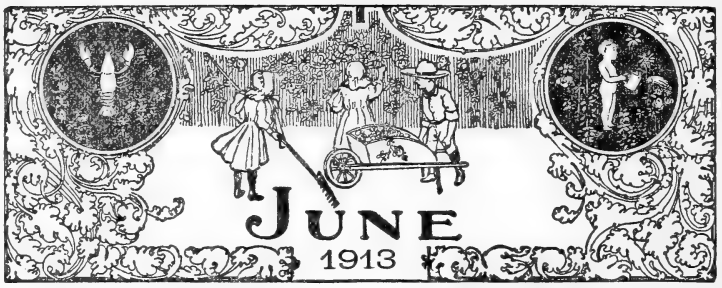
	BOSTON D. H. M.	NEW YORK D. H. M.	CHICAGO D. H. M.
N.M.	6 0 48 A.	6 0 48 A.	6 11 48 M.
F. Q.	14 0 39 M.	14 0 39 M.	13 11 39 A.
F.M.	20 4 33 A.	20 4 33 A.	20 3 33 A.
L. Q.	28 1 9 M.	28 1 9 M.	28 0 9 M.

D. M.	D. W.	*Historical Events.*	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.	SUN SLOW M.	LATITUDE Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.
1	Tu	Illinois Miners' Strike, 1910	♋	5 43	6 25	3 50	4	5 44	6 24	3 45
2	W	♂♂☾: ☾ in apogee	♋	5 42	6 26	4 14	4	5 43	6 25	4 10
3	Th	♀ stationary: ♆ stationary	♌	5 40	6 28	4 34	3	5 41	6 26	4 3[illegible]
4	Fr	62d Congress opened, 1911	♌	5 38	6 29	4 52	3	5 39	6 27	4 51
5	Sa	♂☿☾: ☾ in ♌	♍	5 36	6 30	5 10	3	5 38	6 28	5 10
14. 2d Sunday after Easter.		*John 10*		*12h. 56m. Day's Length, 12h. 53m.*						
6	S	*6th.* □♃☉	♍	5 35	6 31	sets	3	5 36	6 29	sets
7	M	P. T. Barnum died, 1891	♎	5 33	6 32	7 48	2	5 35	6 30	7 45
8	Tu	♂♀☾. T. F. Ryan d., 1910	♎	5 31	6 33	8 57	2	5 33	6 32	8 52
9	W	☿ in ♉: ☿ stationary	♏	5 30	6 34	10 6	2	5 31	6 33	10 0
10	Th	♂♄☾. T. L. Johnson d., 1911	♏	5 28	6 35	11 15	1	5 30	6 34	11 8
11	Fr	☾ gr. libration E.	♐	5 26	6 36	morn	1	5 28	6 35	morn
12	Sa	Fire in Chelsea, 1908	♐	5 25	6 38	0 22	1	5 27	6 36	0 14
15. 3d Sunday after Easter.		*John 16*		*13h. 16m. Day's Length, 13h. 12m.*						
13	S	*13th.* □♆☉: ♂♆☾	♑	5 23	6 39	1 20	1	5 25	6 37	1 13
14	M	*14th.* Sen. Butler d. 1909	♒	5 21	6 40	2 7	0	5 24	6 38	2 1
15	Tu	Bering Sea Treaty, 1896	♒	5 20	6 41	2 45	0	5 22	6 39	2 40
16	W	Mafeking relieved, 1900	♒	5 18	6 42	3 17	f.	5 20	6 40	3 13
17	Th	Sanford C. Hill died, 1871	♓	5 17	6 43	3 43	0	5 19	6 41	3 41
18	Fr	☾ in ♉: ☾ in perigee	♓	5 15	6 44	4 6	1	5 17	6 42	4 5
19	Sa	☿ in aphelion	♈	5 14	6 45	4 29	1	5 16	6 43	4 30
16. 4th Sunday after Easter.		*John 16*		*13h. 34m. Day's Length, 13h. 30m.*						
20	S	*20th.* C. Darwin d., 1882	♈	5 12	6 46	rises	1	5 14	6 44	rises
21	M	Mark Twain died, 1910	♉	5 10	6 48	8 12	1	5 13	6 45	8 7
22	Tu	Joseph Jefferson died, 1905	♉	5 9	6 49	9 31	1	5 11	6 46	9 25
23	W	♂ gr. hel. lat. S. *St. George*	♊	5 7	6 50	10 42	2	5 10	6 47	10 35
24	Th	♂ ♀ ☉ inferior	♊	5 6	6 51	11 45	2	5 9	6 48	11 37
25	Fr	*St. Mark*	♋	5 4	6 52	morn	2	5 7	6 49	morn
26	Sa	♂♃☾. B. Björnson d., 1910	♋	5 3	6 53	0 37	2	5 6	6 50	0 30
17. Rogation Sunday.		*John 16*		*13h. 53m. Day's Length, 13h. 47m.*						
27	S	☾ ☉ ☾	♋	5 1	6 54	1 18	2	5 4	6 51	1 12
28	M	*28th.* □ ☉ ☉	♋	5 0	6 55	1 51	2	5 3	6 52	1 46
29	Tu	Stuart Robson died, 1903	♌	4 59	6 56	2 17	3	5 2	6 53	2 13
30	W	☾ in apogee	♌	4 57	6 58	2 38	3	5 0	6 54	2 35

MOON'S PHASES.

	BOSTON D. H. M.	NEW YORK D. H. M.	CHICAGO D. H. M.
N.M.	6 3 24 M.	6 3 24 M.	6 2 24 M.
F. Q.	13 6 45 M.	13 6 45 M.	13 5 45 M.
F.M.	20 2 18 M.	20 2 18 M.	20 1 18 M.
L. Q.	27 7 4 A.	27 7 4 A.	27 6 4 A.

D. M.	D. W.	*Historical Events.*	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M	Sun sets H. M	Moon rises H. M.	SUN FAST M.	LATITUDE Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.
1	Th	*Ascension. St. Philip. St. James*	♋	4 56	6 59	2 57	3	4 59	6 55	2 55
2	Fr	♂☌☾: ☾ in ♌	♋	4 54	7 0	3 15	3	4 58	6 56	3 14
3	Sa	Farragut in New Orleans, 1862	♋	4 53	7 1	3 33	3	4 57	6 57	3 34
		18. Sunday after Ascension. *John 15-16* ***14h. 10m. Day's Length, 14h. 3m.***								
4	S	♂☿☾: ♂♀☾	♋	4 52	7 2	3 51	3	4 55	6 58	3 53
5	M	♃ stationary	♌	4 50	7 3	4 12	3	4 54	7 0	4 15
6	Tu	*6th.* Edward VII. d. 1910	♌	4 49	7 4	sets	3	4 53	7 1	sets
7	W	♂♄☾	♍	4 48	7 5	9 6	4	4 52	7 2	9 0
8	Th	♂☿♀. Dante born, 1265	♍	4 47	7 6	10 14	4	4 51	7 3	10 7
9	Fr	☿ gr. hel. lat. S ♎	♎	4 46	7 8	11 15	4	4 49	7 4	11 8
10	Sa	Juarez surrendered, 1911	♎	4 44	7 9	morn	4	4 48	7 5	11 59
		19. Pentecost—Whit Sunday. *John 14* ***14h. 27m. Day's Length, 14h. 19m.***								
11	S	♂♆☾. *Pentecost Sunday*	♎	4 43	7 10	0 6	4	4 47	7 6	morn
12	M	♁ stationary	♏	4 42	7 11	0 47	4	4 46	7 7	0 41
13	Tu	*13th* ♀ stationary	♏	4 41	7 12	1 19	4	4 45	7 8	1 15
14	W	Battle Crown Point, 1775	♐	4 40	7 13	1 45	4	4 44	7 9	1 42
15	Th	☾ in perigee	♐	4 39	7 14	2 8	4	4 43	7 10	2 7
16	Fr	☾ in ♉. Mafeking relieved, 1900	♑	4 38	7 15	2 31	4	4 42	7 11	2 31
17	Sa	Lopez in Cuba, 1850	♑	4 37	7 16	2 54	4	4 41	7 11	2 56
		20. Trinity Sunday. *John 3* ***14h. 41m. Day's Length, 14h. 32m.***								
18	S	♂ in perihelion	♒	4 36	7 17	3 18	4	4 40	7 12	3 21
19	M	Wm. E Gladstone died, 1898	♒	4 35	7 18	3 45	4	4 40	7 13	3 50
20	Tu	*20th.* ♀ in ♉	♓	4 34	7 19	rises	4	4 39	7 14	rises
21	W	A. Tourgee died, 1905	♓	4 33	7 20	9 30	4	4 38	7 15	9 23
22	Th	*Corpus Christi.* ☾ gr. lib. W. ♋	♈	4 32	7 21	10 27	4	4 37	7 16	10 20
23	Fr	♂♃☾. L. Fairchild died, 1896	♈	4 32	7 22	11 13	3	4 36	7 17	11 6
24	Sa	Queen Victoria born, 1819	♈	4 31	7 23	11 49	3	4 36	7 18	11 43
		21. 1st Sunday after Trinity. *Luke 16* ***14h. 54m. Day's Length, 14h. 44m.***								
25	S	♂♁☾; ♃ in ♉	♉	4 30	7 24	morn	3	4 35	7 19	morn
26	M	Steamer Pluvoise sunk. 1910	♉	4 29	7 25	0 18	3	4 34	7 19	0 13
27	Tu	*27th.* Dr. Koch d., 1910	♊	4 28	7 26	0 41	3	4 34	7 20	0 38
28	W	☿ in ♌; ☾ in apogee	♊	4 28	7 26	1 1	3	4 33	7 21	0 59
29	Th	♂♄☉: ☾ in ♌	♋	4 27	7 27	1 20	3	4 32	7 22	1 19
30	Fr	♀ gr. brill. *Decoration Day*	♋	4 27	7 28	1 37	3	4 32	7 23	1 37
31	Sa	♂♂☾: ♂☿♄	♋	4 26	7 29	1 55	3	4 31	7 23	1 57



MOON'S PHASES.

	BOSTON D. H. M.	NEW YORK D. H. M.	CHICAGO D. H. M.
N.M.	4 2 57 A.	4 2 57 A.	4 1 57 A.
F. Q.	11 11 37 M.	11 11 37 M.	11 10 37 M.
F.M.	18 0 54 A.	18 0 54 A.	18 11 54 M.
L. Q.	26 0 41 A.	26 0 41 A.	26 11 41 M.

D. M.	D. W.	Historical Events.	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.	SUN FAST M.	LATITUDE Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.
		22. 2d Sunday after Trinity. *Luke 14*		***15h. 4m. Day's Length, 14h. 53m.***						
1	S	♂♀☾: ♂☿☉ superior	♈	4 26	7 30	2 15	2	4 31	7 24	2 18
2	M	☿ in perihelion	♈	4 25	7 30	2 38	2	4 30	7 25	2 42
3	Tu	☾ gr. libration E.	♈	4 25	7 31	3 6	2	4 30	7 26	3 11
4	W	*4th.* ♂♄☾: ♂☿☾	♉	4 24	7 32	sets	2	4 30	7 26	sets
5	Th	Stephen Crane d. 1900 ♋	♉	4 24	7 32	9 7	2	4 29	7 27	9 0
6	Fr	Memphis taken, 1862	♊	4 24	7 33	10 2	2	4 29	7 28	9 55
7	Sa	♂♆☾	♊	4 23	7 34	10 46	1	4 29	7 28	10 40
		23. 3d Sunday after Trinity. *Luke 15*		***15h. 11m. Day's Length, 15h. 0m.***						
8	S	Norway seceded, 1905	♋	4 23	7 34	11 22	1	4 29	7 29	11 17
9	M	☾ in perigee	♋	4 23	7 35	11 50	1	4 28	7 29	11 47
10	Tu	Steamer Slavonia wrecked, 1909	♌	4 23	7 36	morn	1	4 28	7 30	morn
11	W	*11th. St. Barnabas*	♌	4 22	7 36	0 14	1	4 28	7 31	0 12
12	Th	☿ gr. hel. lat. N.: ☾ in ♍	♍	4 22	7 37	0 36	0	4 28	7 31	0 36
13	Fr	War Revenue Bill signed, 1908	♍	4 22	7 37	0 57	0	4 28	7 31	0 58
14	Sa	Arnold died, 1801	♎	4 22	7 38	1 20	s1	4 28	7 32	1 23
		24. 4th Sunday after Trinity. *Luke 6*		***15h. 16m. Day's Length, 15h. 4m.***						
15	S	Ste. Gen Slocum burned, 1904	♎	4 22	7 38	1 46	0	4 28	7 32	1 50
16	M	Gen. Bobrikoff shot, 1904	♏	4 22	7 38	2 17	0	4 28	7 33	2 22
17	Tu	Gen. Gomez died, 1905	♏	4 22	7 39	2 55	1	4 28	7 33	3 1
18	W	*18th.* ☾ gr. librat. W. ♒	♏	4 22	7 39	rises	1	4 28	7 33	rises
19	Th	♂♃☾	♐	4 23	7 39	9 6	1	4 28	7 34	8 59
20	Fr	Justice Moody retired, 1910	♐	4 23	7 40	9 46	1	4 28	7 34	9 40
21	Sa	☉ enters ♋. *Summer begins*	♑	4 23	7 40	10 17	1	4 29	7 34	10 12
		25. 5th Sunday after Trinity. *Luke 5*		***15h. 17m. Day's Length, 15h. 5m.***						
22	S	♂ Vesta ☾	♑	4 23	7 40	10 43	2	4 29	7 34	10 39
23	M	Wehrum Mine Disaster, 1909	♒	4 23	7 40	11 5	2	4 29	7 34	11 2
24	Tu	☾ in apogee. *St. John, Baptist*	♒	4 24	7 40	11 24	2	4 29	7 35	11 23
25	W	☾ in ♌	♒	4 24	7 40	11 42	2	4 30	7 35	11 42
26	Th	*26th.* Dav. Davis d., 1886	♓	4 24	7 40	11 59	3	4 30	7 35	morn
27	Fr	Joseph Smith shot, 1844	♓	4 25	7 40	morn	3	4 30	7 35	0 0
28	Sa	Sen. S. D. M'Enery died, 1910	♓	4 25	7 40	0 17	3	4 31	7 35	0 19
		26. 6th Sunday after Trinity. *Matt 5*		***15h. 15m. Day's Length 15h. 4m.***						
29	S	♂♂☾. *St. Peter and St. Paul*	♈	4 25	7 40	0 38	3	4 31	7 35	0 42
30	M	♂♀☾. A. J. Drexel d., 1893	♈	4 26	7 40	1 4	3	4 32	7 35	1 9

MOON'S PHASES.

	BOSTON D. H. M.	NEW YORK D. H. M.	CHICAGO D. H. M.
N.M.	4 0 6 M.	4 0 6 M.	3 11 6 A.
F. Q.	10 4 37 A.	10 4 37 A.	10 3 37 A.
F.M.	18 1 6 M.	18 1 6 M.	18 0 6 M.
L. Q	26 4 59 M.	26 4 59 M.	26 3 59 M.

D. M.	D. W.	*Historical Events.*	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.	SUN SLOW M.	LATITUDE Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.
1	Tu	♂♄☾. John Hay died, 1905	♋	4 26	7 40	1 37	4	4 32	7 35	1 43
2	W	Pres. Garfield shot, 1881	♋	4 27	7 40	2 19	4	4 32	7 35	2 26
3	Th	*3d.* ⊕ in aphelion ☽	♌	4 27	7 40	3 14	4	4 33	7 34	3 21
4	Fr	*4th. Independence Day*	♌	4 28	7 40	sets	4	4 33	7 34	sets
5	Sa	♂♃☉: ♂☿☾	♍	4 29	7 39	9 20	4	4 34	7 34	9 15
27. 7th Sunday after Trinity.		*Mark 8*		***15h. 10m. Day's Length, 14h. 59m.***						
6	S	☿ in ♉: ☾ in perigee	♍	4 29	7 39	9 51	4	4 35	7 34	9 47
7	M	☿ gr. elong. E., 26° 13′	♎	4 29	7 39	10 17	5	4 36	7 33	10 15
8	Tu	John Morgan's Raid, 1863	♎	4 30	7 38	10 40	5	4 36	7 33	10 39
9	W	☾ in ♉. Lord Ripon d., 1909	♏	4 31	7 38	11 2	5	4 37	7 33	11 3
10	Th	*10th.* Columbus b., 1447	♏	4 32	7 38	11 24	5	4 38	7 32	11 26
11	Fr	Adm. Ammen died, 1898	♏	4 33	7 37	11 49	5	4 38	7 32	11 53
12	Sa	C. S. Rolls killed, 1910	♐	4 33	7 37	morn	5	4 39	7 32	morn
28. 8th Sunday after Trinity.		*Matt. 7*		***15h. 2m. Day's Length, 14h. 52m.***						
13	S	Oscar Erbsloeh killed, 1910	♐	4 34	7 36	0 18	5	4 39	7 31	0 23
14	M	☾ gr. libration W.	♑	4 35	7 36	0 53	6	4 40	7 31	0 59
15	Tu	Cawnpore Massacre, 1857	♑	4 36	7 35	1 36	6	4 41	7 30	1 43
16	W	☿ in aphelion: ♂♃☾ ☽	♒	4 37	7 34	2 28	6	4 42	7 29	2 35
17	Th	Angelo Heilprin died, 1907	♒	4 38	7 34	3 29	6	4 42	7 29	3 36
18	Fr	*18th.* ♂♆☉: ♂♁☾	♓	4 38	7 33	rises	6	4 43	7 28	rises
19	Sa	Battle of Winchester, 1864	♓	4 39	7 32	8 46	6	4 44	7 28	8 42
29. 9th Sunday after Trinity.		*Luke 16*		***14h. 52m. Day's Length, 14h. 42m.***						
20	S	☿ stationary	♓	4 40	7 32	9 8	6	4 45	7 27	9 5
21	M	♂♀♄. Bish. Potter died, 1908	♈	4 41	7 31	9 28	6	4 46	7 26	9 26
22	Tu	☾ in apogee	♈	4 42	7 30	9 46	6	4 47	7 25	9 45
23	W	☾ in ♌. D. Lamont died, 1905	♉	4 43	7 29	10 3	6	4 47	7 24	10 4
24	Th	Gen. L. McLaws died, 1907	♉	4 44	7 28	10 21	6	4 48	7 24	10 23
25	Fr	*St. James*	♉	4 45	7 27	10 40	6	4 49	7 23	10 43
26	Sa	*26th.* R. Fulton b., 1765	♉	4 46	7 26	11 3	6	4 50	7 22	11 7
30. 10th Sunday after Trinity.		*Luke 19*		***14h. 38m. Day's Length, 14h. 30m.***						
27	S	Sen. Edm. W. Pettus died, 1907	♉	4 47	7 25	11 32	6	4 51	7 21	11 37
28	M	♂♂☾. R. L. Collyer d., 1890	♊	4 48	7 24	morn	6	4 52	7 20	morn
29	Tu	♂♁☉: ♂♄☾	♊	4 49	7 23	0 9	6	4 53	7 19	0 15
30	W	♂♀☾. Bismarck d., 1898 ☽	♊	4 50	7 22	0 57	6	4 54	7 18	1 4
31	Th	John G. Carlisle died, 1910	♋	4 51	7 21	1 59	6	4 55	7 17	2 6

MOON'S PHASES.

	BOSTON	NEW YORK	CHICAGO
N.M.	2 7 58 M.	2 7 58 M.	2 6 58 M.
F. Q.	8 11 3 A.	8 11 3 A.	8 10 3 A.
F M.	16 3 27 A.	16 3 27 A.	16 2 27 A.
L. Q.	24 7 18 A.	24 7 18 A.	24 6 18 A.
N.M.	31 3 38 A.	31 3 38 A.	31 2 38 A.

D. M.	D. W.	*Historical Events.*	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M	Sun sets H. M.	Moon rises H. M.	SUN SLOW M.	LATITUDE Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M	Moon rises H. M.
1	Fr	☋ ♆ ☾	♊	4 52	7 20	3 13	6	4 56	7 16	3 19
2	Sa	*2d.* ☋ ☿ ☾	♋	4 53	7 19	sets	6	4 57	7 15	sets
31. 11th Sunday after Trinity.			*Luke 18*	*14h. 24m. Day's Length, 14h. 16m.*						
3	S	☾ in perigee	♋	4 54	7 18	8 18	6	4 58	7 14	8 15
4	M	☋ ☿ ☉ inferior	♌	4 55	7 16	8 43	6	4 59	7 13	8 42
5	Tu	☿ gr. hel. lat. S. ☾ in ♉	♌	4 56	7 15	9 6	6	5 0	7 12	9 6
6	W	Wm. Kemmler executed, 1890	♍	4 57	7 14	9 28	6	5 1	7 10	9 30
7	Th	Gen. Miles retired, 1903	♍	4 58	7 13	9 52	6	5 2	7 9	9 55
8	Fr	*8th.* Sen. Frye d., 1911	♎	4 59	7 11	10 19	6	5 2	7 8	10 24
9	Sa	John W. Gates died, 1911	♎	5 0	7 10	10 53	5	5 3	7 7	10 59
32. 12th Sunday after Trinity.			*Mark 7*	*14h. 8m. Day's Length, 14h. 1m.*						
10	S	☾ gr. libration W.	♏	5 1	7 9	11 34	5	5 4	7 5	11 41
11	M	Lopez in Cuba, 1857	♏	5 2	7 7	morn	5	5 5	7 4	morn
12	Tu	☋ ♃ ☾	♐	5 3	7 6	0 23	5	5 6	7 3	0 30
13	W	☿ stationary	♐	5 4	7 4	1 20	5	5 7	7 1	1 27
14	Th	C. P. Huntington died, 1900	♐	5 5	7 3	2 24	5	5 8	7 0	2 30
15	Fr	☋ ♄ ☾	♑	5 6	7 2	3 31	4	5 9	6 59	3 36
16	Sa	*16th.* J. J. Ingalls d., 1900	♑	5 7	7 0	rises	4	5 10	6 57	rises
33. 13th Sunday after Trinity.			*Luke 10*	*13h. 51m. Day's Length, 13h. 45m.*						
17	S	Railway Strike in England, 1911	♒	5 8	6 59	7 33	4	5 11	6 56	7 31
18	M	Admiral Evans retired, 1908	♒	5 10	6 57	7 50	4	5 12	6 54	7 49
19	Tu	☾ in ☊: ☾ in apogee	♒	5 11	6 56	8 8	4	5 13	6 53	8 8
20	W	Tsing Tau Mine Disaster, 1907	♓	5 12	6 54	8 26	3	5 14	6 51	8 27
21	Th	Gen. Franz Sigel died, 1902	♓	5 13	6 53	8 45	3	5 15	6 50	8 48
22	Fr	☿ gr. elong. W., 18° 26′	♈	5 14	6 51	9 6	3	5 16	6 48	9 10
23	Sa	Commodore Perry died, 1820	♈	5 15	6 50	9 31	3	5 17	6 47	9 36
34. 14th Sunday after Trinity.			*Luke 17*	*13h. 32m. Day's Length, 13h. 27m.*						
24	S	*24th. St. Bartholomew*	♈	5 16	6 48	10 4	2	5 18	6 45	10 10
25	M	☾ gr. libration E.	♉	5 17	6 46	10 47	2	5 19	6 44	10 54
26	Tu	☋ ♄ ☾: ☋ ♂ ☾	♉	5 18	6 45	11 41	2	5 20	6 42	11 49
27	W	Storm at Charleston, 1911	♊	5 19	6 43	morn	1	5 21	6 41	morn
28	Th	☋ ♀ ☾: ☋ ♆ ☾	♊	5 20	6 41	0 47	1	5 22	6 39	0 54
29	Fr	☿ in perihelion: ☋ ♀ ♆	♋	5 21	6 40	2 4	1	5 23	6 38	2 10
30	Sa	*31st.* ☋ ☿ ☾	♋	5 22	6 38	3 27	1	5 24	6 36	3 31
35. 15th Sunday after Trinity.			*Matt. 6*	*13h. 14m. Day's Length 13h. 10m.*						
31	S	George Wm. Curtis died, 1892	♋	5 23	6 37	sets	0	5 25	6 35	sets

MOON'S PHASES.

	BOSTON D. H. M.	NEW YORK D. H. M.	CHICAGO D. H. M.
F. Q.	7 8 6 M.	7 8 6 M.	7 7 6 M.
F. M.	15 7 46 M.	15 7 46 M.	15 6 46 M.
L. Q.	23 7 30 M.	23 7 30 M.	23 6 30 M.
N. M.	29 11 57 A.	29 11 57 A.	29 10 57 A.

D. M.	D. W.	*Historical Events.*	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston: New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon sets H. M.	SUN FAST M.	LATITUDE Of New York City: Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon sets H. M.
1	M	☾ in ♉: ☾ in perigee	♋	5 24	6 35	7 6	0	5 26	6 33	7 6
2	Tu	Napoleon III. surrendered, 1870	♋	5 25	6 33	7 30	0	5 27	6 31	7 31
3	W	2d Eruption of Mt. Pelee, 1902	♋	5 26	6 31	7 54	1	5 28	6 30	7 57
4	Th	♃ stationary	♌	5 27	6 30	8 21	1	5 29	6 28	8 25
5	Fr	Portsmouth Treaty signed, 1905	♌	5 29	6 28	8 53	1	5 30	6 26	8 59
6	Sa	Pres. McKinley shot, 1901	♌	5 30	6 26	9 32	2	5 31	6 25	9 39
36. 16th Sunday after Trinity.		*Luke 7*		*12h. 53m. Day's Length, 12h. 51m.*						
7	S	*7th.* ☾ gr. libration W.	♌	5 31	6 24	10 19	2	5 32	6 23	10 26
8	M	☿ gr. hel. lat. N.	♍	5 32	6 23	11 14	2	5 33	6 22	11 21
9	Tu	♂♃☾. Gen. M'Cook d., 1909	♍	5 33	6 21	morn	3	5 34	6 20	morn
10	W	□♄☉. Perry's Victory, 1813	♍	5 34	6 19	0 16	3	5 35	6 18	0 23
11	Th	♀ in ♎: ♂♁☾	♎	5 35	6 18	1 22	3	5 36	6 16	1 28
12	Fr	Cornelius Vanderbilt died, 1899	♎	5 36	6 16	2 28	4	5 37	6 15	2 33
13	Sa	U. S. Constitution ratified, 1788	♎	5 37	6 14	3 33	4	5 38	6 13	3 36
37. 17th Sunday after Trinity.		*Luke 14*		*12h. 34m. Day's Length, 12h. 33m.*						
14	S	Pres. McKinley died, 1901	♎	5 38	6 12	4 36	4	5 39	6 12	4 38
15	M	*15th.* ☾ in apogee	♎	5 39	6 11	rises	5	5 40	6 10	rises
16	Tu	♂☿☉ superior	♏	5 40	6 9	6 32	5	5 41	6 8	6 33
17	W	Mt. Cenis Tunnel opened, 1871	♏	5 41	6 7	6 50	5	5 42	6 7	6 52
18	Th	♂ in ♊. Delhi taken, 1857	♐	5 42	6 5	7 10	6	5 43	6 5	7 13
19	Fr	Pres. Garfield died, 1881	♐	5 43	6 3	7 34	6	5 44	6 3	7 39
20	Sa	Steamer Olympic Collision, 1911	♐	5 44	6 2	8 4	7	5 45	6 1	8 10
38. 18th Sunday after Trinity.		*Matt. 22*		*12h. 14m. Day's Length, 12h. 14m.*						
21	S	*St. Matthew*	♑	5 46	6 0	8 41	7	5 46	6 0	8 48
22	M	♂♄☾. Robt. Hoe died, 1909	♑	5 47	5 58	9 29	7	5 47	5 58	9 37
23	Tu	*23d. Autumn begins* ♎	♒	5 48	5 56	10 29	8	5 48	5 56	10 36
24	W	P. S. Gilmore died, 1892	♒	5 49	5 55	11 40	8	5 49	5 55	11 46
25	Th	♂♆☾. J. M. Palmer d., 1900	♓	5 50	5 53	morn	8	5 50	5 53	morn
26	Fr	Lafcadio Hearn died, 1904	♓	5 51	5 51	0 58	9	5 51	5 51	1 3
27	Sa	♂♀☾. Geo. Chavez d., 1910	♓	5 52	5 49	2 19	9	5 52	5 50	2 23
39. 19th Sunday after Trinity.		*Matt. 9*		*11h. 55m. Day's Length 11h. 55m.*						
28	S	Thos. F. Bayard died, 1898	♐	5 53	5 48	3 40	9	5 53	5 48	3 42
29	M	*29th.* ☾ in per. *St. Michael*	♐	5 54	5 46	5 1	10	5 54	5 46	5 1
30	Tu	♄ stationary: ♂☿☾	♑	5 55	5 44	sets	10	5 55	5 45	sets

MOON'S PHASES.

	BOSTON D. H. M.	NEW YORK D. H. M.	CHICAGO D. H. M.
F. Q.	6 8 46 A.	6 8 46 A.	6 7 46 A.
F. M.	15 1 7 M.	15 1 7 M.	15 0 7 M.
L. Q.	22 5 53 A.	22 5 53 A.	22 4 53 A.
N. M.	29 9 29 M.	29 9 29 M.	29 8 29 M.

D. M.	D. W.	Historical Events.	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon sets H. M.	SUN FAST M.	LATITUDE Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon sets H. M.
1	W	Postal Special Delivery, 1885	♐	5 56	5 43	6 18	10	5 56	5 43	6 21
2	Th	☿ in ♉: □♂☉: □♃☉	♑	5 58	5 41	6 49	11	5 57	5 41	6 54
3	Fr	Revolution in Portugal, 1910	♑	5 59	5 39	7 26	11	5 58	5 40	7 32
4	Sa	Tripoli bombarded, 1911	♒	6 0	5 37	8 11	11	5 59	5 38	8 18
40. 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 22 11h. 35m. Day's Length, 11h. 37m.										
5	S	☾ gr. libration W. ♋	♒	6 1	5 36	9 6	11	6 0	5 37	9 14
6	M	*6th.* ♂♃☾	♓	6 2	5 34	10 8	12	6 1	5 35	10 15
7	Tu	Oliver W. Holmes died, 1894	♓	6 3	5 32	11 14	12	6 2	5 33	11 20
8	W	♂♁☾. Chicago Fire, 1871	♈	6 4	5 31	morn	12	6 3	5 32	morn
9	Th	Cornelius N. Bliss died, 1911	♈	6 5	5 29	0 20	13	6 4	5 30	0 25
10	Fr	Justice Hughes installed, 1910	♈	6 7	5 27	1 25	13	6 5	5 28	1 29
11	Sa	Great Strike in Paris, 1910	♉	6 8	5 25	2 28	13	6 6	5 27	2 31
41. 21st Sunday after Trinity. John 4 11h. 15m. Day's Length, 11h. 18m.										
12	S	☾ in apogee: ☿ in aphelion	♉	6 9	5 24	3 30	13	6 7	5 25	3 31
13	M	♁ stationary	♊	6 10	5 22	4 31	14	6 8	5 24	4 31
14	Tu	♀ in perihelion	♊	6 11	5 21	5 33	14	6 9	5 22	5 32
15	W	*15th.* Sen. Dolliver d. 1910	♊	6 13	5 19	rises	14	6 11	5 21	rises
16	Th	Taft and Diaz met, 1910	♋	6 14	5 17	5 39	14	6 12	5 19	5 43
17	Fr	Julia Ward Howe died, 1910	♋	6 15	5 16	6 7	15	6 13	5 18	6 12
18	Sa	*St. Luke, Evangelist.*	♌	6 16	5 14	6 42	15	6 14	5 16	6 48
42. 22d Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 18 10h. 56m. Day's Length, 11h. 0m.										
19	S	♂♄☾. Eug. Ely killed, 1911	♌	6 17	5 13	7 26	15	6 15	5 15	7 33
20	M	David B. Hill died, 1910 ♎	♌	6 18	5 11	8 21	15	6 16	5 13	8 28
21	Tu	♂♂☾	♍	6 19	5 10	9 27	15	6 17	5 12	9 34
22	W	*22d.* □♆☉: ♂♆☾	♍	6 21	5 8	10 40	15	6 18	5 10	10 46
23	Th	John R. Walsh died, 1911	♎	6 22	5 7	11 57	16	6 19	5 9	morn
24	Fr	Judge R. W. Peckham d., 1909	♎	6 23	5 5	morn	16	6 20	5 8	0 1
25	Sa	Grant Allen died, 1895	♏	6 24	5 4	1 15	16	6 22	5 6	1 18
43. 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matt. 22 10h. 37m. Day's Length, 10h. 42m.										
26	S	☾ in ♉. Gen. Howard d., 1909	♏	6 25	5 2	2 33	16	6 23	5 5	2 34
27	M	□♁☉: ♂♀☾: ☾ in perigee	♐	6 26	5 1	3 51	16	6 24	5 3	3 51
28	Tu	*St. Simon and St. Jude.*	♐	6 28	5 0	5 10	16	6 25	5 2	5 8
29	W	*29th.* Jos. Pulitzer d. 1911	♑	6 29	4 58	sets	16	6 26	5 1	sets
30	Th	China grants Const. Gov't, 1911	♑	6 30	4 57	5 18	16	6 27	5 0	5 24
31	Fr	♂☿☾: ♆ stat. *Hallowe'en*	♒	6 32	4 55	6 0	16	6 29	4 58	6 7

MOON'S PHASES.

	BOSTON D. H. M.	NEW YORK D. H. M.	CHICAGO D. H. M.
F. Q.	5 1 34 A.	5 1 34 A.	5 0 34 A.
F. M.	13 6 11 A.	13 6 11 A.	13 5 11 A.
L. Q.	21 2 56 M.	21 2 56 M.	21 1 56 M.
N. M.	27 8 41 A.	27 8 41 A.	27 7 41 A

D. M.	D. W.	*Historical Events.*	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M	Sun sets H. M	Moon sets H. M.	SUN FAST M.	LATITUDE Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M.	Moon sets H. M
1	Sa	*All Saints' Day*		6 33	4 54	6 52	16	6 30	4 57	6 59
		44. 24th Sunday after Trinity. *Matt. 9* ***10h. 18m. Day's Length, 10h. 25m.***								
2	S	☾ gr. libration W.		6 34	4 52	7 52	16	6 31	4 56	7 59
3	M	♂♃☾. Shanghai capt'd, 1911		6 35	4 52	8 58	16	6 32	4 55	9 4
4	Tu	☾ ♂ ♁ ☾		6 36	4 50	10 6	16	6 33	4 54	10 11
5	W	*5th.* ♀ gr. hel. lat. N.		6 38	4 49	11 13	16	6 35	4 52	11 17
6	Th	Benj. Harrison elected, 1888		6 39	4 48	morn	16	6 36	4 51	morn
7	Fr	Pensacola taken, 1814		6 40	4 47	0 18	16	6 37	4 50	0 21
8	Sa	☾ in ♌: ☾ in apogee		6 42	4 46	1 20	16	6 38	4 49	1 22
		45. 25th Sunday after Trinity. *John 2* ***10h. 2m. Day's Length, 10h. 9m.***								
9	S	E. W. Carmack died, 1908		6 43	4 45	2 21	16	6 39	4 48	2 21
10	M	Massacre at Nanking, 1911		6 44	4 44	3 22	16	6 41	4 47	3 21
11	Tu	Gen. Wool died, 1869		6 45	4 42	4 24	16	6 42	4 46	4 22
12	W	☿ stationary		6 47	4 41	5 28	16	6 43	4 45	5 25
13	Th	*13th.* Sen. Clay d., 1910		6 48	4 40	6 34	16	6 44	4 44	6 29
14	Fr	La Seine sunk, 1909		6 49	4 40	rises	16	6 45	4 43	rises
15	Sa	♂♄☾. N. M. Fish died, 1902		6 51	4 39	5 25	15	6 46	4 43	5 32
		46. 26th Sunday after Trinity. *Matt. 8* ***9h. 46m. Day's Length, 9h. 54m.***								
16	S	☾ gr libration E.		6 52	4 38	6 16	15	6 48	4 42	6 23
17	M	Ralph Johnstone killed, 1910		6 53	4 37	7 19	15	6 49	4 41	7 26
18	Tu	♂♂☾: ♂♆☾		6 54	4 36	8 30	15	6 50	4 40	8 36
19	W	Tweed convicted, 1873		6 55	4 35	9 45	15	6 51	4 40	9 50
20	Th	☿ in ♎		6 57	4 35	11 1	14	6 53	4 39	11 4
21	Fr	*21st.* G. A. Hobart d. 1899		6 58	4 34	morn	14	6 54	4 38	morn
22	Sa	☾ in ♑. Thurlow Weed d., 1892		6 59	4 33	0 17	14	6 55	4 38	0 19
		47. 27th Sunday after Trinity. *John 6* ***9h. 33m. Day's Length, 9h. 41m.***								
23	S	♂ ☿ ☉ inferior		7 0	4 33	1 32	14	6 56	4 37	1 32
24	M	☾ in perigee		7 2	4 32	2 48	13	6 57	4 37	2 47
25	Tu	☿ in perihelion		7 3	4 32	4 6	13	6 58	4 36	4 3
26	W	♂ ♀ ☾		7 4	4 31	5 25	13	6 59	4 36	5 21
27	Th	*27th Thanksgiving Day*		7 5	4 31	6 45	12	7 0	4 35	6 39
28	Fr	Joseph Parker died, 1902		7 6	4 30	sets	12	7 1	4 35	sets
29	Sa	Ohio admitted, 1802		7 7	4 30	5 35	12	7 2	4 35	5 42
		48. 1st Sunday in Advent. *Matt. 21* ***9h. 21m. Day's Length 9h. 31m.***								
30	S	♂♃☾. *St. Andrew*		7 8	4 29	6 39	11	7 3	4 34	6 46

MOON'S PHASES.

	BOSTON D. H. M.	NEW YORK D. H. M.	CHICAGO D. H. M.
F. Q.	5 9 59 M.	5 9 59 M.	5 8 59 M.
F. M.	13 10 0 M.	13 10 0 M.	13 9 0 M.
L. Q.	20 11 16 M.	20 11 16 M	20 10 16 M.
N. M.	27 9 59 M.	27 9 59 M.	27 8 59 M.

D. M.	D. W.	Historical Events.	MOON'S SIGNS	LATITUDE Of Boston; New England, N. York State, So. Mich., Wisconsin, Iowa, Wyo. and Oregon. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets H. M	Moon sets H. M.	SUN FAST M.	LATITUDE Of New York City; Philadel'a, Conn., New Jersey, Pa., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Neb. and Cal. Sun rises H. M	Sun sets H. M.	Moon sets H. M.
1	M	McNamara Bros.confessed,1911	♑	7 9	4 29	7 49	11	7 4	4 34	7 55
2	Tu	♂ ♁ ☾: ♂ stationary: ♂ ☿ ♀	♑	7 10	4 28	8 59	11	7 5	4 34	9 4
3	W	Mary Baker Eddy died, 1910	♑	7 11	4 28	10 5	10	7 6	4 33	10 8
4	Th	H. O. Havemeyer died, 1907	♒	7 12	4 28	11 8	10	7 7	4 33	11 10
5	Fr	*5th.* ☿ gr. hel. lat. N.	♒	7 13	4 28	morn	9	7 8	4 33	morn
6	Sa	☾ in apogee. *St Nicholas*	♒	7 14	4 28	0 10	9	7 9	4 33	0 11
49. 2d Sunday in Advent.		***Luke 21***		***9h. 13m. Day's Length, 9h. 23m.***						
7	S	♂ ♄ ☉. T. B. Reed d., 1902	♓	7 15	4 28	1 11	8	7 10	4 33	1 11
8	M	King Oscar died, 1907	♓	7 16	4 28	2 12	8	7 11	4 33	2 10
9	Tu	Briceville Mine Explosion, 1911	♈	7 17	4 28	3 15	8	7 12	4 33	3 12
10	W	☿ gr. elong. W., 21° 2′	♈	7 18	4 28	4 20	7	7 13	4 33	4 16
11	Th	Gen. Garcia died, 1898	♈	7 19	4 28	5 27	7	7 14	4 33	5 22
12	Fr	♂ ♄ ☾	♉	7 20	4 28	6 37	6	7 15	4 33	6 31
13	Sa	*13th.* ☾ gr. libr. E. ♎	♉	7 21	4 28	rises	6	7 16	4 33	rises
50. 3d Sunday in Advent.		***Matt. 11***		***9h. 7m. Day's Length, 9h. 18m.***						
14	S	Geo. Washington died, 1799	♊	7 21	4 28	5 10	5	7 16	4 34	5 17
15	M	♂ ♂ ☾. R. L. Gibson d., 1892	♊	7 22	4 29	6 21	5	7 17	4 34	6 27
16	Tu	♂ ♆ ☾. Gen. Terry died, 1890	♋	7 23	4 29	7 36	4	7 18	4 34	7 41
17	W	King Leopold II. died, 1909	♋	7 23	4 29	8 52	4	7 18	4 34	8 56
18	Th	XIII. Amendm't ratified, 1865	♋	7 24	4 29	10 7	3	7 19	4 35	10 10
19	Fr	☾ in ♍	♋	7 25	4 30	11 22	3	7 20	4 35	11 23
20	Sa	*20th.* Vattel died, 1767	♋	7 26	4 30	morn	2	7 20	4 36	morn
51. 4th Sunday in Advent.		***John 1***		***9h. 5m. Day's Length, 9h. 15m.***						
21	S	☾ in perigee. *St. Thomas*	♌	7 26	4 31	0 37	2	7 21	4 36	0 36
22	M	☉ *enters* ♑. *Winter begins*	♌	7 26	4 31	1 52	1	7 21	4 37	1 50
23	Tu	Battleship Utah launched, 1909	♍	7 27	4 32	3 7	1	7 22	4 37	3 4
24	W	Clarence King died, 1902	♍	7 27	4 32	4 24	0	7 22	4 38	4 19
25	Th	*Christmas Day*	♎	7 28	4 33	5 41	sl.	7 22	4 38	5 35
26	Fr	♂ ☿ ☾. *St. Stephen* ♎	♎	7 28	4 34	6 53	1	7 23	4 39	6 46
27	Sa	*27th. St. John, Evang.*	♏	7 29	4 34	sets	1	7 23	4 40	sets
52. 1st Sunday after Christmas.		***Matt. 1***		***9h. 6m. Day's Length 9h. 17m.***						
28	S	♂ ♃ ☾. *Innocents*	♏	7 29	4 35	5 29	2	7 23	4 40	5 35
29	M	☿ in ♍: ♂ ♁ ☾	♐	7 29	4 36	6 39	2	7 24	4 41	6 44
30	Tu	Iroquois Theatre Fire, 1903	♐	7 29	4 36	7 48	3	7 24	4 42	7 52
31	W	♀ in ♍.	♐	7 30	4 37	8 54	3	7 24	4 42	8 57

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

The directions given here are for Southern Louisiana. If applied to localities north of here the time of planting will not be quite as early in the Spring and earlier in the Fall. For instance, the directions given for January will answer for February in the northern part of this State and Mississippi and the southern part of Alabama. In autumn directions for September can be followed in August. For the middle and southern parts of Florida, sowing can be done much earlier in the Spring, and in the Fall much later than in Louisiana. In the northern part of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, as well as in the southern part of Alabama, very little can be planted in November and December.

JANUARY.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—During this month sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Leeks, early Radish, and for the last crop the Black Spanish, White California Mammoth and Chinese Rose.

Early varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga for table use can be sown.

Sow Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi and early Cauliflower. As the weather is very unstable, it is best to sow in a frame and protect young plants during severe cold weather.

Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, the latter for cutting, should be sown, also Roquette and Sorrel.

If the hot-bed has not been prepared during the previous month, it should be done at once, to sow Eggplants, Pepper and Tomatoes; the latter can be sown a little later than the former.

Plant Peas for general crop, such as Black-Eyed and large White Marrowfat, Champion of England, Eugenie, Stratagem, Telephone and other varieties. Towards the end of this month the Extra Early varieties, like First and Best, Little Gem, Early Washington, Blue Beauty, American Wonder, Prince of Wales, Daisy or Dwarf Telephone, Gradus, Nott's Excelsior, Morning Star, Tall and Dwarf Sugar and Alaska may be planted.

Divide and transplant Shallots, also set out Cabbage plants sown in November.

Onions, if not already transplanted, should be hurried, so that they may have time to bulb. Those who desire to raise Onion sets should sow the seed towards the end of this month, as Onion sets which are set out earlier in the fall can be sold earlier than those raised from seed.

It is better to sow Onion seeds for sets in February, as they generally get too large if sown this month. Northern seeds will not make sets in our climate.

Sow Sweet and Medicinal Herbs such as Thyme, Sage, Marjorum, Bene, Rosemary, Pot Marigold, Borage, Savory, Balm, Tansy and Wormwood.

Cucumbers can be planted for forcing. It is best to plant the seeds in dirt bands first, and when the third leaf is developed transplant into the hot-bed.

Although Cucumbers for shipping are mostly planted in November and December, if the hot-bed is properly made, those planted in this month will bear better than if planted in November.

Set out Strawberry plants.

FIELD.—Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose and Bliss Triumph should not be planted before the latter part of this month. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first.

Asparagus roots should be set out, also Red Rust-Proof Oats, Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Speltz, Vetches, Buckwheat, all varieties of Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Rescue, Johnson, Tall Meadow Oat, Meadow Fescue, Guinea and Orchard Grasses, Timothy, all varieties of Millet, Giant Beggar Weed, Lespedeza or Japan Clover and Carpet Grass may be sown.

ORCHARD.—Fruit trees of all kinds, such as Pecan, Pear, Plum, Peach, Apple and Orange, as well as other varieties of Fruit Trees enumerated in this catalogue, should be planted.

January and February are the best months to set out fruit trees.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Correopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candytuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride, Flowering Sweet Peas and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsams (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Rosa Montana, Evening Glory and Nasturtium, and in the Greenhouse in pots Begonia Rex, Begonia Tuberosa and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus, Hyacinths, Tulips, all varieties of Narcissus, Anemones, Ranunculus, Chinese Sacred Lilies, Oxalis or Buttercup, all varieties of Calla Lilies, Scilla Peruviana, Tuberoses, all varieties of Japan Lilies, Amaryllis, Spanish Iris, Star of Bethlehem and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Roses and flowering ornamental shrubs. Fall annuals mentioned in this catalogue can be planted this month.

SHADE TREES.—Plant all varieties mentioned in this catalogue.

FEBRUARY.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—All winter vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Leeks, early Radishes, White Spring and Early Purple Top Turnip, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage and Early

Cauliflower. If the weather is favorable and the month of April dry, the latter will succeed well.

Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce and Kohlrabi shoudl be transplanted, Shallots divided and set out again, also sow Sorrel, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for seasoning.

All varieties of Peas can be planted, especially the early varieties. The later varieties are best planted in January, but if planted in the early part of February they will do well.

Sweet Herbs should be planted, the most tender varieties in a frame, and afterwards transplanted into the open ground.

Plant Asparagus seed and roots.

Hot-beds, on account of the changeable weather during this month, require a good deal of attention. Give air when the sun shines and the weather is pleasant, otherwise plants will become spindly and long-legged. If too thick thin them out so that they may become sturdy.

Begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits; also Cucumbers, Squash, and Melons, as they often succeed if protected by small boxes or dirt bands, covered with glass, as most gardeners do here.

At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted. For market use Adams' Extra Early, Crosby's Dwarf Sugar, Frotscher's Adam's Early, Early Sugar or New England, Stowell's Evergreen, Early White Flint and other early varieties.

FIELD.—February is the best month to plant a general crop of all varieties of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month.

All of the Grasses, Clovers and Field Seeds mentioned for January can be sown this month. Sorghum can also be planted.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets should be sown for stock food. Sweet Potatoes can be put in a bed for sprouting, so as to have early slips.

Sow all varieties of Field Corn.

ORCHARD.—Plant fruit trees of all kinds. Pecan nuts may be planted to raise trees from.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia and Balsams (Lady Slippers) in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Gomphrenas, etc.

Set out Roses and ornamental Shrubs. Plant Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink, Sweet Sultan, Phlox, Verbena, Browallia, Cosmos, Correopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobaea Scandens, Rosa Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinca. Lay Dahlia bulbs in a hot-bed for propagating. Plant all bulbous roots as directed for last month.

Follow same directions as given for January for Fall annual plants.

SHADE TREES.—Same directions as given for January.

MARCH.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. — Sow Beets, Radishes, early Cabbage, Kohlrabi, all varieties of Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Celery for cutting, Parsley, Roquette, Cress and Chervil. Towards the end of this month sow Endive.

Plant all varieties of Bush and Pole Beans; but for Lima Beans it is better to wait until the end of the month, as they rot easily when the ground is not warm enough or too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remark in regard to Lima Beans holds good also for Okra. Early varieties of Peas may still be planted. Set out Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers in the open ground and sow seed for later crop. Plant Sweet Corn.

Beans are hard to keep in this climate; the White and Red Kidney can be planted for shelling purposes.

FIELD. — Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, Dhouro, Milo Maize, and Teosinte for green feed. Sow Lespedeza and all varieties of Clover and Grass seed for hay and grazing.

Plant Irish and Sweet Potatoes, all varieties of Field and Broom Corn. Plant Sorghum, also all varieties of Cow Peas, Canada Field Peas, Soja and Velvet Beans.

ORCHARD.—Fruit trees may be planted the early part of this month, or even later if the season is somewhat retarded.

FLOWER GARDEN. — Sow Balsams (Lady Slippers), Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant all Bulbs as directed for January. Set out Chrysanthemsus for fall blooming.

For Fall annual plants see directions for January.

SHADE TREES. — Plant all varieties mentioned in this catalogue.

APRIL.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons and Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radishes, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Roquette, Cress, Parsley, Chervil and Celery for cutting.

Sow Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers.

Early Cabbage may be successfully sown. Kohlrabi can be sown, but it is best to sow thinly in drills a foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the rows instead of transplanting. Towards the end of this month a sowing of the late Italian Cauliflower can be made, as it takes from eight to nine months to mature, and, therefore, should be sown early. It is always best to make several sowings so that in case one should fail, the other may be used. The Italian Cauliflower is hardier than the French and German varieties. A good plan is to sow the seed in boxes elevated two or three feet above the ground, as it will keep the Cabbage fly off. The plants should be looked over daily, and all green cabbage worms and other vermin removed.

FIELD.—Plant Sweet Potato slips or vines for early crop, dig Irish Potatoes planted early, and after well preparing the ground, plant Corn, Beans, Squash, etc.

Sow Cashaw and field Pumpkins.

ORCHARD.—Little is to be done during this month, except perhaps, if the weather is favorable, budding Orange trees on Trifoliata stools; keep young trees clean of weeds, and during a dry spell water those which were lately transplanted.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Balsams (Lady Slippers), Gomphrenas, Torenias and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vin Rosea. Plant Coleus, and other folia plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Su flower, Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs.

Plant all annuals described in this cat logue.

SHADE TREES.—Can be planted durir the early part of the month.

MAY.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Sow as directed for April. Where Potatoes and Onions were taken up, Corn, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins can be planted.

All varieties of early cabbage can be sown this month.

During the hot weather Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected, soon become hard and tasteless. In fact, it is combined with a good deal of labor to raise good Lettuce during the summer months. Improved Royal Cabboge, Hubbard, Perpignan, Steckler's French Market, White Paris Coss or Roman are the best for summer use. Okra can be sown.

Large White Solid Celery may be sown now, but must be well shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered.

Late Italian Cauliflower can be sown.

Lima and Pole Beans can be planted, the Southern Prolific, Kentucky Wond and White Creaseback are the best vari ties for late planting.

FIELD.—Cow Peas and Crowders can planted, the latter is the best to be us green.

Sweet Potato slips or vines can still be s out, taking advantage of an occasional rai but if it does not rain they must watered. As the tops of Shallots get dr which indicates their being ripe, they a fit to be taken up and stored away in dry, airy place, taking care not to lay the too thick, as they are liable to heat.

Grass and Field Seeds, Sorghum, Fie and Cow Peas, Soja and Velvet Bear Field and Broom Corn can also be plante

ORCHARD.—Besides Budding nothir can be done.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Follow instru tions given for last month.

JUNE.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—The sowing during this month is similar to the preceding. The growing crops will require attention as weeds grow fast during this month.

Corn may be planted for the last supply of roasting ears, also a few Water and Musk Melons. Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins planted during this month generally do well, but if the weather is hot and dry, they require an abundance of water.

Southern Prolific, Early Golden Cluster Wax, Indian Chief or Pole Black Wax, Kentucky Wonder and White Creaseback Pole Beans are the best to plant this month, as they stand more heat than other varieties. Continue to set out Sweet Potato slips or vines.

Sow all kinds of Radishes, Endive for salad, also Royal and Perpignan Lettuce. **Before sowing** soak the seeds for two hours in water, take them out, put in a piece of cloth and set in a cool damp place, or if convenient in an ice box, which is best. Keep the cloth moist, and in four to six days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering.

If the seeds are sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsman be blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to September, or, if t weather is warm and dry in the latt month, up to the middle of October.

Should the weather be moist and cool the fall it can be dispensed with.

Cabbage for winter crops can be sow in this month, as the plants are general easier raised during this than the follo ing months.

Late Italian Giant Cauliflower may st be sown at the early part of this mont towards the end Half Early Paris, Ext Early Paris, Early Dwarf Erfurt, Hende son's Snowball and Early Italian Gia can be sown. Some cultivators transpla them, when large enough, at once from t seed bed into the open ground, othe plant them first in dirt bands and tran plant into the ground later. However, transplanted at this time of the year th will have to be shaded for a few days a watered until they have taken a good hol

Sow Tomatoes for late crop towards t end of this month.

FIELD.—Cow Peas, Canada Field Pea Soja and Velvet Beans, Sorghum and a varieties of Field Corn can still be sow Plant Sweet Potato slips or vines for a la crop.

ORCHARD.—Nothing can be done.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Follow instru tions given for April.

JULY.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Towards the end of this month plant Pole and Bush Beans. In the early part sow Tomatoes for the last crop; also some Corn for roasting ears.

Cucumbers can be planted for pickling. Endive, Lettuce, all Radishes, as well as all Cauliflowers mentioned for June plan ing.

In new ground some Turnips and Ru Bagas can be sown.

Plant all varieties of Cabbage mention in catalogue. Some seasons we have ear frosts, other seasons not before Januar

and Cabbage is most easily hurt by frost when heading up. When the plants are small, or half grown, or when they are headed up, they are not so much affected by cold weather. It is therefore necessary to make two or more sowings at different times, so that in case some of the Cabbage is destroyed by frost, the other is coming on. As a general rule plants raised from seed sown in July and August give the best results, they are almost sure to head.

Brunswick is the earliest of the large growing varieties and should be sown in July and August, so that it may be headed up when cold weather sets in. It is more tender than the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The same may be said in regard to the St. Denis and Improved Early Summer.

All cabbages require a strong, good soil, but the Brunswick and Flat Dutch in particular.

The ground should be well fertilized with either stable manure, cotton seed meal or superphosphate, but we consider Cow Peas planted on the Cabbage land and plowed under the best and cheapest fertilizer.

A large quantity of seed must be sown at this time of the year, as it is sometimes very difficult to get a proper stand, and it is always better to have some plants left over than to be short.

It is a very difficult matter to protect the young Cabbage plants from the ravages of the insects, which are, especially after a mild winter, plentiful.

Strong Tobacco water or Tobacco dust has been found very beneficial; also Tobacco stems cut fine and scattered over the ground, will keep them off to some extent.

FIELD.—Field Corn, Cow and Canada Peas and Sorghum can be planted.

In the Orchard and Flower Garden nothing can be done during this month.

AUGUST.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—During this month gardeners in the South are very busy with sowing and planting. Bush Beans, White, Black-Eyed and Dwarf Marrowfat, Alaska, Blue Beauty, Morning Star and Extra Early and Washington Peas can be planted; also all varieties of Cabbage and Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Kale, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive and Sorrel, but if the weather should be very dry, the seeds have to be frequently watered. It is best to cover Parsley seed with moss or brush until it begins to come up. All varieties of Radish may be sown.

Sow Swiss Chard, Mustard and Cress, all varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga, and also Vienna Kohlrabi.

Carrots may be sown in the latter part; if the weather is favorable; but if hot and dry it is useless to do much, as seeds cannot come up well without being watered.

All varieties of Celery should be sown now.

If not too hot and dry, Beets of all kinds may be planted; but it is better to wait until the following month.

Set out Shallots, Red and White Kidney Beans for shelling should be planted at the early part of this month.

Sow Tomatoes for late crop.

If Celery plants are set out during this month they require to be shaded.

FIELD.—Peerless and other varieties of Potatoes saved from the spring crop, should be planted early this month for a winter crop; the smallest Potatoes are selected for that purpose and planted whole. Mexican June Corn can be planted in the early part of the month. Sow Cow and Field Peas, Velvet Beans and Sorghum.

ORCHARD.—Nothing can be done with any degree of success during this month.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Balsams (Lady Slippers,) Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1. Plant Spring annuals as described in this catalogue.

SEPTEMBER.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Mostly all seeds recommended for last month can be sown this month, but some more should be added to them.

In the early part plant Bush Beans, as they will bear before frost sets in. Also plant all early varieties of Peas. All kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Sorrel, Cress, Lettuce, Endive, Leeks, Turnips, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad and Mustard can be sown during this month.

Begin sowing Creole Onion seed after the 15th of this month. As this is one of the most important crops, it should not be neglected.

Transplant Celery plants in ditches made for that purpose, and if the weather is favorable, set out Lettuce, Beet, Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, but has to be well watered, otherwise it is impossible to get a stand.

Some Cabbage seed may be sown, but Cabbage sown this month will generally not do as well as seed sown during the previous month.

Set out, divide and transplant Shallots, sow Sorrel and Turnip-rooted Celery.

FIELD.—Continue to plant Potatoes for an early winter crop. Use only small ones left over from a late spring crop, but do not cut them as they are apt to rot. Plow under the Cow Peas and prepare land to set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants. Sow Seed Rye, Barley, Wheat, Speltz, Vetches, Buckwheat, all varieties of Clovers, Dwarf Essex Rape, Kentucky Blue, Red Top, Rescue, Johnson, Tall Meadow Oat, Meadow Fescue, Guinea and Orchard Grasses, Timothy, all varieties of Millet, Giant Beggar Weed and Carpet Grass.

ORCHARD.—Continue to bud if the weather is not too dry and the stools remain in sap.

FLOWER GARDEN.—During this month flower seeds, such as Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Flowering Sweet Peas, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Asters, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month. Sow on your lawn English Rye Grass for winter lawn.

OCTOBER.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—This is the month when Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off and transplanted.

Onion seed can be sown up to the 10th of this month, but it is better to get in the ground as soon as possible, so that the plants get large enough before cold weather comes on.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat Peas and English Windsor Beans can be planted.

Sow Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Radishes, Endive and Parsnips.

Shallots set out previously may be divided and set out again.

FIELD.—Speltz, Rye, Barley and Texas Red Rust Proof Oats should be planted for stock food, also Orchard Grass, Red and White Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne and Crimson Clover. Sow Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Timothy and Rescue Grass and all varieties directed for September.

ORCHARD.—Spray your fruit trees in order to destroy scale and other insects, and prepare land to set out more trees. If the weather is good and the trees are in sap, bud Orange trees.

Transplant Strawberry plants; they have to be transplanted every year, as they cannot be left in the same place for several years, as is done North.

Senator Dunlap, Excelsior, Michel's Early, Ocean City, Improved Hoffman, Lady Thompson and Klondyke are the favorite varieties for the Southern States.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to sow Flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Flowering Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

NOVEMBER.

VEGETABLE GARDEN. — During this month continue to sow all varieties of winter vegetables as during the previous month.

All varieties of Cabbage can be sown this month and will make fine heads in the spring. Artichokes should be dressed.

Sow Black-Eyed Marrowfat and other late varieties of Peas; they are not easily affected by frost as long as they are small, and during this time of the year they will not grow very fast. English Windsor Beans can still be planted; they are hardy enough not to be hurt by frost.

Hot-beds should be gotten ready now for Cucumbers, manure for same should be looked after, it ought not to be over one month old. Set out Strawberry plants.

FIELD.—Continue to sow all varieties of Grasses, Field and Clover Seed as directed for September.

ORCHARD.—Prepare your land to set out fruit trees, transplant those which are dormant.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Sow Flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia and Poppy.

Set out roses and other hardy plants.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

To force Hyacinths and other bulbous rooted plants in flower pots, use light but rich soil, plant in 5 inch pots, so that the top of the bulbs are covered half an inch.

Give one good watering and bury the pots 6 inches under the ground, until the bulbs are well rooted, which takes from 4 to 5 weeks. When well rooted take the pots out of the ground and gradually expose to the light, when they will soon put out and bloom well. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

DECEMBER.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—During this month not a great deal is planted, as the ground is generally occupied by growing crops.

Peas for general crop can be planted, some Potatoes may be planted; but on account of cold weather during January and February, it is very uncertain whether they will succeed or not.

Spinach, Roquette, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive and some early Cabbage may be sown.

Sow early varieties of Cauliflower in a frame or a sheltered situation in the open ground to be transplanted in February.

Sow Tomatoes for forcing in a cooled-off hot-bed.

FIELD.—Sow Lespedeza or Japan Clover, Alfalfa, Red, Alsike, Burr, White and Crimson Clover, all varieties of Grass seed, Speltz, Rye, Barley, Wheat and Oats for stock food.

ORCHARD.—Prepare ground for fruit trees during this month, and towards the end begin to plant.

Plant Pecan Nuts to raise trees from.

Prune, work and fertilize trees which have been planted during the previous season.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as for instance Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calleopsis, Heliotrope, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants, and all varieties of Herbs. Plant English Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

SHADE TREES.—Plant all varieties.

GARDENER'S PLANTING TABLE

Quantity of Seeds or Number of Plants Required for a Row 100 Feet in Length, with Distances to Plant, Times for Planting, and Period Required for Production of Crop.

Brackets indicate that a late or second crop may be planted the same season.

Kind of Vegetable	Seeds or Plants Required for 100 Feet of Row	Distance for Plants to Stand			Depth of Planting	Time of Planting in Open Ground		Ready for Use After Planting.
		Rows Apart		Plants Apart in Rows.		South.	North.	
		Horse Cultivation.	Hand Cultivation.					
Artichoke, Globe	½ ounce	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	1 to 2 in.	Spring	Early spring	15 months.
Art choke, Jerusalem	2 qts. tubers	3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 in.	Spring	Early Spring	6 to 8 months.
Asparagus, seed	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 5 in.	1 to 2 in.	Autumn or early spring	Early spring	3 to 4 years.
Asparagus, plants	60 to 80 plants	3 to 5 ft.	12 to 24 in.	15 to 20 in.	3 to 5 in.	Autumn or early spring	Early spring	1 to 3 years.
Beans, bush	1 pint	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	5 or 8 to ft.	½ to 2 in.	February to April. [August to September.]	April to July	40 to 65 days.
Beans, pole	½ pint	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in.	Late spring	May and June	50 to 80 days.
Beets	2 ounces	24 to 36 in.	12 to 18 in.	5 or 6 to ft.	1 to 2 in.	February to April. [August to September.]	April to August	60 to 80 days.
Brussels sprouts	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	16 to 24 in.	½ in.	January to July	May and June	90 to 120 days.
Cabbage, early	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	12 to 18 in.	½ in.	October to December	March and April. (Start in hotbed during February.)	90 to 130 days.
Cabbage, late	¼ ounce	30 to 40 in.	24 to 36 in.	16 to 24 in.	½ in.	June and July	May and June	90 to 130 days.
Carrot	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	6 or 7 to ft.	½ in.	March and April. [September.]	April to June	75 to 110 days.
Cauliflower	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	½ in.	January and February. [June.]	April to June. (Start in hotbed during February or March.)	100 to 130 days.
Celeriac	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	⅛ in.	Late spring	May and June. (Start in cold frame during April.)	100 to 150 days.
Celery	¼ ounce	3 to 6 ft.	18 to 36 in.	4 to 8 in.	⅛ in.	August to October	May and June. (Start in hotbed or cold frame during March or April.)	120 to 150 days.
Chervil	1 ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	3 or 4 to ft.	1 in.	Autumn	Autumn	1 year.
Chicory	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	18 to 24 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	½ in.	March and April	May and June	5 to 6 months.
Collards	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in.	24 to 30 in.	14 to 18 in.	½ in.	May and June	Late spring	100 to 120 days.
Corn salad	2 ounces	30 in.	12 to 18 in.	5 or 6 to ft.	½ to 1 in.	January and February. [September and October.]	March to September	60 days.
Corn, sweet	¼ pint	36 to 42 in.	30 to 36 in.	30 to 36 in.	1 to 2 in.	February to April	May to July	60 to 100 days.
Cress, upland	½ ounce	30 in.	12 to 18 in.	4 or 5 to ft.	½ to 1 in.	January and February [Autumn.]	March to May. [September]	30 to 40 days.
Cress, water	½ ounce	Broadcast			On surface	Early spring	April to September	60 to 70 days.
Cucumber	½ ounce	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	1 to 2 in.	February and March [September.]	April to July	60 to 80 days.

Tobacco Dust the Best Insecticide Known.

Eggplant	½ ounce	30 to 36 in	24 to 30 in	18 to 24 in	½ to 1 in	February to April	April and May. (Start in hotbed during March.)	100 to 140 days.
Endive	1 ounce	30 in	18 in	8 to 12 in	½ to 1 in	February to April	April. [July.]	90 to 180 days.
Horse-radish	70 roots	30 to 40 in	24 to 30 in	14 to 20 in	3 to 4 in	Early spring	Early spring	1 to 2 years.
Kale, or borecole	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in	18 to 24 in	18 to 24 in	½ in	October to February	August and September. [March and April.]	90 to 120 days.
Kohl-rabi	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in	18 to 24 in	4 to 8 in	½ in	September to March	March to May	60 to 80 days.
Leek	½ ounce	30 to 36 in	14 to 20 in	4 to 8 in	1 in	May to September	March to May	120 to 180 days.
Lettuce	½ ounce	30 in	12 to 18 in	4 to 6 in	½ in	September to March	March to September	60 to 90 days.
Melon, muskmelon	½ ounce	6 to 8 ft	6 to 8 ft	Hills 6 ft	1 to 2 in	February to April	April to June (Start early plants in hotbed during March.)	120 to 150 days.
Melon, watermelon	1 ounce	8 to 12 ft	8 to 12 ft	Hills 10 ft	1 to 2 in	March to May	May and June	100 to 120 days
Mustard	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in	12 to 18 in	4 or 5 to ft.	¼ in	Autumn or early spring	March to May [September]	60 to 90 days.
Okra, or gumbo	2 ounces	4 to 5 ft	3 to 4 ft	24 to 30 in	1 to 2 in	February to April	May and June	90 to 140 days.
Onion, seed	1 ounce	24 to 36 in	12 to 18 in	4 or 5 to ft	½ to 1 in	October to March	April and May	130 to 150 days.
Onion, sets	1 quart of sets	24 to 36 in	12 to 18 in	4 or 5 to ft	1 to 2 in	Early spring	Autumn and February to May.	90 to 120 days.
Parsley	¼ ounce	24 to 36 in	12 to 18 in	3 or 6 to in	⅛ in	September to May	September and early spring	90 to 120 days.
Parsnip	½ ounce	30 to 36 in	18 to 24 in	5 or 6 to ft	½ to 1 in	September to March	April and May	125 to 160 days.
Peas	1 to 2 pints	3 to 4 ft	30 to 36 in	15 to ft	2 to 3 in	September to April	March to June	40 to 80 days.
Pepper	⅛ ounce	30 to 36 in	18 to 24 in	15 to 18 in	½ in	Early spring	May and June. (Start early plants in hotbed during March.)	100 to 140 days.
Potato, Irish	5 lbs. (or 9 bu. per acre).	30 to 36 in	24 to 36 in	14 to 18 in	4 in	January to April	March to June	80 to 140 days.
Potato, sweet	3 lbs. (or 75 slips)	3 to 5 ft	3 to 5 ft	14 in	3 in	April and May	May and June. (Start plants in hotbed during April.)	140 to 160 days.
Pumpkin	½ ounce	8 to 12 ft	8 to 12 ft	Hills 8 to 12 ft	1 to 2 in	April and May	May to July	100 to 140 days.
Radish	1 ounce	24 to 36 in	12 to 18 in	8 to 12 to ft	½ to 1 in	September to April	March to September	20 to 40 days.
Rhubarb, seed	½ ounce	36 in	30 to 36 in	6 to 8 in	½ to 1 in	September to May	Early spring	2 to 4 years.
Rhubarb, plants	33 plants	3 to 5 ft	3 to 5 ft	3 ft	2 to 3 in	December to May	Autumn or early spring	1 to 3 years.
Roquette	½ ounce	3 to 4 ft	1 to 2 ft	6 to 12 in	¼ in	September to April	August to February	80 to 100 days.
Ruta-baga	¼ ounce	30 to 36 in	18 to 24 in	6 to 8 in	½ to 1 in	August and September	May and June	60 to 80 days.
Salsify	1 ounce	30 to 36 in	18 to 24 in	2 to 4 in	½ to 1 in	September to April	Early spring	120 to 180 days.
Spinach	1 ounce	30 to 36 in	12 to 18 in	7 or 8 to ft	1 to 2 in	September to February	September or very early spring.	30 to 60 days.
Squash, bush	½ ounce	3 to 4 ft	3 to 4 ft	Hills 3 to 4 ft.	1 to 2 in	Spring	April to June	60 to 80 days.
Squash, late	½ ounce	7 to 10 ft	7 to 10 ft	Hills 7 to 9 ft.	1 to 2 in	Spring	April to June	120 to 160 days.
Tomato	⅛ ounce	3 to 5 ft	3 to 4 ft	3 ft	½ to 1 in	December to March	May and June. (Start early plants in hotbed during February and March.)	100 to 140 days.
Turnip	½ ounce	24 to 36 in	18 to 24 in	6 or 7 to ft	¼ to ½ in	August to October	April. [July.]	60 to 80 days.

Frotscher's Adam's Early Corn is True to Name.

SOWING SEEDS.

Some seeds are sown at once where they are to remain and mature. Others are sown in seed beds and transplanted afterwards. Seeds should be covered according to their sizes, a covering of earth twice the size of the seed is about the maximum. Some seeds, such as Beans, Corn and Peas, can be covered from one to two inches, and they will come up well. Here is a difference again: Wrinkled Peas and Sugar Corn have to be covered lighter and more carefully than Marrowfat Peas or the common varieties of corn. It depends upon the nature of the soil, season of the year, etc. For instance, in heavy wet soils, seeds have to be covered lighter than in sandy light ground. Seeds which are sown during summer in the open ground, such as Beets and Carrots, should be soaked over night in water and rolled in ashes before sowing; they will come up quicker. When they are sown in a seed bed, the ground should be light enough not to bake after a rain. Some varieties of seeds require shade when sown during summer, such as Cauliflower, Celery and Lettuce. Care should be taken to have the shade at least three feet from the ground, and shade only after the sun has been on the bed for two or three hours; and remove again early in the afternoon so the plants may become sturdy. If too much shade they will be drawn up, long-legged, and not fit to be set out in the open ground. The most successful Cabbage planters sow their seeds in the open ground, towards the end of July and during August, and give them no shade, but water and keep the ground moist from the day of sowing until the plants are transplanted. Seeds should be sown thinly in the seed bed. If plants come up too thickly they are apt to damp off.

Lettuce seed should be sprouted during the hot months before sowing, according to directions given for June.

To sow Turnips on a large scale during the late summer and early fall months, the ground should be prepared in advance and the seed sown just before or during the rain. Small pieces of ground, of course, can be sown at any time and watered afterwards. For covering all kinds of seeds a fork is preferable to a rake; with either implement care must be taken not to cover the seeds too deep. Beans, Peas and Corn are covered with the hoe. Some fine seeds, such as Thyme and Tobacco, are covered enough when pressed with the back of the spade to the ground. The seedsman is often blamed for selling seeds which have not come up when the same are perfectly good, but, perhaps, through ignorance, the party by whom they were sown placed them too deep or too shallow in the ground, or the ground may have been just moist enough to swell the seeds and they failed to come up. At other times washing rains after sowing beat the ground and form a crust that the seeds are not able to penetrate, or if there is too much manure it will burn the seeds and destroy their vitality.

When seeds, such as Beans, Cucumbers, Melons and Squash, are planted before it is warm enough, they are apt to rot if it rains.

GERMINATING SEEDS.

Complaints are often made to seedsmen by inexperienced Truck farmers and Planters that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule, is mostly the gardeners, but the seedsman invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and otherwise abused nevertheless. For the guidance of those who are inexperienced we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our Truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing read our directions for planting.

2. Do not cover seed too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and claylike. The rule is never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness, except the finer ones which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away. Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered ¼ to ½ inch according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist, but not too wet. Water in evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower, may be shaded during the hottest part of the day, they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather no covering is needed, nor should they be covered when they are up, otherwise the young plants become tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting have your seed beds well prepared, have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine, otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed, if any is needed use well rotted Horse, or in light sandy soil Cow manure and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing the seed.

Approximate Time for Certain Varieties of Seed to Germinate.

The time for seed to germinate depends entirely upon the weather and the treatment of the seed bed we will try though to give as much as we know by experience, the approximate time for germinating:

Artichokes from 14 to 21 days.
Asparagus from 20 to 30 days.
Beans from 5 to 10 days.
Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower from 5 to 12 days.
Carrots from 14 to 21 days, and often longer during dry weather.

Celery from 20 to 30 days.
Chervil from 18 to 25 days.
Collards from 5 to 12 days.
Corn Salad 14 days.
Corn from 8 to 14 days.
Cress, curled, from 3 to 5 days.
Cress, broad-leaved, from 5 to 12 days.
Cress, water, from 12 to 14 days.
Cucumbers from 5 to 10 days.
Eggplants from 8 to 20 days.
Endive from 5 to 7 days.
Kohlrabi from 5 to 10 days.
Lettuce from 6 to 10 days.
Melons, Cantaloupes, from 5 to 10 days.
Melons, Watermelons, from 8 to 15 days.
Mustard from 3 to 7 days.
Okra from 8 to 15 days.
Onions from 7 to 14 days.
Parsley from 30 to 60 days.
Parsnip from 8 to 14 days.
Peas from 5 to 10 days.
Pepper from 8 to 20 days.
Pumpkin from 5 to 10 days.
Radish from 3 to 5 days.
Roquette from 5 to 10 days.
Salsify from 8 to 14 days.
Sorrel from 8 to 14 days.
Spinach from 10 to 20 days.
Squash, from 5 to 10 days.
Tomatoes, from 5 to 15 days.
Turnips, from 5 to 7 days.

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

Clover Seed from 5 to 10 days.
Clover Seed, Japan, from 30 to 40 days.
Clover Seed, Hulled (Burr) 5 to 10 days.
Kentucky Blue Grass from 14 to 21 days.
Red Top Grass from 14 to 21 days.
English Rye Grass from 8 to 15 days.
Rescue Gress from 20 to 30 days.
Johnson Grass from 30 to 40 days.
Tall Meadow Oat Grass from 14 to 21 days.
Meadow Fescue Grass from 8 to 15 days.
Orchard Grass from 8 to 15 days.
Timothy Grass from 15 to 25 days.
Rye Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Barley Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Wheat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Oat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
Sorghum from 10 to 15 days.
Kaffir Corn from 10 to 15 days.
Broom Corn from 10 to 15 days.
Dhouro Corn from 10 to 15 days.
Millet Seed from 8 to 15 days.
Sunflower Seed from 5 to 10 days.
Buckwheat from 10 to 20 days.
Vetch from 15 to 20 days.
Teosinte from 30 to 40 days.
Bermuda Grass from 60 to 90 days.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Anise from 12 to 15 days.
Balm from 8 to 12 days.
Bene from 12 to 15 days.
Basil from 8 to 12 days.
Borage from 8 to 12 days.
Caraway from 10 to 15 days.
Dill from 12 to 15 days.
Fennel from 12 to 15 days.
Lavender from 8 to 12 days.
Marjoram from 8 to 12 days.
Rosemary from 8 to 12 days.
Rue from 5 to 10 days.
Sage from 12 to 15 days.
Savory from 5 to 10 days.
Thyme from 12 to 15 days.
Wormwood from 8 to 12 days.

THE HOT BED.

Owing to the open winters in the South, hot-beds are not so much used as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables done here, except as regards Cucumbers and Lettuce; and if we do not have any hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame, the sashes can be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame from 5 to 6 feet wide and 10 feet 6 inches long a very good size. It should be at least 6 inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes 3½x5 feet. The manure ought not to be more than a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which may have come up, then sow the seeds. In lower Louisiana the ground is too wet to dig out eighteen inches deep. Throw in the manure and trample down as recommended in the North, by a few hard rains, such as we frequently have in winter, the manure would become so soaked beneath the ground that the heat would be gone. Another advantage when the frame is put above the ground is that it will go down with the manure gradually, and there remains always the same space between the glass and the ground. If the ground is dug out and the manure put into the frame, the ground will sink so low after a short time that the sun will have little effect upon it and the plants will become spindly.

Seeds Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow a Given Amount of Ground.

	Quantity Per Acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants	¼ lb.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants	5 lbs.
Barley	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill	1¼ bu.
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills	½ bu.
Beets, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Beets, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	6 lbs.

	Quantity Per Acre.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	5 oz.
Broom Corn	10 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	5 oz.
Buckwheat	½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	5 oz.
Carrots, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	5 oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants	4 oz.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch,	5 to 8 lbs.
Clover, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne	20 to 30 lbs.
Clover, Medium	10 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 2500 plants	6 oz.
Corn, Sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills	8 qts.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills	1¼ lbs.
Eggplant, 1 oz. to 2000 plants	3 oz.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill	3 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	½ bu.
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills	2½ bu.
Grass, Kentucky Blue	1 bu.
Grass, English or Perennial Rye	80 lbs.
Grass, Hungarian Millet	½ bu.
Grass, German Millet	3 bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill	90 lbs.
Grass, Mixed Lawn	3 bu.
Grass, Orchard, Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat and Meadow Fescue	2 bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill	2 bu.
Hemp	½ bu.
Kale, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	4 oz.
Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	1¼ lbs.
Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	4 lbs.

	Quantity Per Acre.
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	3 lbs.
Melons, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1¾ lbs.
Melons, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills	1½ lbs.
Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Oats	2½ bu.
Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	4 lbs.
Onion Seed for transplanting	3 lbs.
Onion Seed for sets	30 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill	8 bu.
Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	5 lbs.
Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Peas, garden, 1 qt. to 160 feet of drill	1½ bu.
Peas, field	2½ bu.
Pepper, 4 oz. to 1500 plants	4 oz.
Potatoes	10 bu.
Pumpkins, 1 qt. to 300 hills	4 qts.
Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Rye	1½ bu.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill	2 lbs.
Squash, summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills	2 lbs.
Squash, winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills	3 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3000 plants	3 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5000 plants	2 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 260 feet of drill	1½ lbs.
Vetches	2 bu.
Wheat	1 to 2 bu.

The foregoing calculations are made for sowing in spring; during the summer it requires double the quantity to give the same amount of plants.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
½ foot	174,240
1 foot	43,560
1½ feet	19,360
2 feet	10,890
2½ feet	6,969
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520
3 feet by 2 feet	7,260
3 feet by 3 feet	4,840
4 feet by 1 foot	10,888
4 feet by 2 feet	5,444
4 feet by 3 feet	3,629
4 feet by 4 feet	2,722
5 feet by 5 feet	1,742

Distance Apart.	No. Plants.
6 feet	1,210
7 feet	889
8 feet	680
9 feet	573
10 feet	435
11 feet	360
12 feet	302
15 feet	193
18 feet	134
20 feet	108
25 feet	69
30 feet	49

Standard Weight of Seeds.

	Per Bush.
Alfalfa Clover	60 lbs.
Alsike Clover	60 "
Barley	48 "
Beans, all varieties except Lima or Butter	60 "
Beans, Lima or Butter	56 "
Broom Corn	46 "
Buckwheat	48 "
Canary Seed	60 "
Castor Beans	60 "
Clover Seed, Red	60 "
Clover Seed, White	60 "
Clover Seed, Crimson	60 "
Clover Seed, Japan	25 "
Clover Seed, Burr, recleaned	60 "
Corn, shelled, Adams	50 "
Corn, shelled, Sugar, measured about	42 "
Corn, shelled, Field	56 "
Corn on ear	70 "
Flax Seed	56 "

	Per Bush.
Grass Seed, English Rye	20 lbs.
Grass Seed, Italian Rye	20 "
Grass Seed, Meadow Fescue	15 "
Grass Seed, Orchard	14 "
Grass Seed, Kentucky Blue	21 "
Grass Seed, Timothy	45 "
Grass Seed, Hungarian Millet	50 "
Grass Seed, Johnson	25 "
Grass Seed, Meadow Oat	14 "
Grass Seed, Rescue	14 "
Hemp Seed	44 "
Irish Potatoes, heaped measure	60 "
Millet, German and Italian	50 "
Mustard	58 "
Oats	32 "
Osage Orange	33 "
Onions	54 "
Onion Sets	32 "
Peas, Cow	60 "
Peas, English, smooth seed	60 "
Peas, English, wrinkled	56 "

	Per Bush.			Per Bush.	
Rape Seed	50	lbs.	Sunflower, Russian	24	lbs.
Rye Seed	56	"	Teosinte	50	"
Radish Seed	50	"	Turnip	58	"
Sweet Potatoes	56	"	Vetch	60	"
Sorghum	50	"	Wheat	60	"

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE SEED.

ARTICHOKE.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Artichaut (Fr.), Artischoke (Ger.), Alcachofa (Sp.), Articocca (Ital.)

Green Globe Artichoke.

CULTURE.—Artichokes are extensively cultivated for the New Orleans market. It is the best propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months, plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or plowed between them; at the same time the suckers should be taken off. If planted by seed, sow in drills during winter or early spring, three inches apart and one foot from row to row; cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above. The seeds we offer are imported by us from Italy and France, and of superior quality.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE.—Very popular in the South, and much esteemed. We can also furnish sprouts or plants in the fall of year at 50c. per doz., $2.00 per 100, $15.00 per 1000.

ASPARAGUS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Asperge (Fr.), Spargel (Ger.), Esperagos (Sp.), Sparagio (Ital.)

CULTURE.—The ground should be well manured and prepared before either the roots or seeds are planted. For this climate the sowing of seed is preferable. Plant the seed in early spring. Soak over night in water; plant in rows, or rather hills, one foot apart and two feet between, or three if to be cultivated with a plow; put from four to five seeds in each hill; when well up thin out to two plants. The following winter when the stalks are cut off cover with a heavy coat of well rotted manure and a sprinkling of salt; fish-brine will answer the same purpose. In the spring fork in manure between the rows and keep clean of weeds. The same treatment should be repeated every year. The bed should not be cut before being three years established. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year—not until we have had a frost. If cut before it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them.

Columbia White Mammoth.

COLUMBIA WHITE MAMMOTH.—Is more robust and vigorous growing than either Conover's Colossal or Palmetto, producing stronger sprouts of a creamy white color and more tender than any other variety. It is claimed that as the sprouts are white and tender it is not necessary to be planted as deep as the Colossal, but this is a mistake; all varieties must, in order to get tender sprouts, be planted the same depth; that is, the crowns of the plants must be at least from 8 to 10 inches below the surface of the ground.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—The most approved and standard variety.

PALMETTO.—Another good variety, especially adapted to the South. The sprouts are strong, of vigorous growth, very tender and not bitter. We recommend this variety highly, knowing it to be one of the best for our climate.

BEANS (Dwarf or Bush).

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Haricot (Fr.), Bohne (Ger.), Haba (Sp.), Faginoli (Ital.)

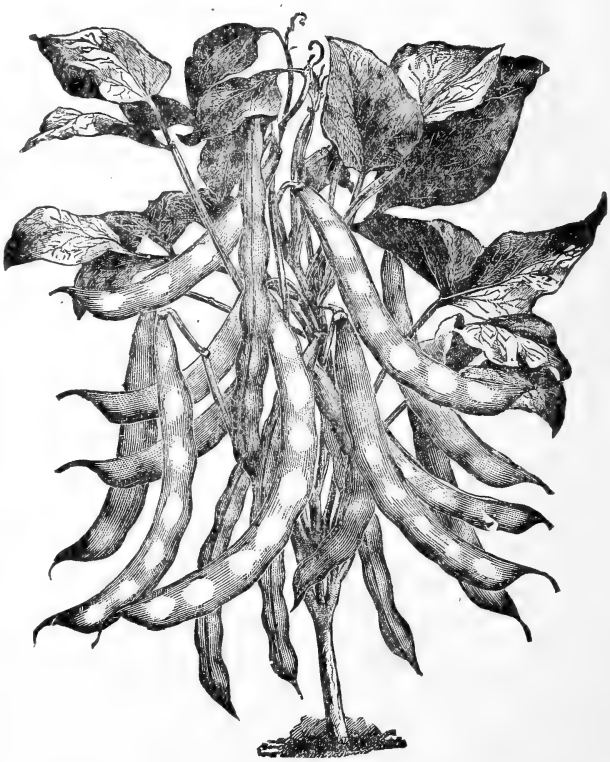
CULTURE—Place in rows eighteen inches apart; drop a bean every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly until killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches.

IMPROVED VALENTINE. This variety has all the qualities of the old Valentine, only it is 10 days earlier, a great consideration when planted for the market; it has taken the place of the old variety of Valentine.

IMPROVED PROLIFIC DWARF GERMAN WAX.—This variety is a great improvement on its parent, the Dwarf German Wax. Pods are longer and more productive, with the good qualities of the old kind, which was the first Wax Bean introduced here from Germany.

GRENELL'S IMPROVED RUST PROOF DWARF GOLDEN WAX.—An improvement on the Dwarf Golden Wax Bean; the seed is identically the same color as that kind. The pods are straight, long and fleshier than Golden Wax, superior in quality and positively "Rust Proof," quite an object with us here in the South, when we often have rainy weather in the spring, which is injurious to most wax beans. The originator also claims it to be more prolific and hardier than the ordinary Golden Wax.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS.—A long podded variety, and very hardy. It is used to a great extent for the market for the first planting; very productive.



Improved Valentine.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—This is the most popular sort among market gardeners. Pods flat and long; a very good bearer, but not so good for shipping as the Mohawk or Valentine.

DETROIT OR RUST PROOF WAX.—This splendid wax bean is very productive and hardy; pods straight, flat and somewhat broader than the Dwarf Golden Wax. The beans, when well grown, are of a beautiful golden yellow. The originator claims that when tried side by side with the majority of wax beans, it had never "spotted or rusted," while most of the other varieties were unsalable. He claims it to be the best bean for shipping.

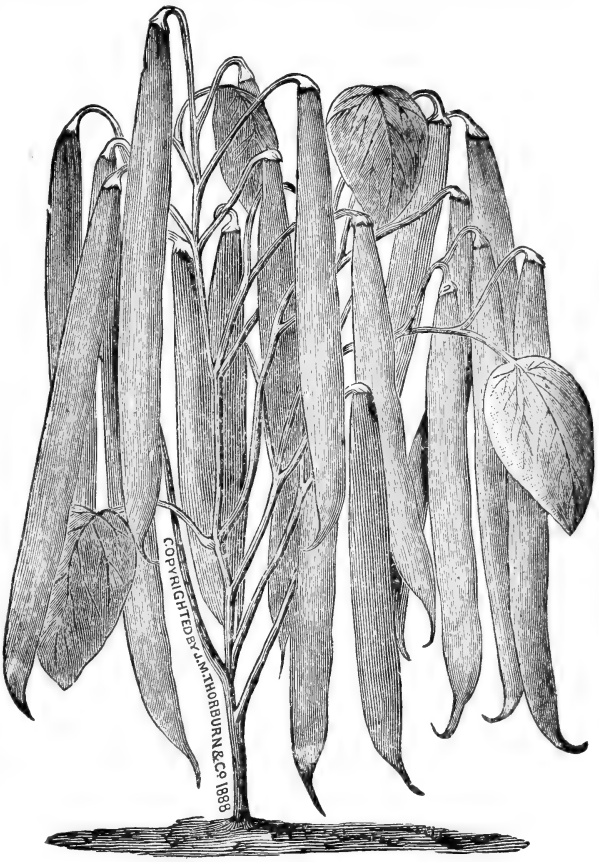
PRIDE OF NEWTON.—This is a robust strong growing bean with long flat pods, which are light green. It is quite early and productive. The bean is similar to the Yellow Six Weeks in color, but much hardier.

BOUNTIFUL.—A broad flat podded variety which is very productive and not likely to rust; it is considered by a great many people to be a very superior bean.

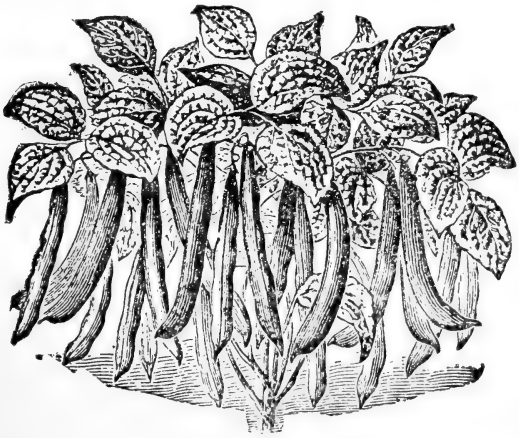
WHITE KIDNEY.—A good, strong growing variety; should be planted more extensively.

RED KIDNEY.—A kind largely planted for the New Orleans market. It is a coarse growing variety, and much used for shelling when the pods turn yellow, so that the beans are well developed, but yet soft.

STECKLER'S NEW CALICO BUSH BUTTER.—Raising this specialty is strongly recommended, as it gives universal satisfaction; it being a very early variety, making strong, vigorous vines, branching out with many shoots or stems and bearing clusters of beans from bottom to top. When in full bearing it is easy for one picking the beans to gather a handful of nice beans at a single grasp. The flavor of this bean is excellent; it is used either as a green bean or dry shelling. When gathered green it is a beautiful waxy white color and at maturity it has a mingled color of white, brown and red, making it a distinctive calico variety. It is especially recommended for a summer crop, to supply the table in hot weather; it will stand the heat of any climate and bear profusely all summer, as it is very prolific.



Pride of Newton.



Extra Early Refugee.

WHITE WAX.—A desirable snap bean. Pods are broad, flat, yellow and semi-transparent when boiled, and is of a delicate flavor.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—Is an improvement on the well-known old Refugee. Very early and prolific. Owing to its good qualities it has become a favorite with the market gardeners for shipping. Pods are round and fleshy.

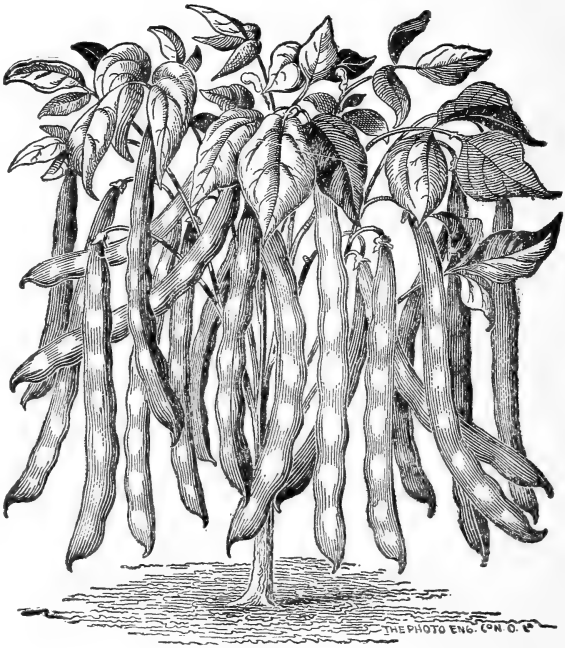
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD DWARF.—With all the merits of its namesake it has in addition larger pods and is more productive. Pods of this variety are one-third larger than Valentine, and it is claimed that it is earlier; not so early as the original Stringless Green Pod, but it is desirable to plant with that variety for a succession. It retains all the characteristics and good qualities of its parents, but with a

very much larger and more showy pod. In quality no va-variety surpasses it; gardeners and truckers should give it a thorough trial.

DWARF FLAGEOLET WAX. A German variety which figures as Perfection Wax, also Scarlet Flageolet Wax in some catalogues. It is a robust growing sort with large fine yellow pods. For several years we have tried to introduce it amongst the gardeners who still give the Wardwell's Kidney the preference.

DAVIS WAX.—Without a doubt the best white seeded Dwarf Wax Bean in cultivation. The pods are clear waxy white, long, straight and thick. It is very early, productive and handsome in appearance. The plant is of a sturdy robust habit, which enables it to hold up the pods from coming in contact with the soil. Good for shipping.

LONGFELLOW GREEN PODDED.—An extra early variety, of fine quality, an ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of perfectly round, straight, solid, fleshy pods averaging 6½ inches long; wonderfully tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining, and having no string when broken, excepting when the pods are quite old. The flavor is delicious, captivating the most critical, while the delicate green color of the pods is retained after cooking, adding to its attractiveness when served. The plants are of robust habit, unexcelled in bearing qualities, maturing the crop very regularly. It is extra early, the pods being fit to pick four days in advance of any other variety of approximate size and merit.



Dwarf Flageolet Wax.

Burpee's Bush Lima.

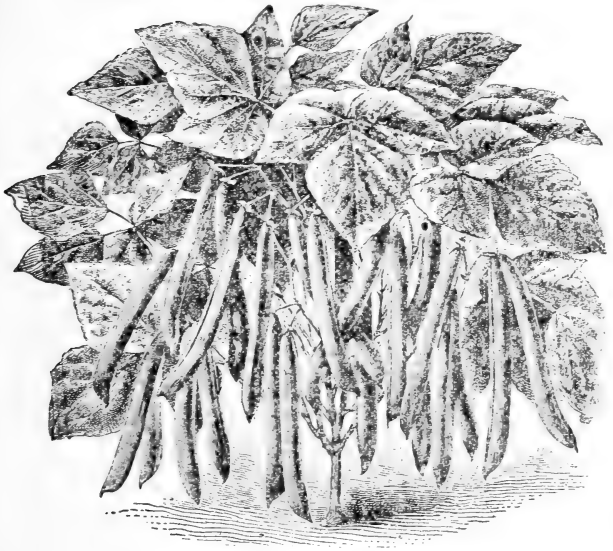
KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX. This is the long looked for bean, combining hardiness and productiveness with fine quality. A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—The pods are of same size as the Large Pole Lima and of same flavor. It is a stronger grower than the Henderson's Bush Lima.

BLACK VALENTINE.—This variety has all the good qualities of the Improved Valentine and is much earlier, which is a great consideration when planted for the market. It is a bean worthy of being planted in every family garden.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX.—This is an early, productive, good bean, having long, flat, yellow pods of fine quality. Foliage healthy and rust proof.

THE "BURPEE IMPROVED" BUSH LIMA.—The pods are truly enormous in size—borne abundantly and well filled with handsome beans, which are both larger and thicker than those of the popular Burpee's Bush Lima—and fully eight days earlier. The "Burpee Improved" is a distinct "New Creation" by nature, and not merely an improved selection developed by man. It differs from the best strains of Burpee's Bush Lima in having uniformly much larger pods, producing more beans, while both pods and beans are not only larger in size but also considerably thicker. The growth



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

is even more vigorous, with heavier foliage. The plants are uniformly upright. Full grown bushes measure 30 inches in height and 23 inches across the top. The pods are frequently borne in what may be called "clusters" of from 5 to 8.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—Is most happily named, as it is quite unique—the first stringless green pod Bush Bean. The illustration herewith, taken from nature, shows the handsome, straight green pods; all are absolutely stringless and of the beautiful fleshy appearance shown. The pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than the best stock of Improved Valentines.

YARD LONG.—A splendid Snap Bean. The pods average two feet or more in length, are round, somewhat glossy, having the thickness of a lead pencil.

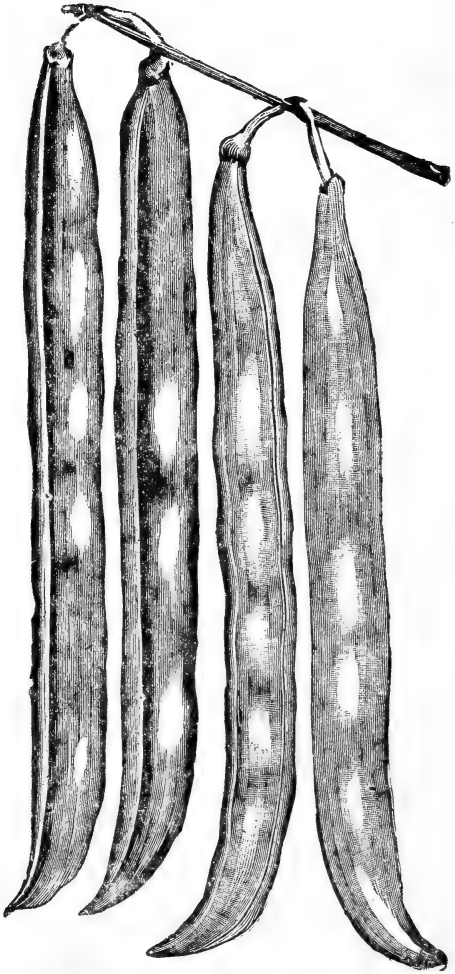
STECKLER'S NEW PERFECTLY STRAIGHT ROUND BUSH.—This is a strong upright grower; holds its fruit exceedingly well; beans perfectly round and straight; extra heavy bearer and is two weeks earlier than the long favorite grown around New Orleans, the "Best of all Beans." It is planted by the most experienced vegetable gardeners of the Crescent City, and pronounced the best green Bush Bean yet introduced. Experience has shown it to do well both in the Spring and Fall.

HODSON WAX.—A new and distinct type of wax bean; strong, healthy growth, and resists rust and blight to a remarkable degree. Remarkably prolific, the plant being loaded with long, straight handsome pods resembling the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but plumper, straighter and longer. The pods are brittle, tender, of fine texture and splendid flavor. An excellent main crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX.—A great improvement over Wardwell's Kidney Wax, as it has a true round pod of fully as good quality as that flat-podded sort. Then, as it is much more hardy and produces much better crops, we recommend it as one of the finest sorts for the Southern grower, home market or for family use.

WHITE NAVY OR BOSTON.—Largely grown in many sections as a commercial bean. Beans are pure white, small, nearly oval in shape. Vines are very prolific, producing a large bulk of shelled beans per acre. Known in the East and West as the variety principally grown for baking purposes, and called in those sections the Boston Bake Bean. Equally as good in the South as in the East and West.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.—The only stiffly erect Bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima. Fordhook Lima is altogether unique, and has created the greatest sensation of any vegetable ever presented. Fordhook Lima has an additional merit over all other varieties of the "Potato Lima" type. The green beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked, resembling the flavor of the finer varieties of large flat Lima—as distinct from the rather dry and mealy character of all other varieties of the Potato, Challenger, or Lima type.

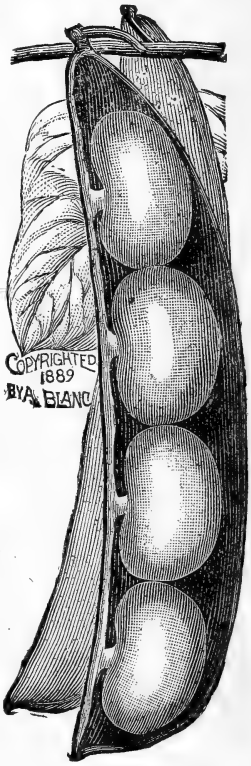


Best of All (two-thirds natural size.)

BEST OF ALL. A variety from Germany of great merit, introduced by Richard Frotscher. It is green podded, long and succulent; very prolific and well flavored. Excellent for shipping and family use. Although not quite so early as the Mohawk, it is of superior quality for shipping, and therefore almost the only kind planted here for that purpose.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—This is a Dwarf Butter Bean, growing from 18 to 24 inches high. It is early and productive. It should be called Dwarf Carolina or Sewee Bean, as the pods are the size of that variety.

WARDWELL'S DWARF KIDNEY WAX. — Undoubtedly the best dwarf wax bean in cultivation; it is quite early; the pods are of similar shape to the Golden Wax, but longer; color of a beautiful golden yellow. They are very prolific and hardy, surpassing any other Dwarf Wax that we know of. The color is somewhat like the Golden Wax, but more kidney shaped and more



Henderson's Dwarf Lima.

spotted with dark purple. It has done best here among the Dwarf Wax Beans. Of all the many new kinds we have tried, we have found none to excel it.

EARLY REFUGEE OR THOUSAND-TO-ONE.—A very excellent variety, very similar to the Valentine when grown, though a stronger grower; is fit for the table in about seven weeks, very productive and the best of all varieties for canning.

DWARF BUTTER WAX.—This variety is also sold under the name of "Bismark" and "Rust Proof Wax." It is very early, an excellent bearer, pods similar in shape to the Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax; they are very brittle and of fine flavor. Not as liable to rust as other kinds. The seed is of a dark purple color when dried.

FRENCH MARKET GREEN POD BUSH.—It has become very popular amongst our New Orleans gardeners, very fine for general use. Pods long, green, perfectly round and smooth; it is as early as the Refugee, but of a grand quality, as good keeper when picked. We recommend it highly for shipping and profitable planting.

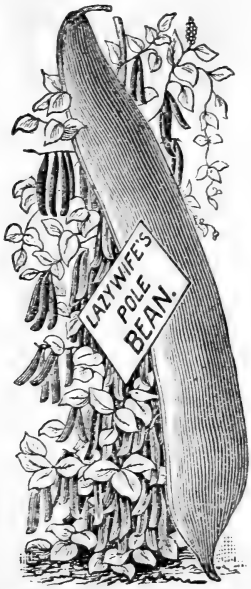
BEANS (Pole or Running).

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

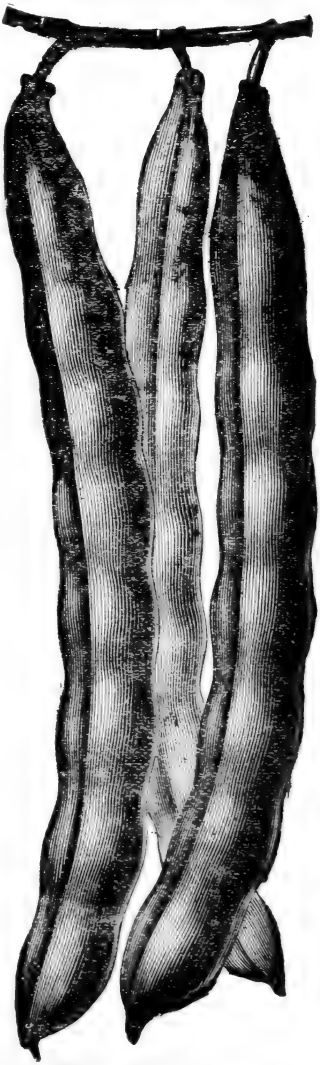
Haricots a Rame (Fr.), Stangen Bohnen (Ger.), Frigolo Vastago (Sp.), Faginoli (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Lima Beans should not be planted before the ground has become warm in spring. Strong poles ought to be set in the ground from four to six feet apart and the ground drawn around them before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the bean down. The other varieties can be planted flat, and not more than three or four feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches; one inch is enough for the Southern Prolific and Crease Back.

WHITE CREASE BACK.—A variety of Pole Beans which have been cultivated in the South for a long time, but had never come into the trade until introduced by Richard Frotscher. It is an excellent bean, earlier than the "Southern Prolific." Seeds white; pods round, with a crease in the back, from which the name. It is a good grower, bears abundantly, and, if shipped, will keep better than most other kinds. It sells better in the spring than any other for shipping purposes, and when in season cannot be surpassed.



LAZY WIFE'S.—The pods are entirely stringless, 4 to 5 inches long, and have a fine flavor. They retain their rich flavor until nearly ripe. The beans are white and fine as a shell bean.



White Crease Back.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—This is the earliest Wax Pole Bean in cultivation; pods from 5 to 8 inches long, produced in clusters. The pods are golden yellow; for shipping they are rather too wide. It has not the same fine appearance as the Flageolet. For family use it cannot be too highly recommended on account of its productiveness and delicious flavor.

PERFECTLY ROUND, STRAIGHT IMPORTED WHITE CREASE BACK POLE. — Latest introduced, which from tests made by the most critical market gardeners surrounding New Orleans have been pronounced to be entirely satisfactory; same type as the old style Crease Back Pole Beans, except that this bean is perfectly round and straight.

CAROLINA OR SEWEE.—Similar to the Lima; the only difference is the seeds and pods are smaller. It is generally cultivated.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—A very good Pole Bean; it is early; pods broad and long; somewhat turned towards the end.

SEIBERT'S LIMA.—Is claimed to be the earliest Pole Lima Bean in cultivation. It is a large podded variety of first class quality.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC. — No variety will continue longer to bear than this. It stands the heat of summer better than any other, and is planted to succeed the other kinds. It is a very strong grower; pods about seven inches long and flat; seeds are dark yellow or rather light brown. The standard variety for the New Orleans market for late spring and summer. If planted in July and August it will continue to bear until frost sets in.

SPOTTED BUTTER.—This fine Butter Bean is better adapted for the wants of the Southern farmer than any other variety. It is a certain and abundant cropper. The vines are strong growers and cling well to the poles or trellis. Bear early and late. Both pods and beans are larger than the old white Carolina or Sewee Butter Bean. The beans are speckled in color, white splotched with red, but are of the very highest quality, both in the green and dry state. Two dozen vines, well managed, will produce enough beans for any ordinary family. Our stock is very short, but what we have we want to place in the hands of our customers.

CUT SHORT.—This is a pole bean, an old variety, sometimes known as the "Cornhill" from the fact that it is quite often planted with corn and allowed to climb up the stalks. The pods are round, short and tender. It is quite a favorite in some sections.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole.

LARGE LIMA.—An excellent variety. It is the best shell bean known. Should have rich ground, and plenty of room to grow.

IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER, OR OLD HOMESTEAD.—This is the earliest of all green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green in color. A prolific variety, one of the best on our list.

ST. LOUIS PERFECTION WHITE.—An early maturing, white seeded Pole Bean, very desirable for snaps and certainly unsurpassed green shelled. Vine vigorous and very productive; pods round, very long, irregular in shape and quite stringless. The beans when shelled green are large, very tender and white, a very desirable feature when comparison is made with the colored varieties of this bean.

INDIAN CHIEF OR POLE BLACK WAX. A black-seeded wax variety with thick, golden yellow pods. Very hardy and prolific. One of the most popular of the Pole Wax Beans. An old standard which has been planted for a quarter of a century.

ENGLISH BEANS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Gourganne or Feve de Marais (Fr.), Puff Bohnen (Ger.), Haba Comun (Sp.)

BROAD WINDSOR OR ENGLISH.—Are popular in England and some parts of the European Continent. In most parts of the United States they are scarce, and in none generally cultivated. Only a few of our Seedsmen list them in their otherwise complete catalogues, and yet they are a decidedly interesting group of plants and worthy of greater attention than in cooler parts of the country, being about as hardy as Peas. They may be planted much earlier than would be safe for ordinary Beans. The Windsor Beans are used by English people in the same way that we use the Lima Beans, but in the United States they are used green, the pods being sliced in about 3 or 4 pieces, depending upon the size, as some pods are larger than others. They should be planted in drills two and a half feet apart, every six inches one bean, during November; if planted in the spring they will not produce much.

BEETS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Betrave (Fr.), Roth-Ruben (Ger.), Remolacha (Sp.), Barbabietola (Ital.)

CULTURE.—The ground for Beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seed about one inch deep. When about a month old, thin them out to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April, and from the middle of July to the middle of November; in fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year. In the summer and fall it is well to soak the seeds over night and roll in ashes before sowing.

LENTZ.—A strain of Blood Turnip Beet. It is fuly as early as the Egyptian Beet, and it has a fine Turnip form with smooth roots, dark blood red flesh, tender and sweet at all times, never becoming tough and stringy, even when old. The cut is an exact representation of its shape.

EXTRA EARLY OR BASSANO.—Is the earliest variety, but not popular on account of its color, which is almost white when boiled.

Silver Beet or Swiss Chard.

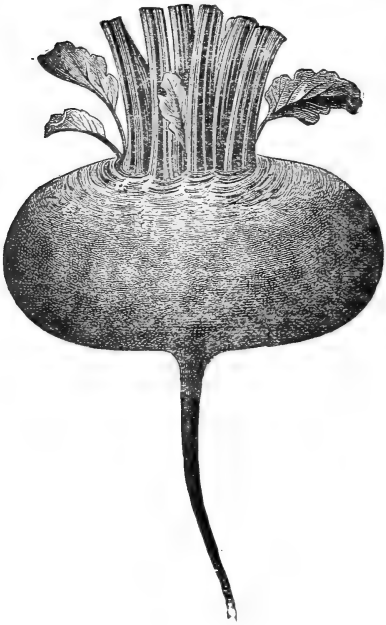
SILVER BEET OR SWISS CHARD.—This variety is cultivated for its large succulent leaves, which are used for the same purpose as Spinach. It is very popular in the New Orleans market.

LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.—This is raised for stock; it grows to a large size. Here in the south where stock is not stabled during the winter, the raising of root crops is much neglected. Being very profitable for feeding it ought to be more cultivated.

EDMOND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL.—A distinct variety, particularly valuable on account of its richness in saccharine matter; highly prized by dairymen for its milk-producing qualities. All stock will thrive on it. Deep yellow flesh and skin.

DETROIT DARK RED.—A choice variety of early Turnip beet, skin dark red, flesh bright red. It grows very smooth, globular shape and is tender and sweet.

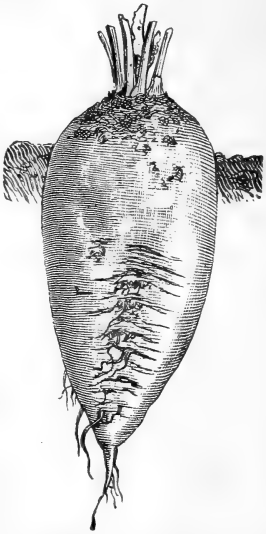


Extra Early Egyptian Red Turnip.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN RED TURNIP.—This is a well known variety, very early, tender, deep red and of Turnip shape. Leaves of this variety are smaller than the others. The seeds are also much smaller. We recommend it and consider it a good acquisition. The seed of this variety is obtained by us from the original source and is the finest stock offered. It increases in popularity every year.

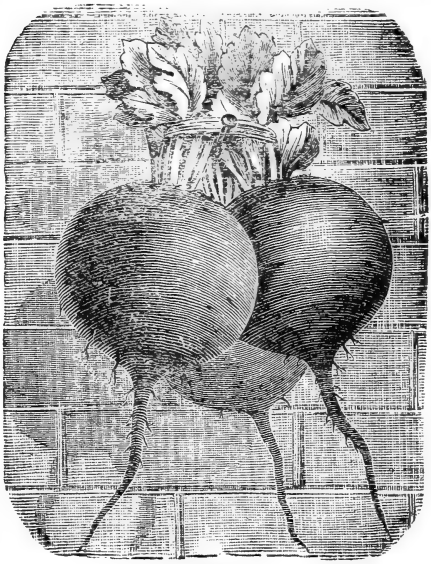
FROTSCHER'S THREE-QUARTER RED.—A decided improvement on the Blood Turnip, excellent for family use and also for shipping; retains its color longer than any other variety; quick growth and not much foliage.

CHICAGO EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—A splendid beet for market and shipping. Very handsome, perfect in form, and deep bright red color. It is early, crisp, tender and sweet, and has very little foliage. One of the finest beets under cultivation.



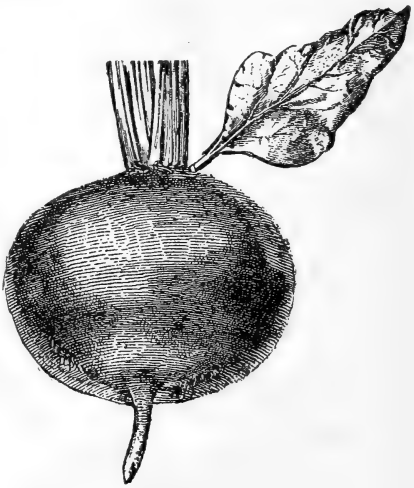
White French Sugar.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—This beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. We have been growing it on our trial grounds for many years, and could not help noting its many desirable qualities. It is a second early variety, does not grow large and coarse, the matured beets being medium in size and rather oblong in shape. The flesh and skin are both very dark and quality fine, being sweet and tender. The tops are small and dark in color. We are confident that this beet will please all who plant it.



Eclipse.

ECLIPSE.—Introduced from Germany; very regular; of globular shape. It has a small top, is of dark blood red color, sweet and fine grained flesh. It comes earlier than the Egyptian.



Chicago Early Blood Turnip.

STECKLER'S EXTRA EARLY. — The earliest red variety in cultivation. Unequalled in quality. It originated with a leading market gardener, and was brought to perfection after years of careful cultivation. It is a rich, blood red beet of fine grain and flavor, is earlier than either the Egyptian or Eclipse, of smooth and rapid growth; top and tap roots being very small. Market gardeners should not fail to give it a trial.

Dewing's Early Red Turnip Beet.

DEWING'S EARLY RED TURNIP.—This is earlier than the Blood Turnip, smooth skin and of light color; planted a good deal by the market gardeners about New Orleans, and called by them Half Red.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. — An improvement on the Early Red Egyptian, being of more uniform shape and color. Recommend same highly.

Early Blood Turnip.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—The most popular variety for market purposes as well as family use. It is a dark red color and very tender. This is the principal variety planted for shipping. Our stock is raised for us from dark selected smooth roots, and cannot be excelled.

LONG BLOOD.—A very desirable variety for light soils, where roots are easy to dig. Skin very dark brownish red. Flesh deep blood red.

HALF LONG BLOOD.—A very dark red variety, a good kind for family use.

WHITE FRENCH SUGAR.—This is also a good stock beet, highly prized throughout the world; is productive, nutritious, and has good keeping qualities. It is extensively grown in France, both for feeding purposes and for the manufacture of sugar, which is more extensively used there than that made from the cane.

EXTRA EARLY PERFECT.—The Extra Early Beet is a very handsome dark red blood beet, nearly globe shape, but having a tendency to a slightly oblong form.

Brussels Sprouts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Choux de Bruxelles (Fr.), Rosen or Sprossen Kohl (Ger.), Breton de Bruselas (Sp.), Cavolo de Brussells (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A vegetable cultivated the same as cabbage. The small heads which appear along the upper part of the stalk between the leaves make a fine dish when well prepared. Should be sown during August and September.

BROCCOLI.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Choux Broccoli (Fr.), Spargel-Kohl (Ger.), Broculi (Sp.), Brocoli (Ital.)

PURPLE CAPE.—Resembles the Cauliflower, but not forming such compact heads, and not quite so white, being of greenish cast. This is the most desirable variety, cultivated the same as Half Early Cauliflower. Further north than New Orleans, where Cauliflower does not succeed, the Broccoli may be substituted, being hardier.

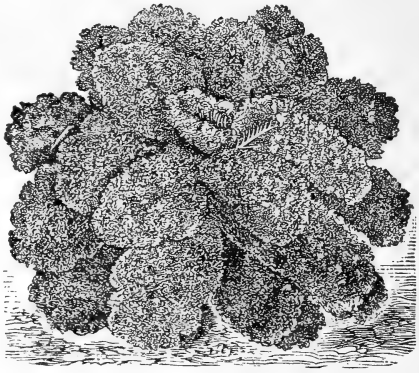
Borecole or Curled Kale.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Choux-vert (Fr.), Gruener Kohl (Ger.), Breton (Sp.), Cavolo Verde (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This variety of the Cabbage tribe is known as Curly Green or Kale. Sow the seeds in spring and transplant with the late Cabbage in early summer. For fall crop sow early in September in drills or broadcast, they will produce small heads or tops which can be used during the Winter months, if slightly covered with manure or litter will continue growing until spring; the leaves are fit for use as soon as they get a touch of frost. To preserve them during the early winter, treat them the same as Cabbage.

DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—Is a dwarf, very hardy and popular variety with market gardeners.



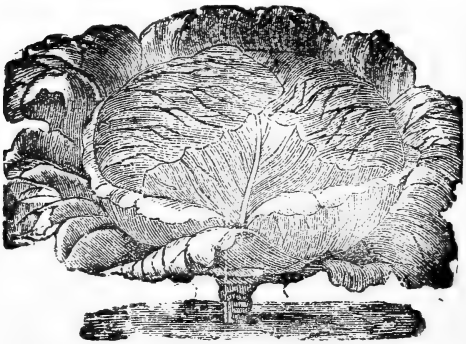
Dwarf German Greens.

CABBAGE.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Choux Pomme (Fr.), Kopfkohl (Ger.), Repollo (Sp.), Cavolo Capucchio (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Cabbage requires a strong, good soil and should be heavily manured. To raise large Cabbage without good soil and without working the plants well is an impossibility. Cabbage is sown here almost every month of the year, but the seed for the main crop should be sown from July to September. Some sow earlier, but July is time enough. For a succession seed can be sown till November. The main crop for spring should be sown from the end of October to the end of November, as stated before. The raising of Cabbage for spring has become quite an item of late years. Brunswick should be sown a little earlier than the Early Summer, the latter kind not till November, but in a frame, so the young plants can be protected against cold weather, which we generally have between December and January. After the middle of January setting out can be commenced with. These early varieties of Cabbage require special fertilizing to have them large. Early varieties are sown during the winter and early spring. Cabbage is a very important crop, and one of the best paying for the market gardener. It requires more work and attention than most people are willing to give to raise Cabbage plants during the months of July and August. We have found, by careful observation, that plants raised in August are the surest to head here. The most successful gardeners in raising Cabbage plants sow the seeds thinly in seed beds, and water several times during the day; in fact, the seed bed is never allowed to get dry from the sowing of the seed till large enough to transplant. There is no danger in doing this of scalding the plants, as many would suppose; but on the contrary the plants thrive well, and so treated will be less liable to be attacked by cabbage flies, as they are too often disturbed during the day. Tobacco dust scattered on the plants and in the walks between the beds is a sure preventive against insects.



Improved Large Late Drumhead.

IMPROVED LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—Fine large variety; should be sown early in the fall for winter, or during December and January for late spring use; it will stand more cold than the Brunswick.

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.—A strong and vigorous, but not coarse growing sort of Flat Dutch type. Plants short stemmed and compact, with broad, well rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A similar variety to Early Flat Dutch; earlier, and not making as many leaves, it can be planted close. A good early spring cabbage.

CREOLE.—A Northern strain of Flat Dutch grown in Louisiana some years, making it a hybrid; can be planted as early as June 1st. It is generally used for bunch greens, but often affords a good, hard head of dark greenish color.

DANISH BALL HEAD.—(Hollander). This extra hard-heading variety originated in Denmark. It is the medium-sized, hard white that is received from abroad during the early spring months, and even after the long journey arrives in splendid condition. It is a medium or late variety, used mostly as a winter cabbage.

LARGE FLAT BRUNSWICK.—This is a late German variety, introduced here many years ago by Richard Frotscher. It is an excellent kind, and when well headed up the shape of it is a true type of a premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD.—A standard late cabbage with full, firm, solid, round heads of immense size and excellent flavor; a good keeping and excellent market variety.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—Among the earliest of the winter Cabbages; of fine flavor, very tender.

Danish Ball Head.

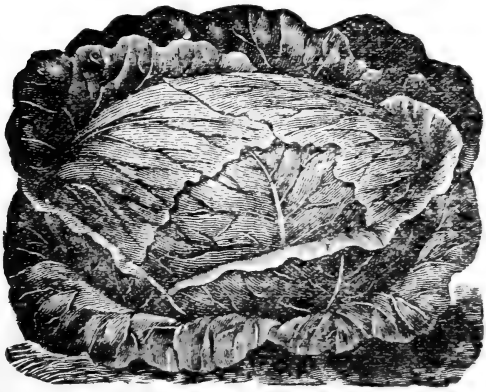
AUTUMN KING OR WORLD-BEATER. An extremely large and solid heading variety. The plant is of extra strong growth, with dark bluish-green leaves growing closely about the large flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the smaller varieties.

JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Very popular; is of medium size and heads up well.

GREEN GLOBE SAVOY.—Medium sized heads, not very hard, but all the leaves can be used. This and the following varieties are of fine flavor, and preferred by many over the other kinds.

EARLY DWARF SAVOY.—Head rather small but solid; leaves very curled and succulent; of a dark green color. Very fine for family garden.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—Leaves are wrinkled, but not quite so much as the foregoing kinds. It grows to a good size with a large roundish head.

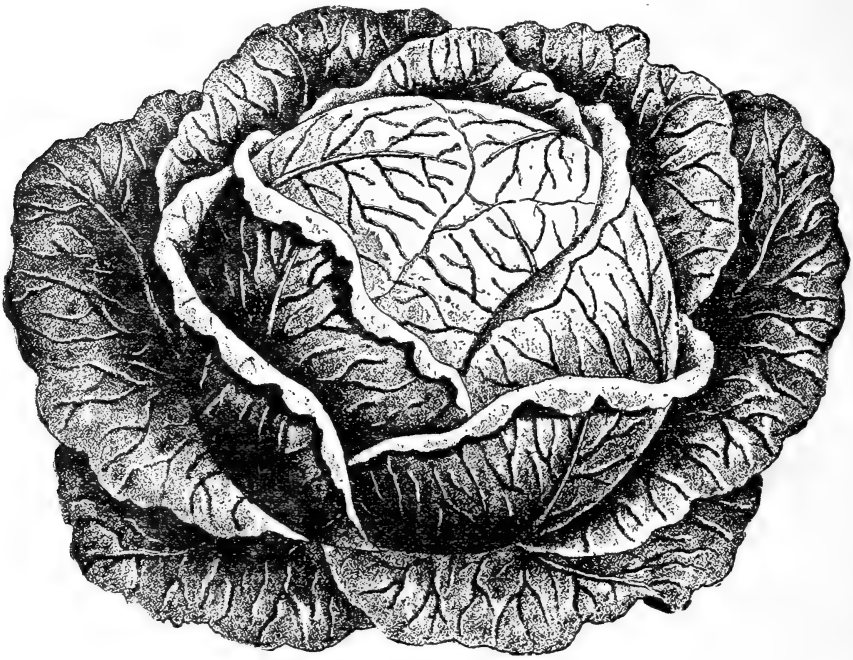


Crescent City Flat Dutch.

CRESCENT CITY FLAT DUTCH.—This variety has been sold under the name of No. 1. It is the most uniform heading cabbage, suitable for this section; heads are large and solid. About two weeks earlier than the Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. Recommend the same highly.

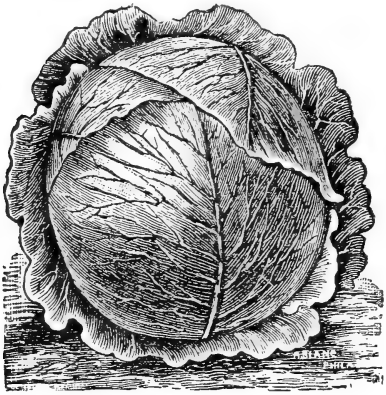
IMPROVED EARLY SUMMER.—This variety is deservedly popular with the market gardeners. It forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality. The heads average more than double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, while it matures only ten to twelve days later. The leaves turn into the heads so completely that about 9,000 plants may be set in an acre, making a very profitable crop.

FOTLER'S SHORT STEM BRUNSWICK.—A rapid grower; large, solid heads and few outside leaves; planted early it is ready for use in July; planted late it is a choice winter sort.



Steckler's New Money Making.

STECKLER'S NEW MONEY MAKING.—Has never been known to fail since its introduction by us in 1902, and cannot be equalled as a positive cropper by any variety known on the market to date. The extreme and varying conditions of the climate have only heightened the popularity of this Cabbage as a money-maker; this is evidenced by the many testimonials received from those who have planted it. There are many reasons why this Cabbage supersedes all other varieties, viz: it is a sure header, every plant makes a head in size and solidity surpassed by none; it keeps longer than any other variety, grows bigger and better the longer it remains in the field—does not rot or burst.



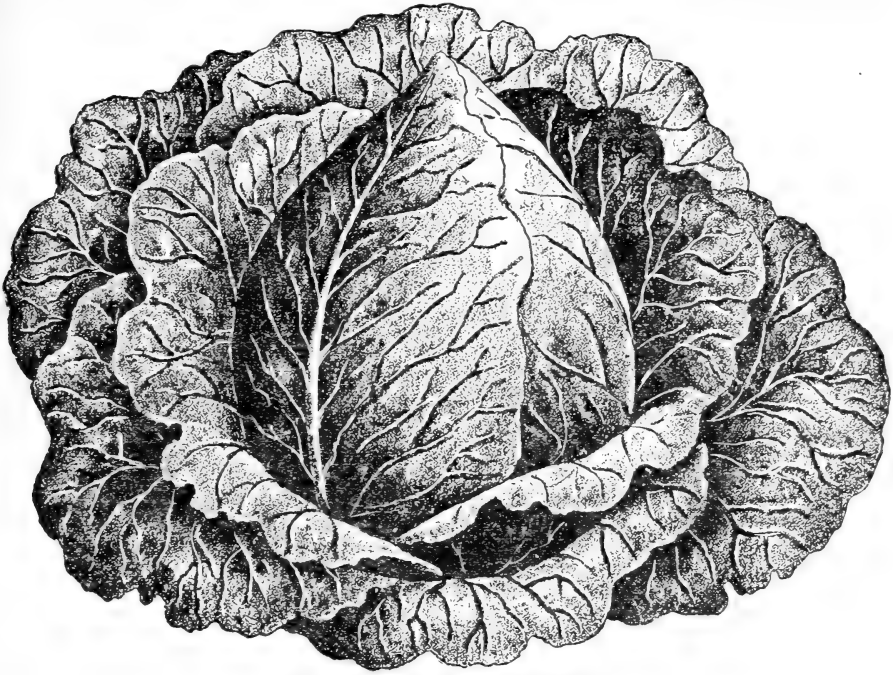
All Head Early.

ALL HEAD EARLY.—The largest heading of the second early sorts, of excellent quality. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid, and very uniform in size, of a very compact growth, having few outer leaves; can be planted as close as the Wakefield.

ST. DENIS OR CHOU BONNEUIL.—A very popular variety. It does better for spring than for fall; should be sown in November.

PRIDE OF THE SOUTH.—An excellent variety, resembling the German Brunswick closely in appearance and color, but more globular in shape, not quite as large and equally as early. In growth it is very uniform, heading regular and very firm and is a good shipping variety. The seed should be sown during the months of October and November for spring crop and will come in at the same time with the Brunswick and Early Summer.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET.—The very best late Cabbage in existence. It never fails to make a crop; runs heavy in weight owing to its size and solidity; is the longest keeper of any; gets bigger and better the longer it stands and never rots or bursts; resists drouth and insects by its sturdy constitution; can be cut as early as any late sort, continues growing after others have matured.



Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Our stock of this is very superior, and it has attained a big reputation with truckers and market gardeners wherever grown. It is an ideal market gardener's first early cabbage, and is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large and solid for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite.

Orleans Pride.

ORLEANS PRIDE.—Earliest variety heading cabbage. It is a selected cross between the Jersey Wakefield and the Early Flat Dutch, afterwards improved by selection of stock until it produces uniformly a fine head. This cabbage is the earliest flat heading cabbage that is now known in any market, maturing at about the same season as the Charleston Wakefield. It should be planted closely in rows, as there is but little outside growth, and, when so planted, will produce fine crops of solid heads of very fine quality. Wherever it has been used, we have had most excellent reports from it. We recommend same highly for market and family use.

All Season.

ALL SEASON.—An excellent market variety, the heads are large and solid, globular in shape, the ribs pinkish and not quite as thick as of the Superior Flat Dutch. Will stand heat and drouth better than any other variety.

Succession.

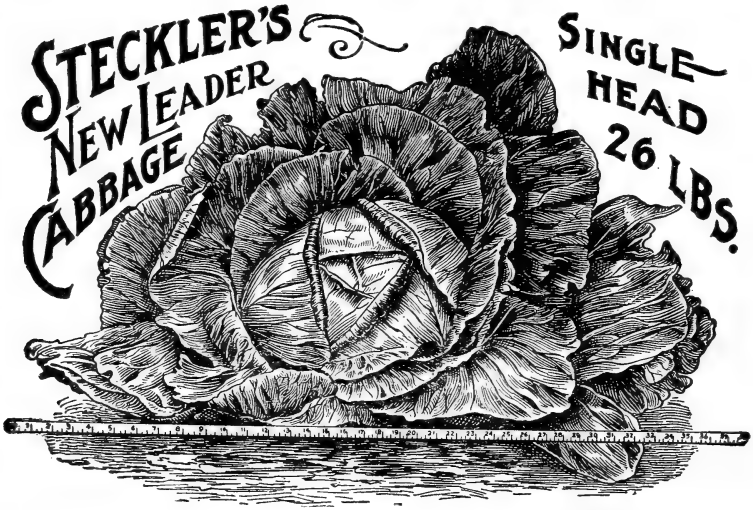
STECKLER'S NEW LEADER. — This Cabbage has been tested by our market gardeners here who praise it and recommend it very highly. It resembles somewhat that of the Brunswick, but not quite so flat and broad, but about the same season. It is a regular header and uniform.

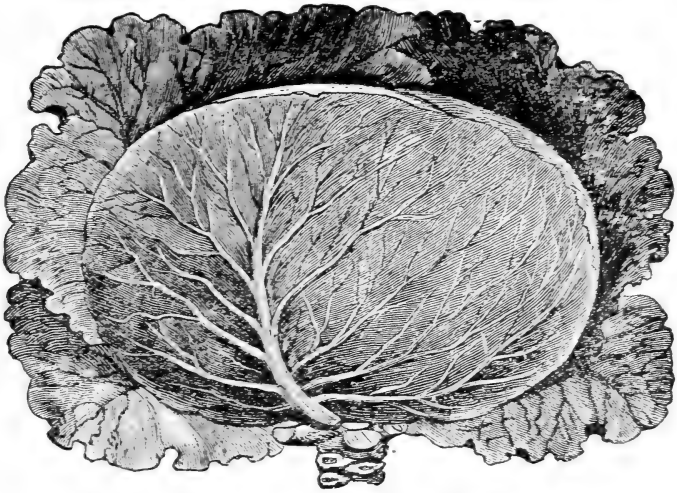
SUCCESSION.—Resembles the German Brunswick, but not quite so large, and is of same season. It heads up very regularly and uniform; should be planted same time as the Early Summer and Brunswick for a spring crop.

EARLY LARGE OXHEART.—An excellent variety, which is later than the Large York, and well adapted for sowing in fall or early spring.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—This is a very solid heading variety; pointed, of good size and of the same season as the Oxheart. Very good.

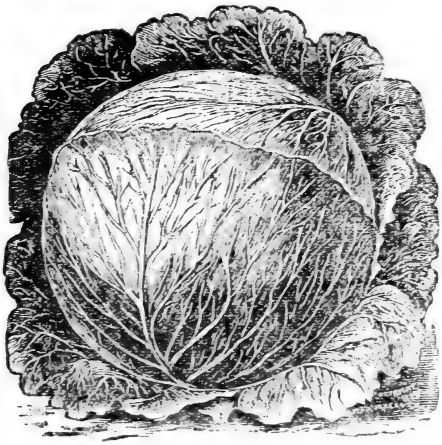
RED DUTCH.—Best hard-headed, red variety. Large heads, globular, and very deep red on top. Outer leaves greenish. Especially used for pickling.





Protscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch.

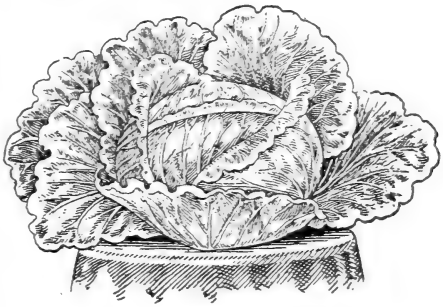
PROTSCHER'S SUPERIOR LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—This is the most popular variety for winter cabbage, and cultivated by almost every gardener who plants for the New Orleans market. Heads are large and solid, often weighing from 15 to 25 pounds. In regard to the time of planting, see remarks under the head of "Cabbage" in the directions for planting for July. We have tried seed of the Flat Dutch from different growers, but have found none yet to equal the stock which is raised for us by contract.



Sure Head.

SURE HEAD.—(Genuine Stock from the originator.) Remarkable for its certainty to head. Produces very large, flattened heads, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds; very uniform and firm.

FAULTLESS.—This strain of cabbage is one which we have been at work on for several years until we have it now, in our



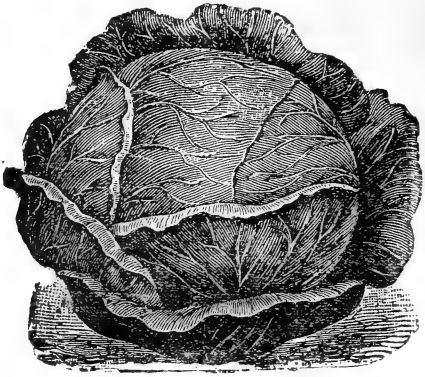
Faultless.

judgment, one of the best stocks of second early cabbage, a little earlier than Stein's Early Flat Dutch; remarkably uniform in its habit of growth; producing deep flat heads which are very hard. The stock heads up practically all at one time. The leaves are light green in color, broad with medium growth of plant outside of heads. The field from which the seed was taken produced fully 99 per cent of large heads, very uniform in size and very attractive in appearance.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—An intermediate kind between the early pointed and late varieties. It is not, on an average, as heavy as the Oxheart or Winningstadt, but if raised for the market more suitable on account of being flat. Very good variety for family use.

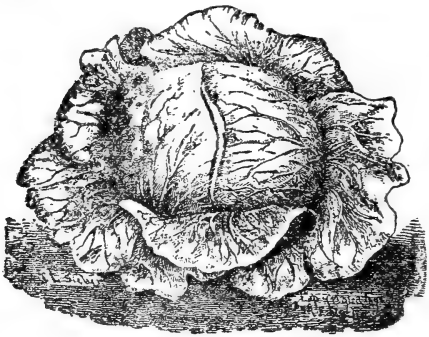
EARLY YORK.—An early variety, grown here mostly for family use. Highly recommended.

LARGE YORK.—About two or three weeks later than the above, forming hard heads not grown for the market. Recommended for family use.



Solid South.

SOLID SOUTH.—A cabbage introduced by one of the leading cabbage growers on Long Island. It is of the same season as the Early Summer, but more regular in shape than that variety, and very hard heading; the crop can be cut almost at one time.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

Steckler's French Market Winter.

STECKLER'S FRENCH MARKET WINTER.—This is a fine strain of an immense winter cabbage grown on Long Island. It is one of the most uniform heading varieties ever brought to this market. The heads are larger than the Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch, very solid, dark green in color, and matures as early. Fine for shipping.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—This is a few days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and firmer head. We strongly recommend it as the best main crop early cabbage grown, for the home garden and market. Our seed of this is grown from a specially selected stock.

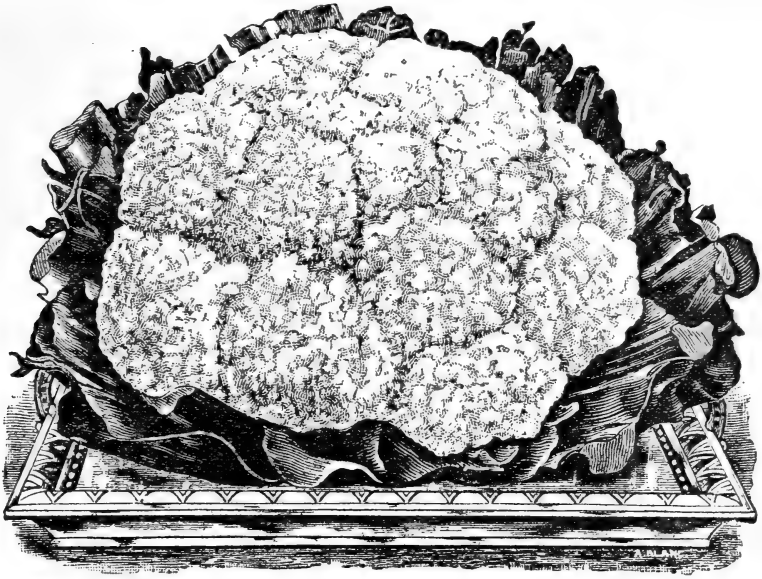
STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—This is one of the earliest cabbages for its size. The demand for the seed has steadily increased since it was introduced. It is a sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. Is planted exclusive of all other kinds by some of the largest cabbage growers in this vicinity.

CAULIFLOWER.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Choufleur (Fr.), Blumenkohl (Ger.), Coliflor (Sp.), Cavalo Fiore (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This is one of the finest vegetables grown, and succeeds well in the South, especially in the vicinity of New Orleans. Large quantities are raised on the sea coast in the neighborhood of Barataria Bay. The two Italian varieties are of excellent quality, growing to a large size, and are considered hardier than the German and French kinds. The ground for planting Cauliflower should be very rich. They thrive best in rich, sandy soil, and require plenty of moisture during the formation of the head. The Italian varieties should be sown from April to July, the latter month and June is the best time to sow the Early Giant. During August, September and October, the Le Normands, Half Early Paris and Erfurt can be sown, but in this section the Algiers has the preference. The Half Early Paris is very popular, but the other varieties are just as good. For spring crop the Italian kinds do not answer, but the early French and German varieties can be sown at the end of December and during January, in a bed protected from frost, and may be transplanted into the open ground during February and as late as March. If we have a favorable season, and not too dry, they will be very fine, but if the heat sets in soon, the flowers will not attain the same size as those obtained from seeds sown in the fall, and which head during December and January.



Large Algiers Cauliflower.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—A fine variety, great favorite and standard throughout the country; very early, close growing, of compact habit. It is without doubt one of the most satisfactory early varieties. The heads are large. For early or late planting, for the family or the market garden this variety can be depended upon for excellent results.

LARGE ALGIERS.—A French variety of the same season as the Le Normands. It is one of the best kinds, and has taken the place of other second early varieties since it has been introduced.

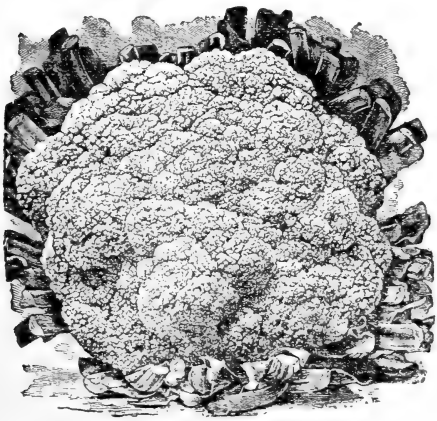
LATE ITALIAN GIANT.—This is the largest of all Cauliflowers, and grown to considerable extent in the South. It is very large and compact; should not be sown later than June, as it takes from seven to nine months before it heads.

EARLY ITALIAN GIANT.—Very large fine sort, not quite so late as the Late Italian and almost as large. The heads are quite large, white and compact, and of delicious flavor. We recommend it to all who have not tried it. When sown at the proper season, it will head with certainty and will not fail to give satisfaction.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—Reliable early variety. Good for forcing; produces a good head; dwarf habit; solid, pure white curd of superior quality. Should be planted very early.

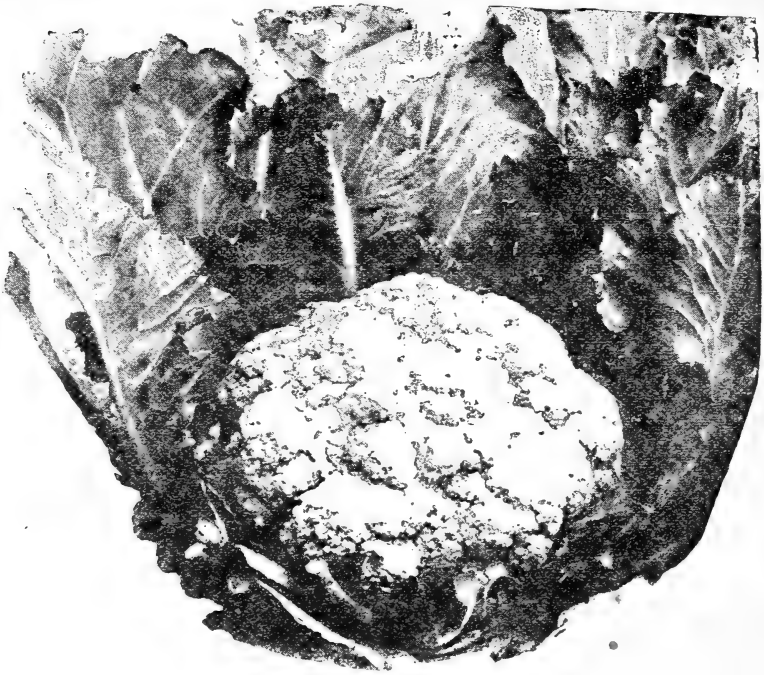
LE NORMANDS.—Is a French variety, and largely cultivated. It stands more dry weather than the other varieties, and has large and pure white heads.

HALF EARLY PARIS.—The most popular of early varieties. Heads good size, white and compact.



Early Italian Giant.

Le Normands Short Stemmed Cauliflower.



Early Dwarf Erfurt.

EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—This variety is of more dwarfish growth than Late Italian Giant. Heads white and of good size. Heads with certainty.

CARROTS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Carrotte (Fr.), Moehre or Gelbe Rube (Ger.), Zanahoria (Sp.), Carota (Ital.)

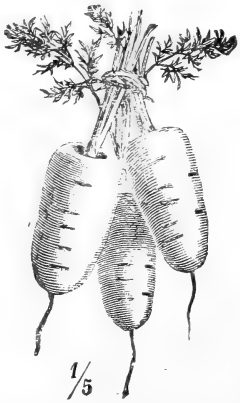
CULTURE.—Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.

HALF LONG SCARLET FRENCH.—This is the most popular variety, and extensively grown for the market as well as for family use. It is a little later than the Early Horn, much larger, bright scarlet in color and of fine flavor.

DANVER'S INTERMEDIATE HALF LONG.—An intermediate American kind. It is a bright orange color; very smooth, symmetrically formed, somewhat stump-rooted like the Half Long Luc. It will produce more in weight to the acre than any other Half Long variety.

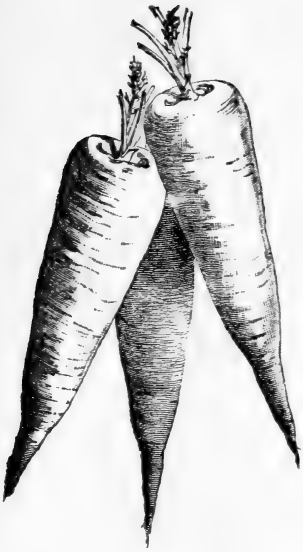
OXHEART OR GUERANDE.—This is an entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. It grows three to four inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired.

CHANTENAY HALF LONG.—A Half Long scarlet variety; similar to the Half Long Luc, but thicker.



Early Scarlet Horn.

Half Long Scarlet French.



St. Valerie.

Danver's Intermediate.

Long Red without core.

CREOLE.—This Carrot was originally the Half Long French variety, but grown in Louisiana a number of years it partakes of the color of the Half Long French, but grows considerably longer. This Carrot can be planted at the time of year when Northern or French varieties cannot be planted; for instance, in very early Spring or late Fall. We highly recommend this variety of Carrots.

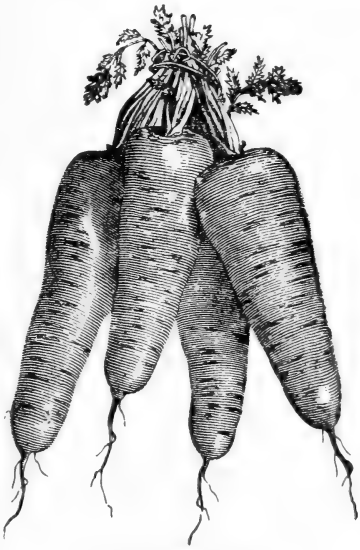
HALF LONG LUC.—An excellent variety from France. It is as early as any previously mentioned, but stump-rooted and larger. Very smooth and of a fine color.

ST. VALERIE OR THREE-QUARTER LONG.—Also a French variety, bright red in color; a little larger and longer than the Half Long French, and stronger in the leaves. This is one of the finest Carrots. It is very smooth.

EARLY SCARLET-HORN.—A short stump-rooted variety of medium size, very early and of fine flavor.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—This is an old variety, roots long and of deep orange color. The flavor is not so fine as that of the preceding kind. Valuable for field culture.

LONG RED.—Without core. A variety from France, which is of cylindrical shape, very smooth, bright scarlet color, and of fine flavor; has no heart or core. It is not quite so early as the Half Long, but more productive. We consider it a first-class variety for the table, and should be more cultivated.



Half Long Luc.

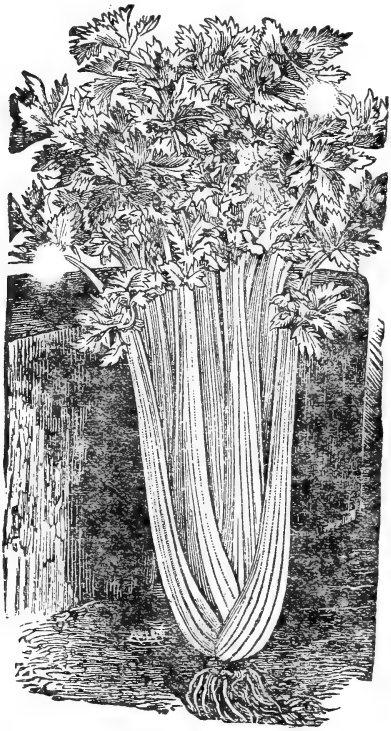
CELERY.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Celeri (Fr.), Sellerie (Ger.), Apio (Sp.), Sedano (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Sow in May and in June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine inches wide and two and a half feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotted manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the

trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; lataniers will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds, or liquid manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be earthed up to blanch to make it fit for the table, which can be commenced with when the plants are a foot high. Best not to earth up too high at first, only when the final or last hilling up is made.



Golden Self-Blanching.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted.

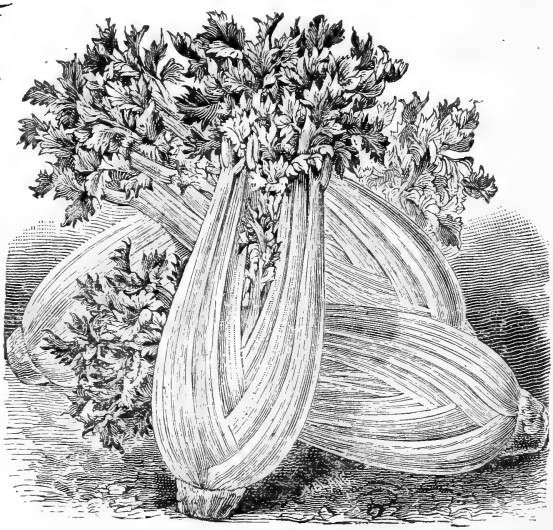
CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED.—Is very popular in some parts of Europe, and should be more cultivated here. It should be sown in the Fall of the year, and transplanted six inches apart. When the roots have obtained a good size, they are boiled, scraped off, sliced and dressed with vinegar, etc., as a salad.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. A French variety, of the best quality. The heart is solid, very tender, of a beautiful yellow color; the ribs brittle and of a delicious flavor. Cannot be too highly recommended.

PERFECTION HEARTWELL.—This variety is in size between the Large White Solid and Dwarf kinds; it is of excellent quality, very thick, and when blanched the heart is of a beautiful golden yellow color; preferable to the White Solid, and one of the best kinds ever introduced.

DWARF LARGE RIBBED.—This kind was brought here some years ago from France. It is short but very thick ribbed, solid and of fine flavor. The best dwarf variety.

CELERY FOR SOUP.—This is sown in the Spring of the year, broadcast, to be used for seasoning the same as Parsley.

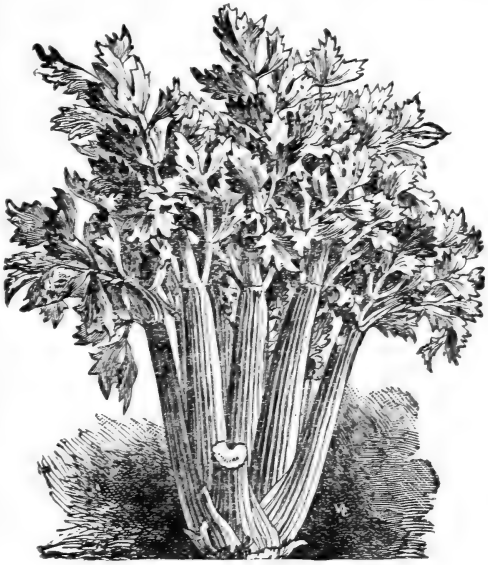


Perfection Heartwell.

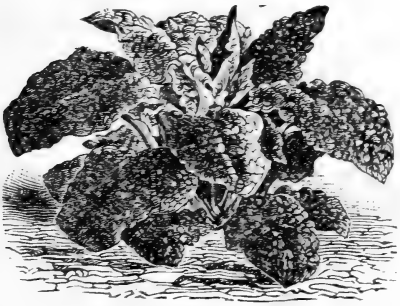
GIANT PASCAL.—This is a selection from the Golden Self-Blanching Celery; it partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but it is a much larger and better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor; grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinct features of this kind. It bleaches with but little "earthing up" and very quickly, usually in five or six days.

LARGE WHITE PLUME.—A handsome thick ribbed variety, of yellowish white color and very crisp and tender. It is easily bleached, requiring but little earthing up, as the stalk, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white naturally. The originator claims that up to but a few years ago this variety has always had a tendency to revert to the old green type, and it has always produced a proportion of green plants, but preserving selection for years enables them now to produce an almost absolutely pure stock far superior to any that has ever been offered.

LARGE WHITE SOLID.—Tall, large sized, very solid and pure white. It is crisp, but not as fine flavored as the foregoing kinds. It is used extensively for garnishing.



Giant Pascal.



Collards.

COLLARDS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Chou Cora (Fr.), Blatterkohl (Ger.), Cabu (Sp.)

A kind of Cabbage which does not head, but the leaves are used the same as other Cabbage, and is very popular in the South.

CHERVIL.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Cerfeuil (Fr.), Kerbelkraut (Ger.), Perifolio (Sp.), Cerfoglio (Ital.)

An aromatic plant, used a good deal for seasoning, especially in oyster soup, and is often cut between Lettuce when served as a salad. In the North this vegetable is very little known, but in this section there is hardly a garden where it is not found. Sow broadcast during fall for winter and spring, and in January and February for summer use.

CORN SALAD.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Mache Doucet (Fr.), Acker Salat (Ger.), Canonigas (Sp.), Valeriana (Ital.)

Broad-leaved Corn Salad is the variety generally cultivated. It is used as a salad during the winter and early spring months. Should be sown broadcast or in drill 9 inches apart during fall and winter.

CORN—INDIAN.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Mais (Fr.), Welschkorn (Ger.), Maiz (Sp.), Mais (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five seeds and thin out to two or three. When the ground is strong the Adams' Extra Early and Crosby's Sugar can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these two varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to June. Seed corn that is in perfect condition to-day may be unfit for use in three days, and we

suggest that you spread out all seed corn the moment it is received from any seed house or grower. The following information was given us by an experienced Missouri farmer: The only way to keep corn free from weevils in a crib is to put a gallon can of coal oil at the four corners of the crib, taking the corks off and allowing the oil to evaporate. The fumes from the oil will keep away the weevil and will not impair the germination of the corn in any way.

Steckler's French Market.

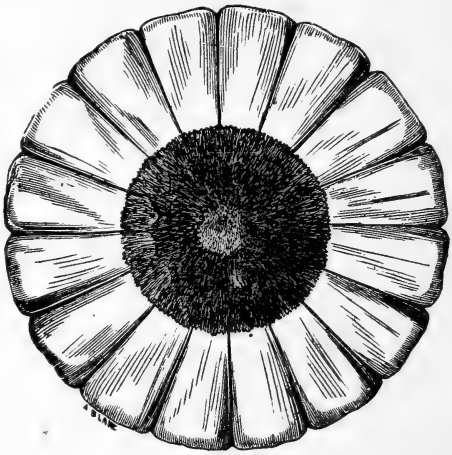
STECKLER'S FRENCH MARKET.—A white variety about one week later than Large Adams'; it comes between Large Adams' and White St. Charles; well filled large ear. Recommended highly for family use, and used largely by market gardeners.

BLUNT'S PROLIFIC FIELD.—This is a very excellent variety, either for field or the table, it is very prolific, producing from four to six ears of corn. They are medium size, but well filled and heavy. It is second early. We recommend it as an early yielding corn for field culture.

LARGE WHITE FLINT.—A very popular variety with gardeners and amateurs. It is planted for table use principally.

FROTSCHER'S ADAMS' EARLY LARGE. This is almost exclusively planted for the first roasting ears by the market gardeners. The ears are of good size, but otherwise for the table only same as common corn. Strange to say, the gardeners do not plant any sugar corn for the market. We sell thousands of bushels of St. Charles and other varieties of field corn to be planted for the market, to be sold green.

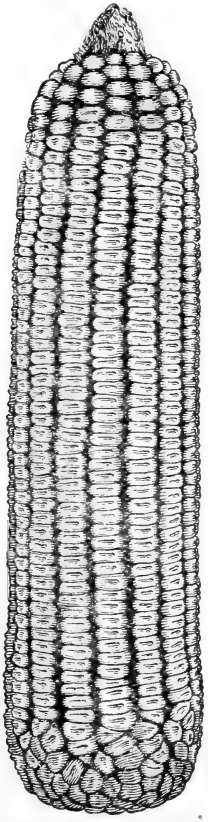
TRISLER'S STRAWBERRY.—The name tells its color. The ears run from pure white to deep red, but make a pure white meal. It has been planted in Louisiana since 1870 by one progressive farmer. While it has never been put on the market, the following is what he claims for it: "I have been planting this corn since 1870, and made 70 bushels per acre this year without any fertilizing. This is the largest yielding corn that I have ever planted. If the season is favorable, it will be ready to gather and house in 150 days, if there is drouth 180 days. It will stand more wet and dry weather than any variety. The stalks are large, well rooted and hard to blow down. Will make two ears per stalk if given distance, say 3 feet in drill, and grows 8 to 9 feet high. It is very popular on account of its large yield, and one of its principal features is that it is weevil proof."



Champion White Pearl.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL.—This is a very handsome white corn. The grain is pure white, exceedingly heavy and long, top of which will span the cob, which is small. Being medium in size of stalk it can be planted much thicker than a large corn, and at the same time bear a full sized ear. The originator has established in Champion White Pearl Corn a short, thick stalk, with the ear growing low upon it, which is an advantage in stormy weather. Planted a good deal for the market.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR.—One of the grandest plants ever introduced into this country. It originated in Brazil, where it constitutes the principal food. This corn is especially adapted to the wants of our Southern States. It withstands drought, makes better roasting ears than does either the early Adam's or any of the early sugar corns. By planting every month it will furnish green corn all the season. Comes in early and remains late. This is a better corn to grow than the Mexican June.



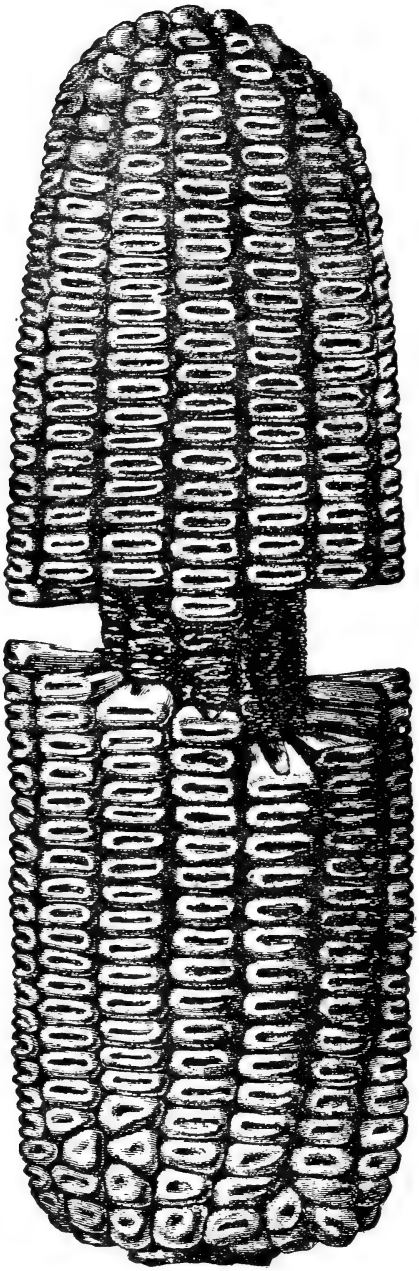
Oklahoma White Wonder.

OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER.—The king of all corn. It grows under conditions that kill all other varieties. It is, as its name implies, a white variety. Its good points are so numerous that were we to detail them all, one by one, our readers would think we were exaggerating the facts. But this corn is grown in every part of the country and is pleasing every one that has planted it. It is grand and good and reliable—a veritable mortgage lifter. It makes the prettiest stand of any corn we have ever seen. The stalks grow from ten to thirteen feet in height and are exceedingly thick, with short and heavy joints.

SNOWFLAKE WHITE DENT.—Large ear, large cob; very rank and strong growth—good in all that makes up a big white corn.

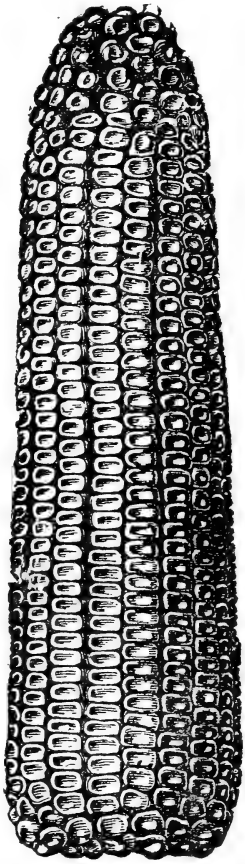
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN SUGAR.—This is the best of all Sugar Corn. It is early, the ears are of large size and are well filled. It remains green longer than any other variety, and is quite productive. The cultivation of this excellent cereal, as well as all other Sugar Corn, is much neglected, yet why people will plant common field corn for table use considering size instead of quality, we cannot understand.

Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.



Improved Leaming.

IMPROVED LEAMING.—A very popular and extremely productive variety. On good land the stalks grow tall, producing two good ears to each stalk. The ears are long, with small red cob well filled with grains of medium size, of a rich golden color. Extensively grown by sugar planters for first feed, making a good crop even in dry seasons, by reason of its strong vigorous growth. Stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder, while the grains being so deep, yield an extra large quantity of shelled corn per bushel of ears.



White Rockdale Corn.

WHITE ROCKDALE.—A Southern variety has been planted quite extensively and has proven everything that was claimed for it. It is the best Southern White Corn in cultivation, flintier than the Mosby's Prolific; moderately early; cob small, grain deeply dented, of pure white color and makes excellent meal. We recommend same highly; any one using this corn will not be disappointed.

EXTRA EARLY CROSBY'S DWARF SUGAR.—This is a very tender variety and of excellent quality. Ears small, but very sweet. It is not so extensively planted as it deserves to be.

BUSHNELL'S GATE POST FIELD CORN.—This is deep grain, yellow color, medium early and a wonderful yielder. Recently 100 pounds of ears shelled 90 pounds of corn. One of the handsomest corns ever grown; recommended for field culture.

WHITE ST. CHARLES.—Our city gardeners' favorite variety. It makes a vigorous stalk, ears are as large as the Champion White Pearl and well filled, small red cob. It is the best all round field corn, and always gives satisfaction.

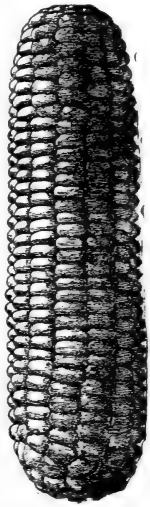
EARLY YELLOW CANADA.—A long, eight-rowed variety, very early, and is planted in both field and garden. It does well.

EARLY SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND.—A long eight-rowed variety, which succeeds the Extra Early sorts. Desirable kind.

BEST OF ALL.—This white corn is the most profitable variety yet introduced. It is a week later than the Large Adams, but the ears are large, nearly double the size of Adams, therefore the lateness of bearing is offset by its extra large size, a quality that is demanded by all our truckers and gardeners. We recommend it very highly.

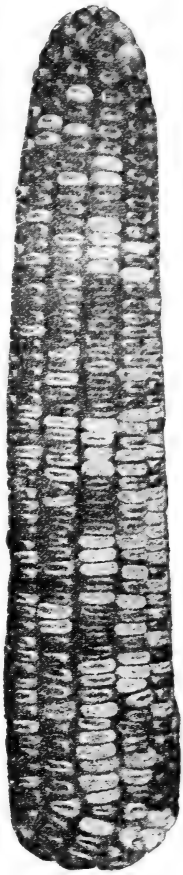
GOLDEN BEAUTY.—This is the handsomest of all yellow corn; the ears are of a perfect shape, long, and filled out to the end of the cob. The grains are not of a flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled, as in the Golden Dent. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in eighty days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain.

GOLDEN DENT GOURD SEED.—This is now the standard variety in many corn growing sections. Ears average nine to ten inches long, tapering slightly toward tip, are about six inches in circumference, contain 16 to 20 rows, and are remarkably uniform. Kernels light yellow, deeply dented, and well placed on cob of medium size. Matures in 80 to 90 days.



Best of All.

Early Sugar or New England.



Mexican June.

WHITE'S NEW WEEVIL-PROOF.—There has been a long felt want for a large weevil-proof corn for many sections of the South where weevils get in the common varieties of soft corn and do great damage. Most varieties heretofore grown that were hard enough to resist the weevil were too small to be profitable. This is a large white corn, matures in ninety days, a strong grower and a big yielder. The ears grow from eight to twelve inches in length and contain from sixteen to twenty-two rows. The grain is pearly white, deep and firmly set on white cobs.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE.—This is the variety of corn that won the silver cups at all the great national corn shows, has won more premiums than any other variety of corn ever introduced. Originated in Boone County, Indiana. This is the earliest of the large white varieties of corn. The stalks are short with short thick joints. The ears set low on the stalks, and are from eight to twelve inches long with from sixteen to twenty-eight rows of pure white grain, which is always deep on the cob.

IOWA SILVER MINE.—Large ear, white dent, long grain, small cob, 110 day corn. Fine yielder of splendid merit.

IMPROVED YELLOW CREOLE.—Produces well with little cultivation, is not affected by drouth or by excessive rains; is not injured by climbing wet vines at time of its maturity; resists the attacks of the birds in the field. Long yellow ears, filled to the end, large grains, tapering cob, close fitting covering of long tough shucks; generally two or more ears, growing high upon a tall firm stalk. Will yield, in fit condition for storing, almost every ear that buds in the spring.

HICKORY KING.—This field corn has come into general cultivation. It has proven itself all that is claimed for it and is the largest grained and smallest cobbed pure white dent corn in the world. It is early; the ears are from 7 to 9 inches in length, and are generally borne from 3 to 5 on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by shucks, a great consideration in field corn planted in the South.

FIRST IN THE MARKET SUGAR.—A new variety of Sugar Corn which we claim to be the earliest in the market. It is fully two weeks earlier than Extra Early Crosby and nearly a week earlier than any Corn. It is a good producer, more prolific than Extra Early Crosby's, the ears are somewhat larger and the kernel of a pale, pinkish color, some of the ears run entirely white, while others again are of a deep pink. The stalks grow larger than the Crosby's, almost as tall as Stowell's Evergreen, and produce two ears each. We consider this variety one of the best of all the Sugar Corns, owing to its earliness, and we would recommend it to all, either for market or family use.

MEXICAN JUNE.—This is a valuable addition to our large and selected list of field corn, best adapted for the South, has been thoroughly tested in the past and has proven all that was claimed for it. It is the best late corn yet introduced. It is a strong, robust grower, sending the roots deep into the soil. Stands heat and drouth well. Ears large, small grain and well covered with shucks. We recommend same highly. Should be planted in succession from middle of April to end of August.

POP CORN.—Is one of the smallest varieties of kernels or seeds, cultivated same as field or garden corn, but drilled instead of hills. Very extensively used for pop corn candy, we handle the best two varieties known, the Rice and the Pearl, for seed purposes or candy manufacturing.

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC.—This is a Southern corn, and is recommended for general crop. The originator of this variety says: "This corn is a cross between two widely different varieties. It is purely white, small cob, deep full grain, neither too hard nor too soft, and stands crowding in the drill as close again as any other kind. Ears of medium size, but long. It stands drouth better than ordinary corn." Should be planted early.

NE PLUS ULTRA OR SHOE PEG SUGAR.—Is some three to five days earlier than Country Gentleman Corn, which is as late as Stowell's Evergreen. It has very small cob, long grain, shape of shoe pegs. It is very sweet and tender and largely used by market men in the large cities of this country.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—A remarkably satisfactory and delicious corn for family use. The ears are good sized and produced in great abundance, many stalks bearing four plump ears. Its long, small, milky kernels are full of sweetness, and as the cob is small, and the corn white and tender, it is sure to please.

ADAMS' EXTRA EARLY.—The earliest kind, but ears are small and not desirable as the Adams' Early, which follows this variety closely in maturity.

CRESS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Cresson (Fr.), Kresse (Ger.), Berro (Sp.), Agretto (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Used for salad during the winter and spring. Sow broadcast or in drill six inches apart.

CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS.—A popular salad which should be sown early in the spring at short intervals, for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

BROAD-LEAVED.—This variety is extensively cultivated for the market. It is sown from early fall to late spring. The leaves resemble Water Cress. It is considered a very wholesome dish.

WATER CRESS.—We have succeeded in obtaining and are controlling the output of Water Cress seeds.

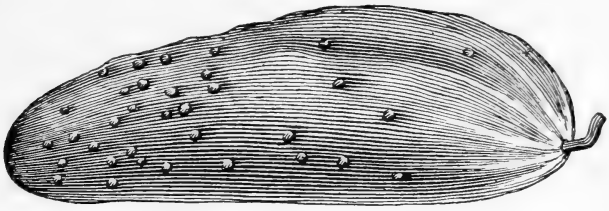
CUCUMBER.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Concombre (Fr.), Gurke (Ger.), Pepino (Sp.), Cetriolo (Ital.)

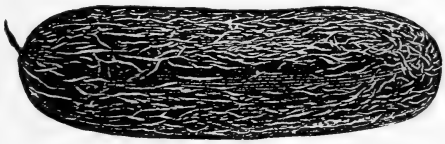
CULTURE.—Cucumbers need a rich soil. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; the hills should be made rich with well decomposed manure, and eight to ten seeds should be planted to each hill, and covered about one-half inch deep; when well up thin out to four plants in the hill till the vines meet. When the spring is dry the plants have to be watered, else they do not keep in bearing long. They can be planted from March till July. A great many Cucumbers are planted here in February, or even sooner, and are protected by small boxes or dirt bands with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening. When days are cloudy and cold the plants are kept covered. For mildew on Cucumbers, rub the leaves with a piece of cloth so as to get all the mildew possible off. Then powder freely with slack powdered lime and powdered sulphur, equally divided. For insects use 6 pounds of Blue Stone to 50 gallons of water and spray as often as you think necessary until the desired results are obtained.

HENDERSON PERFECTED WHITE SPINE.—The finest for slicing. Cucumber perfection has been attained in this grand improvement in the White Spine family. It is an early, prolific and continuous producer of uniformly large and symmetrical fruits of an intensely rich, deep green color, faintly marked with light yellowish shading towards the tip. It runs very close to type, bearing practically no mis-



Henderson Perfected White Spine.

shapen fruit or culls. It is the ideal for slicing—flesh being compact, fine grained, sparkling white and of most refreshing and delightful flavor. The vines are vigorous, quite healthy, mildew-proof, maintaining their fresh luxuriance and bearing from the earliest to the latest season. Either for the home garden or for market this variety is without a peer.



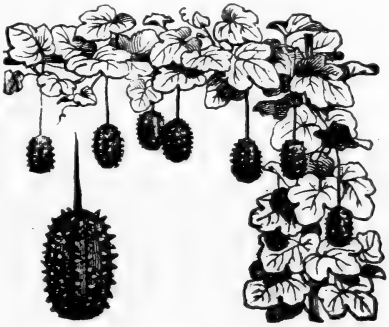
Japanese Climbing.

JAPANESE CLIMBING.—The vines are extra strong, and foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit it can be grown on trellises, etc. Fruit is round, about 10 inches long, thick and of fine flavor. It is very prolific, from forty to fifty cucumbers growing on a single plant.

EARLY FRAME.—Desirable for producing pickles of medium size and of fine quality when sliced for the table.

KLONDYKE.—An attractive dark green cucumber, averaging 6 to 7 inches long and 2 inches thick; of unsurpassed quality. Its points of superiority are: extreme earliness, a prolific bearer, very hardy; size just right for a slicing cucumber. An excellent pickling sort.

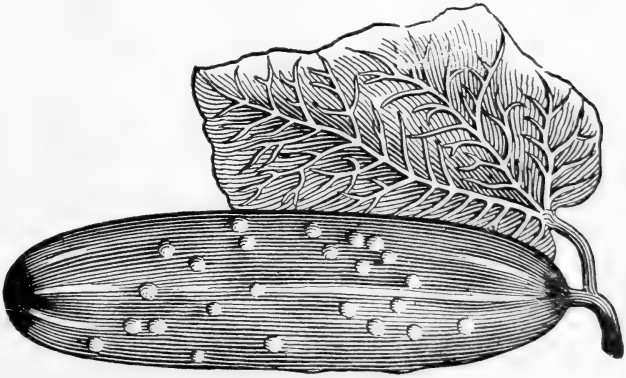
FROTSCHER'S NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—This is a variety selected from an imported forcing Cucumber, introduced by Richard Frotscher. It is good for forcing or open ground; very productive, keeps its green color and has few vines. This kind cannot be excelled for shipping, as it produces very perfect cucumbers and but few culls; the largest growers of cucumbers for shipping about here plant none but this variety. It is quite different from the Long White Spine offered by some. The best in and outdoor cucumber yet introduced.



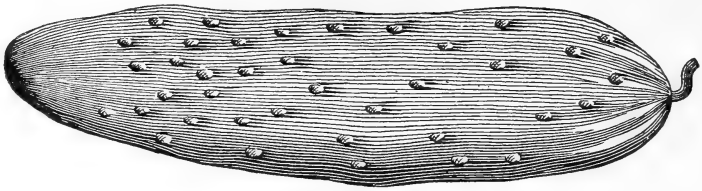
West India Gherkin.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN, or Burr, is extensively grown for pickling; it is the smallest of all varieties, and should be picked while young and tender and put in salt water until required for pickling.

Early Frame.



Frotscher's New Orleans Market.

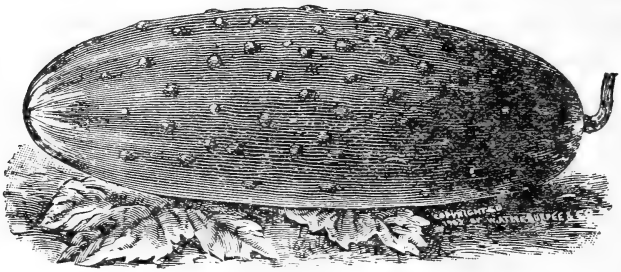


Davis Perfect.

DAVIS PERFECT.—Unequalled for quality, shape, color, productiveness and shipping qualities. Color, a dark, glossy green; shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. They never grow pussy and hold their color until nearly ripe, when they turn white without a sign of yellow streak on them. The quality is fine, as the seeds are soft when the cucumber is fit for table use, is very tender and brittle and of exceptionally good flavor. Another point of merit is its splendid shipping qualities. It holds its color and brittleness long after being cut, and on account of its being a strong grower it is able to resist the cucumber disease which works destruction among so many of the best forcing varieties.

EARLY CLUSTER.—Early, short and prickly; it bears in clusters. Principally cultivated for pickling.

EARLY FORTUNE.—Decidedly an acquisition because of its deep green color which it retains unchanged for a week after picking, thus fitting it for shipping long distances. In size it is larger and slimmer than White Spine. The fruit is cylindrical, smooth, free from wart, and bears brown spines.

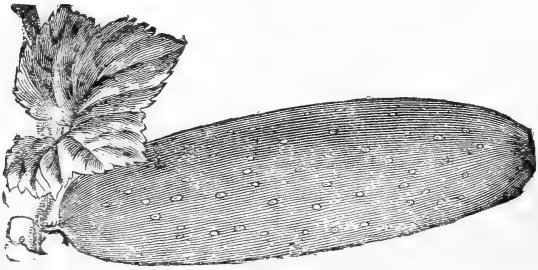


Arlington White Spine.

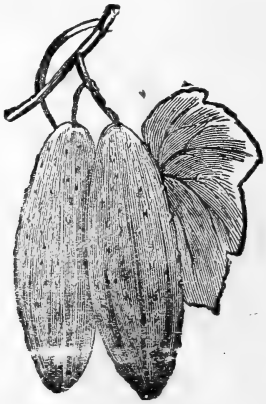
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—Very regular in outline, uniform in size, averaging seven to eight inches in length, straight and of a rich dark green color. Flesh white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seeds. Vines of vigorous growth and very productive.

LONG GREEN TURKEY.—A long variety, attaining a length of from 15 to 18 inches when well grown. Very fine and productive.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—This is a popular variety. It is of medium size, light green, covered with white spines. A good kind for shipping. It is used by market gardeners for forcing as well as outdoor culture and is very productive.



Improved Early White Spine.



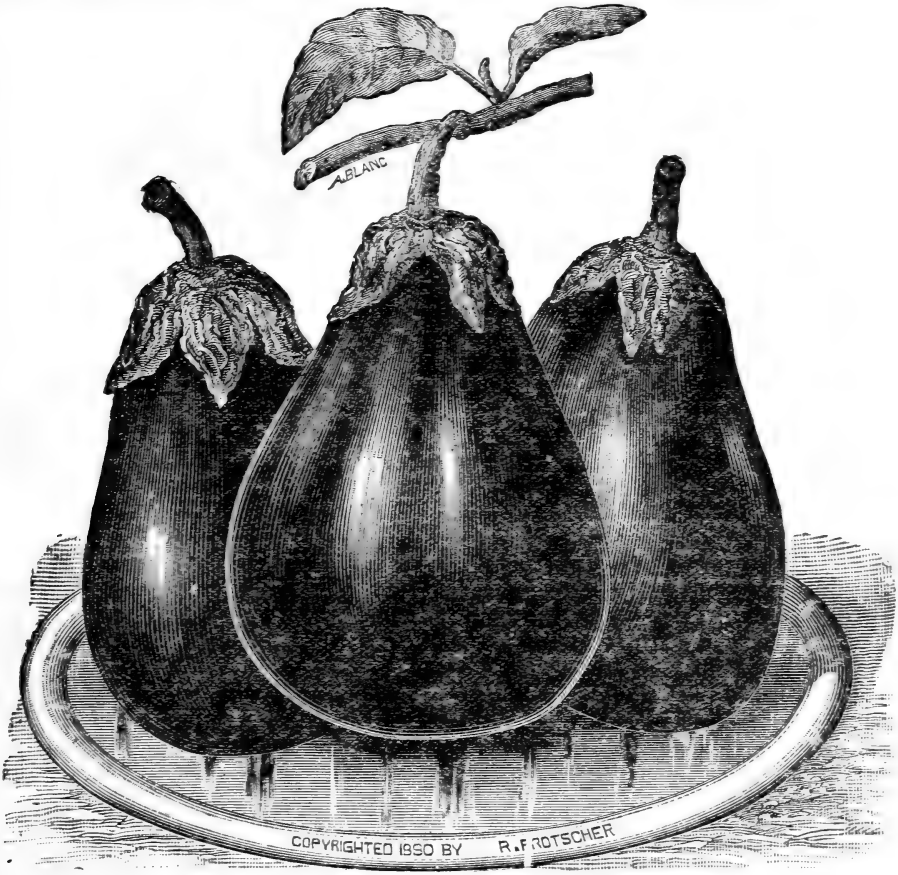
Early Cluster.

EGG PLANT.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Aubergine (Fr.), Eierpflanze (Ger.), Berengena (Sp.), Petonciana Meanena (Ital.)

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South, and extensively cultivated.



New Orleans Market.

LARGE PURPLE OR NEW ORLEANS MARKET.—This is the kind mainly grown here, is large, oval in shape and of a dark purple color and very productive. Southern grown seed of this, as a good many tropical or sub-tropical vegetables, is preferable to Northern seed, as it will germinate more readily, and the plant will last longer during the hot season. It is the best variety for shipping, superior to the Northern raised kinds. It carries better. The cut is made from three specimens, and represents the true form.

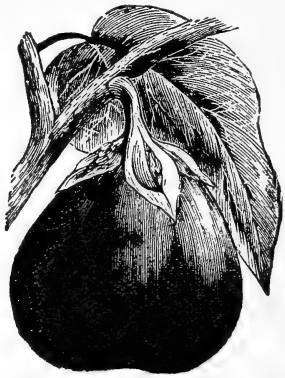
BLACK BEAUTY.—Ten days earlier than the New York Purple, but not quite as large as this sort. The plants branch freely, forming strong, upright bushes, well set with the large handsome fruits. The color is a rich shiny purplish black. It is entirely free from spines. Because of its quick development, seeds may be sown in the open ground and the plants grown without the use of a hotbed. A valuable sort for the market gardener and home garden.

STECKLER'S NEW HIGH BUSH.—Similar to the New York Improved, except that it grows with a longer stem and the fruit is borne on its stem rather than out on the branches, as with other varieties.

Early Dwarf Oval.

EARLY DWARF OVAL.—This variety is very early and productive; the fruit is not so large as the New Orleans Market, but equal in flavor.

EARLY WHITE PEARL.—The plant is a large, vigorous grower and comparatively free from thorns. Fruit pure creamy white, with slight shading of a very light green near the stem, beautiful in shape, resembling somewhat the purple variety. In eating quality it is delicious, fine grained and well flavored.



New York Market.

THE NEW YORK MARKET.—Is rounder in shape than the New Orleans; has spines on leaves and stems.

ENDIVE.

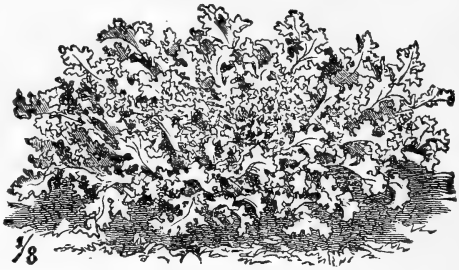
For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Chicoree (Fr.), Endivien (Ger.), Endibia (Sp.), Indivia (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market. Principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broadcast thinly and transplanted the same as Lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early. Sow for a succession during the spring and summer months. For winter use sow in September and October.

GREEN CURLED.—The most popular variety, producing beautifully curled dark green leaves, crisp, tender, and blanches cream white.

BROAD-LEAVED OR ESCAROLLE.—Makes a fine salad when well grown and blanched, especially for summer.



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Green Curled.

Garlic.

GARLIC.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Ail (Fr.), Knoblauch (Ger.), Ajo (Sp.), Aglio (Ital.)

CULTURE.—There is more Garlic grown in Louisiana than in any other State or in all the States together. It is a staple produce of the lower parishes, and is raised for home consumption and shipping. It is used for flavoring stews, roasts and various other dishes. People from the south of Europe use much more than the inhabitants of the United States. It should be planted in October and November, in drills two to three feet apart, about 6 inches in the drills and 1 inch deep. The distance between rows depends upon

the mode of cultivation; if planted in the garden, a foot between the rows is sufficient. It is cultivated like Onions; in the spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops. One of these strings contains from fifty to sixty heads in double rows; they are then stored or rather hung up in a dry, airy place, and will keep from six to eight months. For planting in Louisiana in 3-foot rows, planted 3 inches apart in the row, it requires 90 pounds to the acre.

KOHLRABI OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

For Price List see Red Pages in Back of Book.

Chou Navet (Fr.), Kohlrabi (Ger.), Col de Nabo (Sp.), Cavalo Rapo (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This variety is very popular with the European population of our city, and is largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded, or they may be sown in drills, and cultivated the same as Ruta Bagas.

Early White Vienna Kohlrabi.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The finest variety of all, and the only kind we sell. It is early, forms a smooth bulb, and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable.

Large London Flag.

LEEK.

For Price List see Red Pages in Back of Book.

Poireau (Fr.), Lauch (Ger.), Puero (Sp.), Poro (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A species of Onion highly esteemed for flavoring soups. Should be sown broadcast and transplanted, when about six to eight inches high, into rows a foot apart, and six inches apart in the rows. Should be planted at least four inches deep. They require to be well cultivated in order to secure large roots. Sow in October for winter and spring use, and January and February for summer.

LARGE LONDON FLAG.—Is the kind most generally grown.

LARGE ROUEN.—A French variety introduced here some years ago, which does well in our climate and seems to be particularly adapted to our soil. It grows shorter than either London Flag or the Carentan and much stouter than either of them. As a market variety it cannot be excelled.

LARGE CARENTAN.—This is a French variety which grows to a very large size.

LETTUCE.

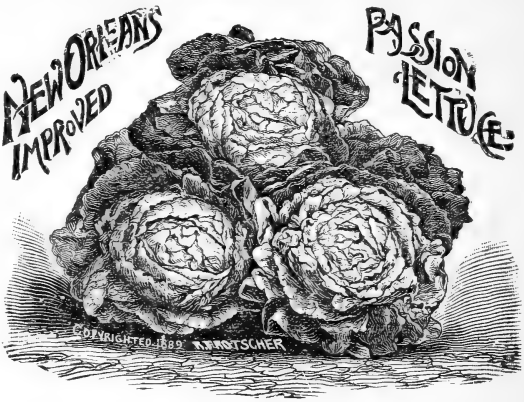
For Price List see Red Pages in Back of Book.

Laitue (Fr.), Lattich (Ger.), Lechuga (Sp.), Lattuga (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market gardeners. Of course it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot months. Before sowing soak the seeds for two hours in water, take them out, put in a piece of cloth and set in a cool damp place, or if convenient in an ice box, which is best. Keep the cloth moist, and in four to six days the seeds will sprout. Then sow them. It is best to do so in the evening, and give a good watering. If the seeds are sown without being sprouted, ants will be likely to carry them away before they can germinate, and the seedsman be blamed for selling seeds that did not grow. This sprouting has to be done from May to September, or, if the weather is warm and dry in the latter month, up to the middle of October. Should the weather be moist and cool in the fall it can be dispensed with. The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. No finer

Lettuce is grown anywhere else than in New Orleans during the fall and spring. The seed should be sown broadcast; when large enough, plant out in rows a foot apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in rows. Some kinds grow larger than others; for instance, Butter Head will not require as much space as Drumhead or Perpignan.

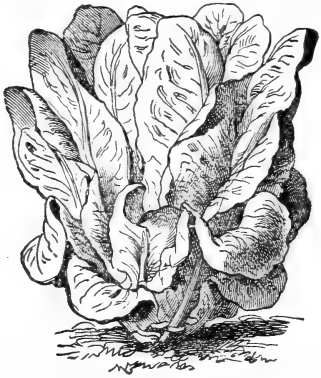
FROTSCHER'S NEW ORLEANS IMPROVED LARGE PASSION.—This is a Cabbage Lettuce introduced by Richard Frotscher from California; it attains a large size, grows slowly, but heads very hard. It does better here during late autumn and winter than in summer, as it cannot stand the heat. If sown late in the fall and transplanted during winter, it grows to very large heads, hard and firm. This is the kind shipped from here in the spring and cannot be surpassed for that purpose.



HUBBARD MARKET.—A large cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground.

IMPROVED LARGE PASSION. A popular variety among market gardeners, medium size cabbage, butter heading sort.

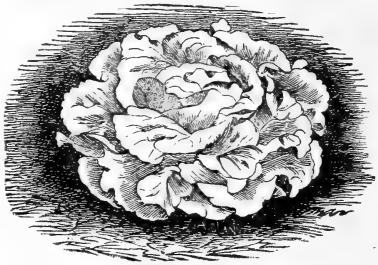
MAY KING.—This remarkable new cabbage Lettuce has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made of an early outdoor Lettuce. It is also an excellent variety for forcing. It is not in the least affected by cold or wet weather, grows very quickly and produces splendid globular heads, which are ready 10 to 14 days in advance of any other, and which stand a long time before running to seed. The outer leaves are of a yellowish green, with light brownish tinge, while the inner leaves are of a golden yellow shade. Flavor unexcelled.



Paris White Coss.

PARIS WHITE COSS, ROMAINE, OR CELERY.—This variety grows strong and upright, producing long leaves which should be tied up and blanched before cutting, which makes them very crisp and tender. They are quite hardy, and will force well. They are the most popular variety in France and England, where they are frequently served without dressing and simply eaten like celery with salt.

GRAND RAPIDS.—This superb Lettuce is especially adapted to greenhouse culture in winter; also a good Lettuce to sow outside early in the spring for family use. Very beautiful in appearance. Of rapid, upright growth, and may therefore be planted quite close; not liable to rot; retains its freshness a long time after being cut, hence much sought after by dealers and shippers. Quality the best.



Trocadero.

TROCADERO.—A Cabbage Lettuce from France; it is of light green color, forming a large solid head, resembling the New Orleans Improved Passion Lettuce somewhat in appearance; however, the leaves are thinner.

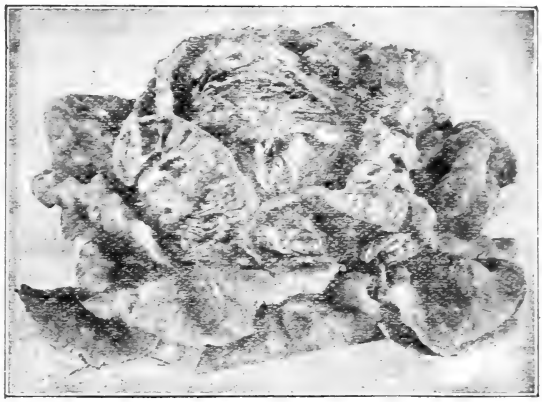
Perpignan.

PERPIGNAN.—A fine German variety, which forms large light green heads and which stands the heat. It is much cultivated for the market, as it thrives well when sown during the latter part of spring.

MAXIMUM OR IMMENSITY.—A very large variety, one of the largest of the cabbage sorts and almost a third larger than California Cream Butter, which it resembles in color and shape. It is especially adapted for planting in the fall and winter, and makes a fine, tender, buttery head. A number of our best local market gardeners have been growing it and find it unsurpassed for a fine, heavy shipping variety.

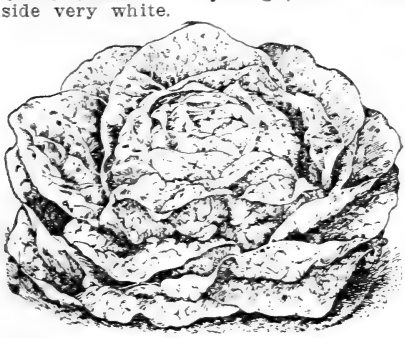
DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.—An excellent spring variety, forming large heads, the outer leaves curled.

EARLY CABBAGE OR WHITE BUTTER.—An early variety, forming a solid head, but not quite so large as some others. It is the best kind for family use, to sow during fall and early spring, as it is early and of good flavor.



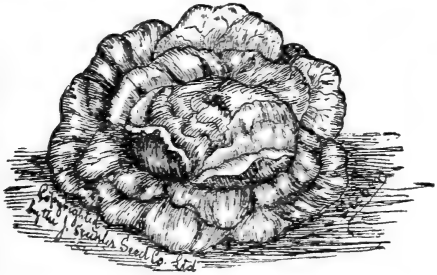
Maximum or Immensity.

CALIFORNIA.—Very large; solid heads; inside very white.



Large Salamander.

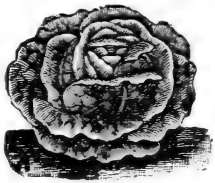
LARGE SALAMANDER.—A desirable variety for summer or fall use, forming very large, compact and beautiful heads. Color light green, stands both heat and drought remarkably well; very highly recommended. It is undoubtedly the best summer variety, the heads will frequently weigh from 2 to 3 pounds each.



Steckler's French Market.

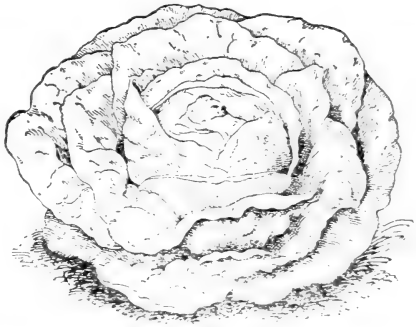
STECKLER'S FRENCH MARKET.—This Lettuce is a great improvement on the old and well known Royal Strain, forming much larger and more compact heads. It is very crisp, tender and olive green in color.

BROWN DUTCH CABBAGE.—A very hard kind, forms a solid head; good for winter.



Improved Royal Cabbage.

IMPROVED ROYAL CABBAGE.—Heads light green, of large size, about two weeks later than the White Butter. It is tender and crisp.



Big Boston.

BIG BOSTON.—A fine large heading forcing sort, and succeeds well in cold frames during winter. The plants are very hardy and vigorous. When well grown the heads are beautifully blanched and quite tender. Popular as a winter lettuce for shipping.

PRIZE HEAD.—A decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, large, early marketable, but intermediate in time of attaining fullest development; slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading, low-growing, and consist-

ing of a loose rounded, or slightly flattened cluster of leaves, generally more or less open or spread out at the center and therefore never in the least cabbage-like nor solid, though nevertheless the inner part of the plant is well blanched. Leaves short spatulate in shape, much blistered and crimpled, very little twisted, fairly rigid, but not stiff; finely serrate at margins, excessively developed and much frilled at borders. Color, bright brown, varying to bright green in less exposed parts and center of plant. Border of leaves no more colored than other parts, while stem of plant, base of midribs, and inner heart leaves are wholly green, and no part of plant is distinctly spotted. Quality good; sweet in flavor, very tender and crisp in texture, but leaf thin and lacking in substance.

MELON—Musk or Canteloupe.

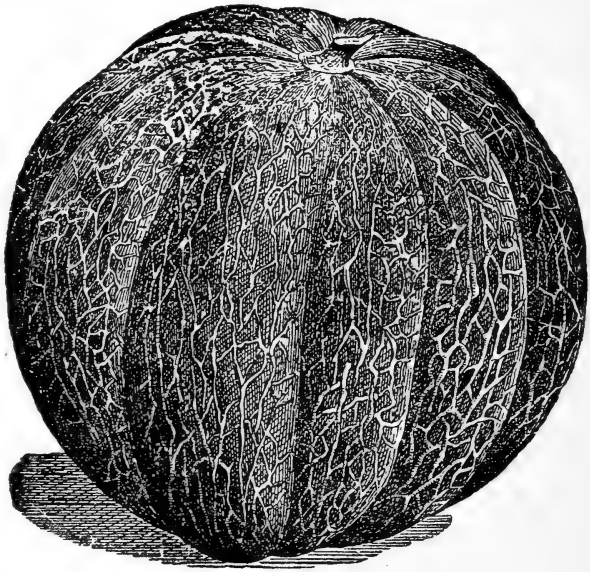
For Price List see Red Pages in Back of Book.

Melon (Fr.), Melone (Ger.), Melon (Sp.), Popone (Ital.)

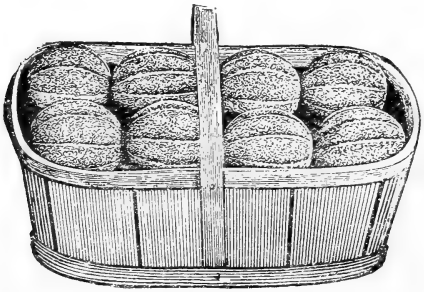
CULTURE.—Melons require a rich sandy loam. If the ground is not rich enough a couple of shovels full of rotten manure should be mixed into each hill, which ought to be from five to six feet apart; drop ten to twelve seeds, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves, thin out to three or four plants. Canteloupes are cultivated very extensively in the neighborhood of New Orleans; the quality is very fine and far superior to those raised in the North. Some gardeners plant during February and cover with boxes, the same as described for Cucumbers. When Melons are ripening, too much rain will impair the flavor of the fruit.

FROTSCHER'S NEW ORLEANS MARKET. — A large species of the citron kind, extensively grown for this market. It is very roughly netted and of luscious flavor; different altogether from the Northern Netted Citron, which is earlier but no so fine in flavor, and not half the size of the variety grown here. The New Orleans Market cannot be excelled by any other variety in the world. In a favorable season it is a perfect gem. It has been tried alongside of varieties praised in the North, such as are brought out every year, but none of them could compare with the New Orleans Market. If the best and earliest specimens are selected for seed, in three or four years the fruit will be large and fine.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. This is one of the best shipping varieties, is very early, of good size, green flesh, roughly netted, and of luscious flavor. Besides being the most beautiful it is also earliest of all.



Frotscher's New Orleans Market.



Hoodoo.

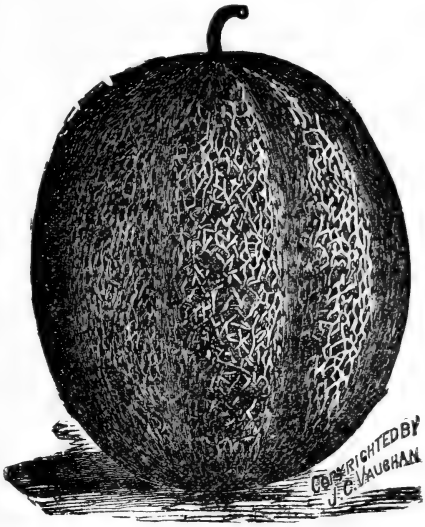
HOODOO.—This melon is of recent introduction. It is the same size through from top to bottom as the Rocky Ford Canteloupe. It is slightly flattened from stem to blossom end. The netting is well developed and covers the ribs completely. The space between the ribs is not netted but is quite narrow. The rind is tough. Melon salmon colored and grained the same as the Rocky Ford Canteloupe. The flavor is pleasant.

TEXAS CANNON BALL.—This melon is as round as a ball, of medium size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter and heavily netted. Flesh light green, melting and highly flavored. Remarkably solid with extremely small seed cavity. Very prolific, continuing bearing for a long time.

OSAGE.—This variety has secured a quick and wonderful reputation from its peculiar luscious, spicy flavor and good shipping qualities. It is of egg shape, skin very thin, of dark green color, and slightly netted; the flesh is of salmon color, remarkably sweet, and a great point of merit is, that no matter what size the melons are, they are always sweet and delicious. It is very productive, a good keeper, and will stand shipping better than any other sort.

PERSIAN OR CASSABA.—A great acquisition, and destined to become a standard vegetable just as much so as potatoes or onions. The seed should be sown late in the spring, after all danger of frost is over on moist sandy loam. Do not pick until the light streaks become quite yellow. Stow away so they do not touch each other in a cool, dark place. When the rind becomes slightly softened and moist they are ready to eat.

ROCKY FORD.—Undoubtedly the best extra early, small, round, green fleshed melon in cultivation, nearly perfect globe in shape. Remarkably uniform in size, weighing from 1¼ to 1½ pounds. Very thick netted with thin rind. Skin green and heavily ribbed; flesh, light green in color, melting and uniform, of a very luscious flavor. Very prolific and early in ripening.



Osage.

PRESERVING CITRON.—This fruit resembles the average sized water melon, of a light green color, which is coated over with a white substance like flour, that is easily rubbed off. It is used for preserving and making pies and sauces.

TIP TOP.—This splendid melon has "held its own" during the past dozen years or more with all introductions in the melon line, and no melon of which we have any knowledge compares with it in uniformly good eating qualities. The testimony of all who have used Tip Top is that every melon produced, whether big or little, early or late, is a good one; sweet, juicy, finest flavor, firm (but not hard) fleshed, and eatable to the outside coating. Its appearance on the market is very attractive—sells on sight.

EMERALD GEM.—A medium size melon which originated in Michigan, is almost round, of good quality, the skin is green and smooth; flesh salmon, fine grained and thick. A good variety.

EARLY WHITE JAPAN.—An early kind, of creamish white color, very sweet and medium size.

PAUL ROSE OR PETOSKEY.—This splendid melon is one of the very best varieties for either home use or the market that has been introduced for many years. It has a firmness of rind and structure of flesh peculiarly its own, superior in this respect to any other melon in existence, surpassing all other varieties as a shipper and a long keeper; has a very small seed cavity, deep orange colored flesh, and is of very uniform shape, average diameter of about 5 inches.

EARLY HACKENSACK.—A very popular variety which attains a large size, is round in shape and flattened at the ends; skin green and thickly netted; the flesh also is green, rich and sugary in flavor. It is very productive, and extensively grown by market gardeners.

PINE APPLE.—A medium sized early variety, oval in shape, and of fine flavor.

NETTED NUTMEG.—Small oval melon, roughly netted, early and of fine flavor.

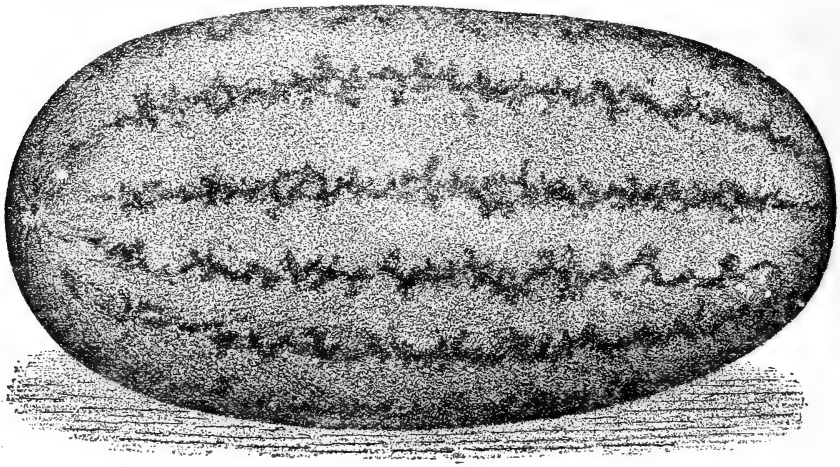
NETTED CITRON.—This variety is larger than the foregoing kind; it is more rounded in shape, of medium size and roughly netted.

MELON—Water.

For Price List see Red Pages in Back of Book.

Melon d'Eau (Fr.), Wassermelone (Ger.), Sandia (Sp.), Melone d'Aqua (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Water Melons will grow and produce in places where Canteloupes will not do well. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about eight feet apart, eight to twelve seeds in a hill; when the plants are well up thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hills kept clean until the vines touch.



Rattle Snake.

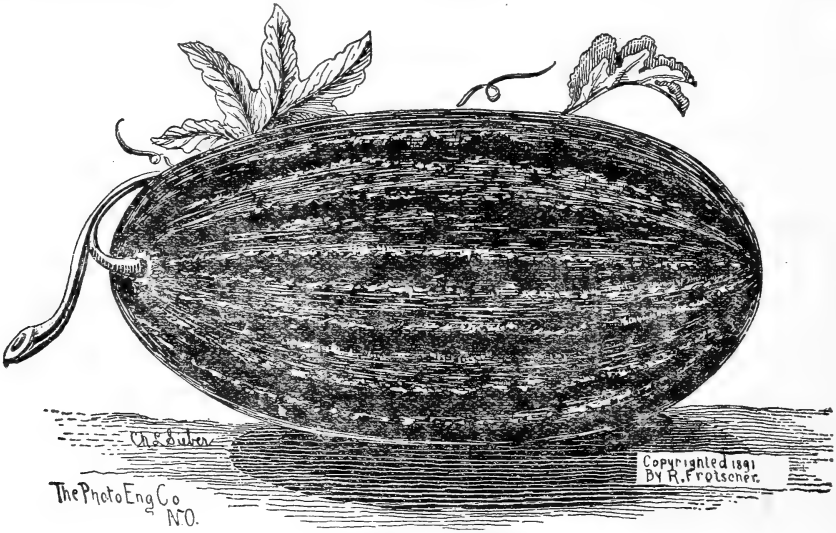
RATTLE SNAKE.—A large oblong variety, with decided stripes of light and deep green. Rind tough, and is one of the best shipping melons. Flesh bright red and of good quality.

FROTSCHER'S LONE STAR.—This Melon was brought here from Texas by Mr. N. Henderson, Iberia Parish, La. It has proven to be the best Melon for this section, either for market or family use. This Melon is above medium and very uniform in size, a prolific bearer, oblong in shape; the rind is of mottled green and black color, somewhat like the Rattle Snake, but of darker green. The flesh is of a deep red color, solid, crisp and very sweet in flavor. It cannot be excelled by any variety. It is one of the leading varieties for the South.

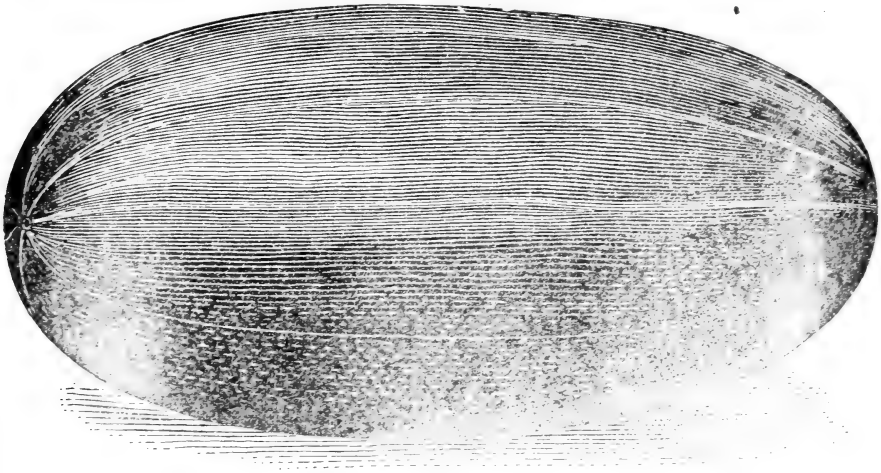
DUKE JONES.—A Southern melon of great merit. It is of the same shape as the Kolb Gem, but of much finer flavor and of large size. Rind dark green, red flesh; large and early.

ICE CREAM.—(White Seeded).—This variety is annually increasing in popularity; it grows to a medium size; nearly oval, of a pale green color, and has a thinner rind than any other variety; flesh is bright crimson, crisp and of delicious flavor.

MONTE CRISTO.—A variety unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Vine vigorous and productive, fruit of medium size, oval; color, dark green, often showing fine russeting; flesh very bright, rich red, and exceedingly sweet. This variety is so crisp and tender that it will not stand shipping.



Frotscher's Lone Star.



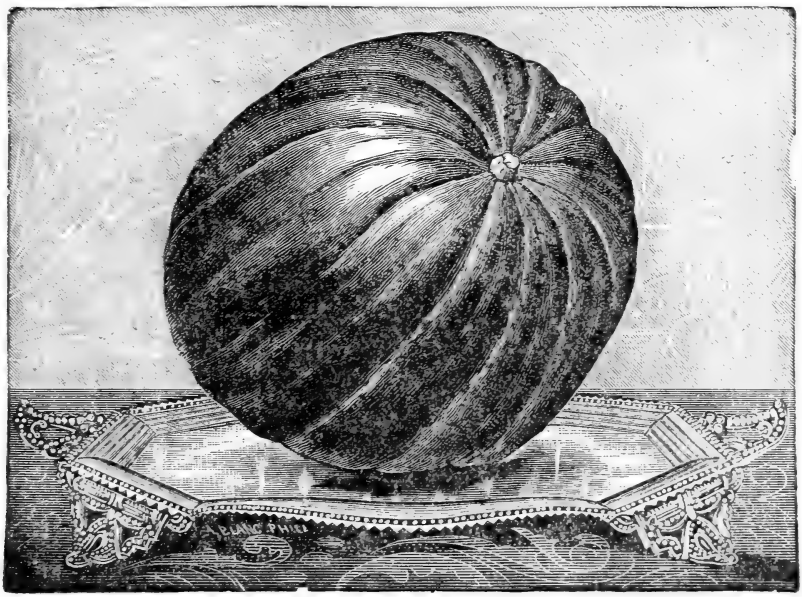
Marie Louise.

MARIE LOUISE.—This is one of the finest varieties introduced. It is a cross between the Lone Star and Florida Favorite; shape similar to the latter, but larger, just as early, are far superior than either. Dark striped, thin rind, and flesh red and very succulent, ripening almost to the rind. The seed resembles that of the Lone Star, but is darker in color. We had some of the melons weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. Recommend same highly.

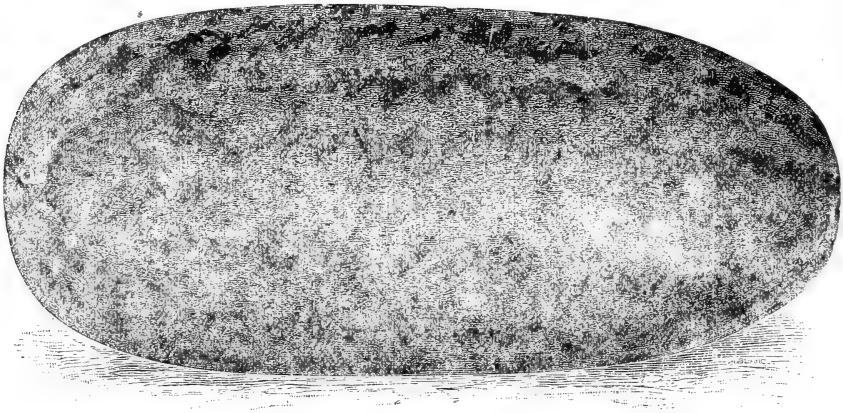
PRIDE OF GEORGIA.—A variety from Georgia, of excellent quality; attains large size when well cultivated. Very good.

EARLY DARK ICING.—A very desirable variety. Dark skin, crimson flesh, thin rind, quite solid and of delicious flavor. A fine market sort.

McIVER'S WONDERFUL.—An oblong shaped Melon of uniformly large size, and handsome in appearance. The skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is very superior, flesh of a soft, pale pink, crisp and free from any stringiness and very juicy. These Melons have a solid heart free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rind.



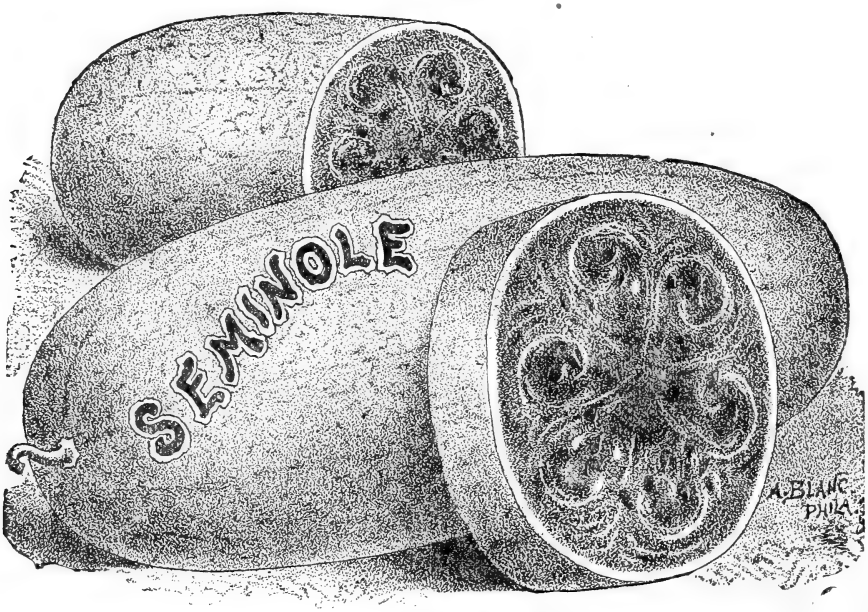
Pride of Georgia.



Florida's Favorite.

FLORIDA'S FAVORITE.—It is of oblong shape, and large size; rind dark with light green stripes; flesh light crimson, very crisp and deliciously sweet, seed rather small and of a light creamy-white color. It is earlier than the Kolb Gem or Rattle Snake.

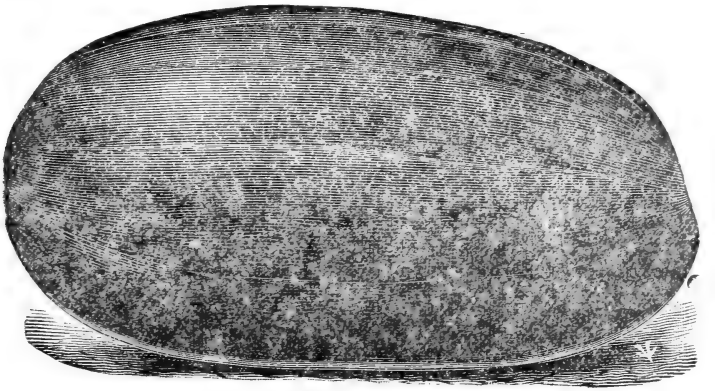
BLACK DIAMOND.—All that could be said of Kolb's Gem as to good shipping qualities can be truthfully stated in a higher degree of the Black Diamond. All the praise of high quality bestowed on the Sweet Heart can be repeated of this Melon, but its prominent point of merit is its extreme size—no Melon ever yet produced anything so uniformly large fruit, nor approached it in productiveness. Melons weighing from 75 to 90 pounds are frequent. It is the most prolific Water Melon ever planted. Its color is a rich, dark green, almost black. Its symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, is uniform throughout the field. The vine is extremely vigorous.



SEMINOLE.—A very early Melon, oblong in shape, of two colors, some very grey and others light green, resembling the Ice Cream, but larger in size. It is fine flavored and productive.

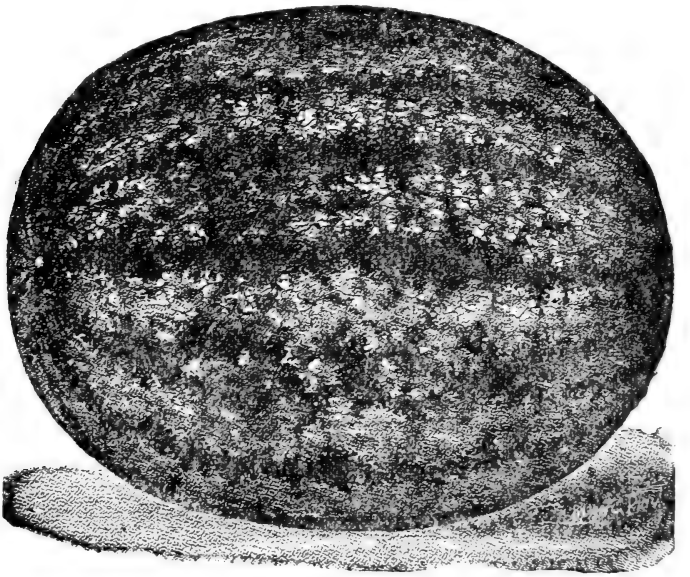
HALBERT HONEY.—Most handsome Melons of truly superb quality—the very finest Melon in cultivation for home use or nearby market. It succeeds well and ripens early in all melon-growing sections, and has only the single drawback of a thin, brittle rind which will not withstand shipment on the cars. The vines are of strong, healthy growth and sets fruit freely. The melons are of cylindrical oblong form with smoothly rounded ends and free from any tendency to necks at the stem end. The first melons ripen early and the vines continue to develop fine fruit throughout the season, even the late fruits are of the same large size and regular form. The melons are from 18 to 20 inches in length with smooth dark green skin. The beautiful crimson flesh is of such sugary melting consistency that it can only be fully appreciated by actual trial.

BRADFORD.—This Melon is long in shape and color dark green with darker wavy bands; flesh melting and of excellent flavor. Seed white; a splendid variety.



Alabama Sweet.

ALABAMA SWEET.—The best Melon grown for shipping. Oblong, very large, dark green, faintly striped, very sweet, entirely stringless; very prolific; we cannot recommend this Melon too highly. Fancy selected Southern grown seed.



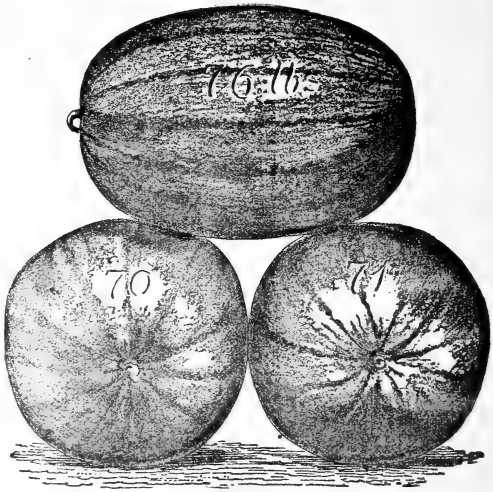
Kolb Gem.

KOLB GEM.—The well-known shipping variety. The fruit is large, thick, and oval, with flattened ends. Skin striped with light and dark green. Flesh bright red.

EARLY TRIUMPH.—A favorite market and shipipng Melon. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of a dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh solid and sweet.

SWEET HEART.—A shipping Melon of large size and fine quality. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing the fruit early. Melons uniform in size, oval-shaped and very heavy. The rind is light green, thin, but firm; flesh bright crimson, sweet and tender. This Melon is particularly fine for distant shipping, being of such fine appearance that they sell readily and they remain in fit condition to use longer than any other sort.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET.—This is one of the best flavored Melons in cultivation. and of a shape and color that is extremely desirable. The rind is very dark green, very thin; flesh deep scarlet, fine and of delicious quality. For the home market and family garden it is decidedly one of the best.



Early Triumph.

EDEN.—A splendid new shipping Watermelon extensively planted in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Fifteen hundred acres of Eden were planted at one point in Florida in one season. In general appearance it closely resembles Kolb Gem, but it has light colored seeds and a sweetness of flesh almost equal to our Georgia Rattle Snake. This combination of excellent eating and shipping qualities makes it a quick seller at high prices on Northern markets. If you grow for shipment the Eden should interest you.

COLE'S EARLY.—A great favorite for a large area of different climates. Fruit medium sized, oblong, striped and mottled. Flesh bright red, solid, and of fine sweet flavor.

TOM WATSON.—A new variety; becomes very popular wherever tried and especially with shippers. It is an oblong, solid, dark green melon of large size, red flesh, very tender and delicious. It is the best Melon yet offered for shipping and very desirable for home use. Very prolific. You would make no mistake in planting.

MUSTARD.

For Price List see Red Pages in Back of Book.

Moutarde (Fr.), Senf (Ger.), Mostaza (Sp.)

CULTURE.—This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The White or Yellow Seeded is very little cultivated and is used chiefly for medical purposes, or pickling. The large-leaved or curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. The seed is raised in Louisiana. It makes very large leaves; cultivated more and more every year.

CHINESE VERY LARGE CABBAGE-LEAVED.—A European variety, with light green very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

WHITE OR YELLOW LONDON.—This is the common White Mustard of commerce, used both as a salad and for flavoring purposes.

GIANT OSTRICH PLUME.—This is a splendid variety for the market gardeners and amateurs, and will surely give satisfaction wherever planted. The leaves are beautifully curled, much more than our regular curled variety, but the same quality.

LARGE-LEAVED CURLED.—The favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

BLACK OR BROWN LONDON.—Used for same purposes as the White; the difference being in the color of the seed.

NASTURTIUM.

For Price List see Red Pages in Back of Book.

Capucine (Fr.), Indianische Kresse (Ger.), Capuchina (Sp.), Nasturzio (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring in good rich ground; the plants should be trained to a trellis or rods; the leaves and flowers are used in salads; the seed-pods are picked while young and pickled. The yellow is the variety for this purpose; the other varieties are cultivated for their beautiful and attractive flowers.

TALL MIXED.—This variety is principally used for pickling.

DWARF TOM THUMB MIXED.—These are of various shades of beautiful colors, of dwarf habit, and are very ornamental for the vegetable as well as the flower garden.

OKRA.

For Price List see Red Pages in Back of Book.

Gumbo (Fr.), Ocher (Ger.), Quimbombo (Sp.), Ocra (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South and no garden, whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles of Louisiana know better how to prepare than any other nationality. It is also boiled in salt water, served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be two to three feet apart, and when up, thin out and leave one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches.

Tall Growing.

FRENCH MARKET DWARF PROLIFIC. One of the earliest and most productive of all Okras. It is a cross between the Tall Growing and the Winter Velvet varieties; commencing to bear when 6 inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and continues bearing until the plant reaches its maximum height, seven feet. The cut is an exact reproduction of a single plant. It will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping.

White Velvet.

WHITE VELVET.—A white variety; dwarf with round smooth pods, free from ridges and seams, and not prickly to the touch; very prolific and early. We tried this variety thoroughly. It has come up to what is claimed for it. We recommend it to all who have not tried it.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG PODDED. Very prolific, pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, 9 to 10 inches, very slim and does not get hard, as is the case with other okras.

DWARF GREEN PROLIFC.—This is a distinct variety, very dwarf in growth, but enormously productive, producing pods within an inch or two of the ground and clear to the top.

TALL GROWING.—This is the variety mostly cultivated here. The pods are long, round towards the end and tender; longer than the square podded kind.

ONIONS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Ognon (Fr.), Zwiebel (Ger.), Cebolla (Sp.), Cipollo (Ital.)

CULTURE.—The cut on this page represents a well-grown Onion raised from Louisiana or Creole seed. The Onion is one of the most important vegetables planted in this section. Thousands of barrels are annually shipped from here to the West and North. If sown at the proper time, with ordinary cultivation, they will always produce a crop and meet with ready sale. The seed is not a sure crop every year and some years it sells very high.

LOUISIANA OR RED CREOLE.—Has been cultivated here for a century—supposed to have been brought here first from the south of Europe, we presume the bulbs produced but few seeds. It is hard to say from what variety this Onion originated; having been planted here for so long it has become a distinct kind. It is not as red as the Wethersfield, and not as light as the Strassburg; in flavor it is similar to the two last named varieties, but much stronger than the Italian kinds. In this latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 25th of October; if sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impairs the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broadcast, protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use lataniers for covering the bed. When the seed is coming up, say in 7 or 9 days, the cover has to be removed entirely; but if the weather is dry the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil. Can be planted in the same ground for years, and require no rotation as other crops. When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill they are transplanted into rows, which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five or six inches apart in the rows. The ground should be prepared before setting out the plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In April the Onion will be ready to be taken up. In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the Creole seed can be sown in January and February; in that case they should be sown very thinly in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, and by the end of spring they will produce good size Onions. Growers here use very little, if any, fertilizers, but it can be used with advantage. For spring sowing we recommend the Bermuda seed. The seed of the Creole Onion, which we offer, is grown for us by experienced onion growers. No better stock can be found.

CRYSTAL WAX.—This variety is the best White Onion we have ever seen. It is of a pure white and sells on sight. Should be planted in rich soil; if left exposed to sun after ripening they turn to a greenish color. Excellent for shipping and the finest flavored onion in existence.

DANVER'S YELLOW GLOBE.—Brownish yellow color; bulbs quite flat and of good size; largely grown for sets. In the Southern States they can be planted in autumn and will continue growing during the entire winter.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—This is the handsomest and most richly colored of all red Onions. Perfectly globe-shaped, the onions measure two to three inches in diameter. Remarkably uniform in size and form, with the dark, rich coloring, they make a most attractive appearance. The plants are thin-necked, ripening down to a hard, solid ball—insuring the largest percentage of market onions and of the best keeping qualities.

RED WETHERSFIELD.—This is a beautiful, large, handsome globe-shaped red Onion. Earliness, productiveness and keeping qualities. It has perfect form; skin deep purplish white; fine grained, produces enormous onions.

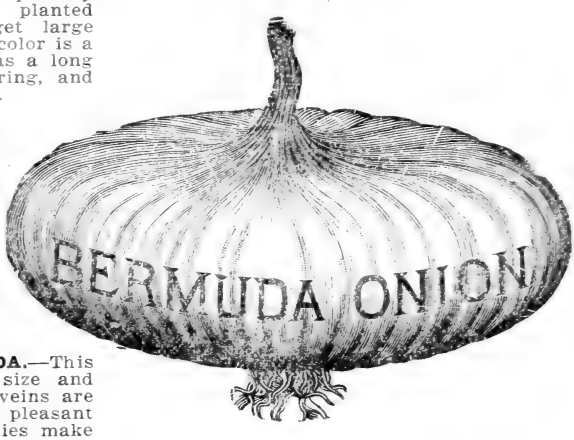
THE PRIZE TAKER.—One of the largest Onions, more flat in shape than either Danver's or Wethersfield, and of yellowish red color. Flesh is firm and solid, of a transparent white and of excellent mild flavor.

WHITE QUEEN.—(Italian Onion.) This is a medium sized, white variety from Italy, very early and flat; can be sown as late as February, and good sized bulbs will yet be obtained. It is of mild flavor and very fine when boiled and dressed for the table.

LOUISIANA OR WHITE CREOLE.—Is similar in shape and hardiness to Frotscher's Red Creole Onion, but silvery white in color, the veins clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities make it a favorite White Onion for shipping.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN.—An early and very hardy variety which does especially well in the South. Should be planted early, on low wet grounds to get large bulbs. The skin is thick and the color is a rich brown. Is especially noted as a long keeper, as it keeps well into spring, and much longer than other varieties.

RED BERMUDA.—Genuine seed imported direct from the Island of Teneriffe. A very early pale red Onion grown extensively in the Bermudas and southern parts of the United States for early shipping to Northern markets. Grown in our climate the bulbs are smaller, but mature early and retain much of the extremely mild, sweet flavor of the imported ones.

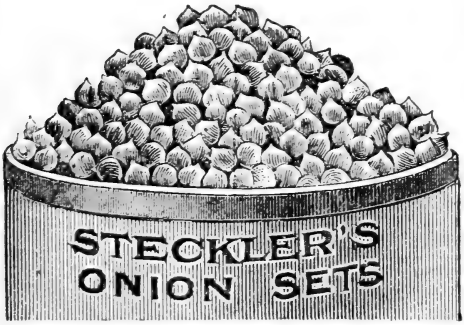


WHITE OR YELLOW BERMUDA.—This variety is of the same shape, size and flavor as the Red Bermuda; the veins are clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities make it a favorite Onion for shipping.

ONION SETS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

CULTURE.—Onion Sets, when planted in January and February here in the South, will most always produce fine large bulbs. They should be set out in rows five to six inches apart and about eight or ten inches in the rows. By planting sets you gain about three weeks in earliness of crop, hence it is advisable to plant Onion Sets instead of seed. Gardeners also plant sets for bunch onions to pull early in the spring and for the earliest ripening bulbs. In addition to the varieties listed here we refer to price list in back of this book.



RED WESTERN.—Will produce a fairly good onion, but are planted mostly for use in the South as green onions. They do very well in North Louisiana and Mississippi.

YELLOW WESTERN.—Same as the red sets, only different in color, which is of a pale yellow or brown.

WHITE WESTERN.—A fine variety of same quality as the red and yellow sets, but are not as hardy and do not keep as well.

RED CREOLE.—The seed was brought here years ago by the Spaniards, and after continuous planting in Louisiana has become a special variety in itself. It is hardy, productive and of good flavor.

WHITE CREOLE.—Same as foregoing, except color is white.

SHALLOTS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Eshallotte (Fr.), Schallotten (Ger.)

CULTURE.—A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are three varieties, the red, the yellow and the white; the latter variety is the most popular. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried, and stored in a dry, airy place. It requires two barrels of Shallots to plant an acre, and they should be planted in three-foot rows, nine inches in the row. They are separated and transplanted once, during October.

PARSLEY.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Persil (Fr.), Petersilie (Ger.), Perjil (Sp.), Prezzemolo (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Sow in rows, in good rich soil; it makes a very good edging for beds or walks. Should the weather be dry, watering will hasten their germination. The Garnishing varieties are decidedly the prettiest for ornamenting a dish, but for seasoning they are all equally as good. The seed will also germinate more freely by soaking it twenty-four hours in water, and mixed with sand before sowing.

MARKET GARDENERS' CURLED.—A splendid variety for shipping. The leaves are handsomely curled, dark green in color, and of a very fine flavor. A decided improvement on the regular curled variety. We recommend same very highly.

DOUBLE CURLED.—The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind, extensively raised for shipping purposes.

PLAIN LEAVED.—This is the hardiest variety, foliage very dark green, with plain leaves, having a strong Parsley flavor, and much preferred in French cooking.

Market Gardeners' Curled.

CREOLE PLAIN.—This Parsley originally comes from the imported French strain, but after being grown in Louisiana for a number of years it has a tendency to grow taller; it is claimed by some gardeners that this Parsley does not go to seed as quickly as the Northern and imported varieties. It can be planted during the months of November, December, January and February, also in June or July, and is the best variety for all around purposes.

IMPROVED GARNISHING.—This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.

PARSNIP.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Panais (Fr.), Pastinake (Ger.), Chirivia (Sp.), Pastinaco (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Should be grown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart; when the plants are three inches high, thin out to three inches apart in rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

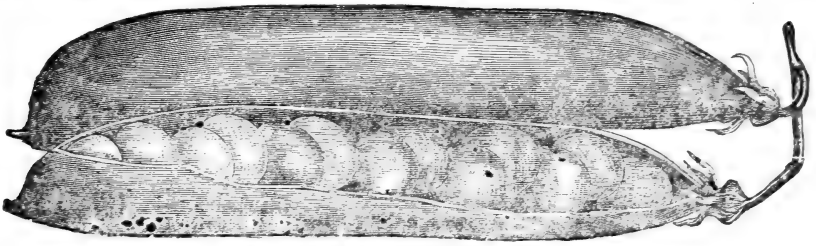
THE HOLLOW CROWN OR SUGAR.—Is the kind generally cultivated, it possesses all the good qualities for which other varities are recommended.

PEAS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

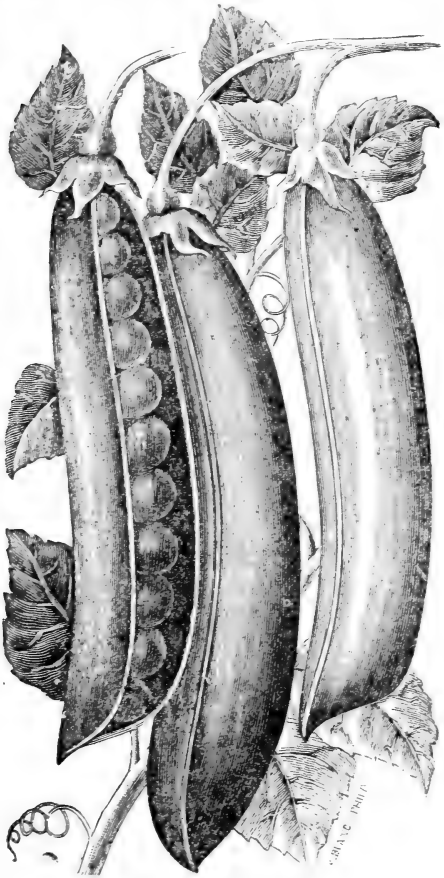
Pois (Fr.), Erbse (Ger.), Guisante (Sp.), Pisello (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Plant in ground manured the previous season, else they will make more vines than peas. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground, will not bear well, but they produce finely in sandy light soil. The Extra Early Tom Thumb and Laxton's Alpha will not produce a large crop without being in rich ground. Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart. Tom Thumb can be planted one foot apart, whereas the White Marrowfat or Champion of England require three feet. The Extra Early, Alpha and Tom Thumb can be planted during August and September for fall. During November and December we plant the Marrowfat; January and February, or as late as March, all kinds can be planted, but for the latter month only the earliest varieties should be used, as the late varieties will get mildewed before they bring a crop. Peas will bear much better if some brush or rods are stuck in drills to support them, except the very dwarf kinds.



Carter's Telephone.

CARTER'S TELEPHONE.—Another wrinkled English late variety; grows from about 4½ to 5 feet high. The pods are very long, containing from 8 to 12 fine flavored peas. It is productive.



Carter's Strategem.

CARTER'S STRATEGEM.—This is a wrinkled variety from England. It is very distinct in vine and foliage; growing thick and large, does not need any support. It is the largest podded variety ever brought out; pods 4 to 5½ inches long, which cannot be surpassed in flavor, and is very productive.

EARLY ALASKA.—This is an extra early pea, blue in color, the earliest by a few days of any other kind; very pure and prolific; the best flavored pea among the Extra Early smooth podded kinds. Recommend it highly.

LAXTON'S ALPHA.—Each year adds still more desirable features to this desirable early wrinkled variety; it produces fine, large-sized pods, very productive and of exquisite flavor, resembling the old Champion of England.

PARAGON.—It is a white wrinkled pea, second early, long straight pods, containing six to nine peas. Short stocky vine with luxuriant foliage, pods light green, quality unsurpassed, the largest producer known.

BISHOP'S DWARF LONG POD.—An early dwarf variety; very stout and branching, requires no sticks. It is productive and of excellent quality.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—A late, large vined and large podded sort. The peas are sweet, tender and delicately flavored and are borne until late in the season.

EARLY TOM THUMB.—Very dwarfish and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks.

AMERICAN WONDER.—A wrinkled pea of dwarf growth; is prolific, early, of fine quality, and comes in after the Extra Early.

MELTING SUGAR.—This variety is used either shelled or cooked in the pod, like string beans, and when young is very tender and sweet.

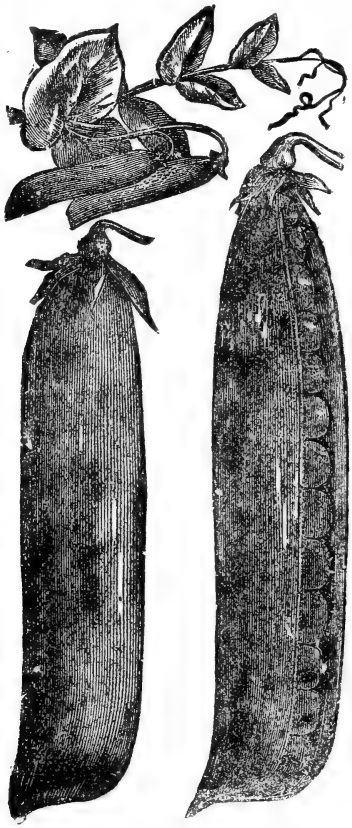
DWARF SUGAR.—A variety of which the whole pod can be used after the string is drawn off from the back of the pod.

TALL SUGAR.—Has the same quality as the foregoing kind, only grows taller, and the pods are somewhat larger.

CLAUDIT.—Since the introduction of this sort, it has rapidly grown in favor and is now superseding Alaska. The peas are the same color and average about one and a half times as large, the pods being in about the same proportion. This means that less peas have to be picked to make a barrel. The quality of Claudit Peas for sale on the market is fully equal to Alaska or any other blue peas, and its keeping qualities are better. The vines usually grow 2½ feet high, bearing seven to nine peas to the pod, and retaining their freshness a long time after picking. For early market planting it cannot be surpassed anywhere.

PRIZE WINNER.—One of the earliest sweet wrinkled Peas. An ideal pea for the market gardener. Decidedly superior to any other sort for the home garden.

MORNING STAR.—Where earliness, productiveness, large sized pods and sweetness of flavor are desired, this is the variety to grow; they stand at the head of the list for the above fine qualities. In a favorable season they are ready for market in forty-two days.



Extra Early or First and Best.

EXTRA EARLY OR FIRST AND BEST. Very popular with market gardeners. It is very productive and well flavored. The stock we sell is as good as any, no matter whose name is put before Extra Early.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—This pea resembles in habit American Wonder, being more uniform and productive and earlier. Seeds are green, wrinkled and square at the end like American Wonder.

EUGENIE.—A white wrinkled variety of fine flavor; it is of the same season as the Advancer. Cannot be too highly recommended for family use.

DAISY OR DWARF TELEPHONE.—Half dwarf, stocky, healthy and vigorous. Exceedingly productive.

DWARF BLUE IMPERIAL.—A very good bearer if planted early; pods are large and well filled.

ROYAL DWARF MARROWFAT.—Similar to the large Marrowfat, but of dwarf habit.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—This kind is planted more for the market than any other. It is very productive, and when young, quite tender. Grows about 4 feet high.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Similar to the above variety, except that it grows about two feet taller and is less productive.

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY.—This is the earliest large podded wrinkled pea in cultivation. The vine has heavy stems with dark green leaves, and grows 3 feet in height. It produces uniformly large pods, measuring 4 to 4½ inches long, nearly round and well filled with large handsome peas.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Hardy, vigorous and upright in habit. Flavor of first quality, which is true of nearly all white wrinkled peas. Height 2½ feet. Seed white, wrinkled and flattened.

EARLY WASHINGTON, EARLY MAY OR FRAME, which are all the same thing, is about ten days later than the Extra Early. It is very productive, and keeps longer in bearing than the foregoing kind. Pods a little smaller. Very popular about New Orleans.

STECKLER'S SEALED FIRST AND BEST.—A selection made from the Extra Early or First and Best; an improved variety and selected strain; used largely by market gardeners of New Orleans, and recommended highly for home garden.

ECLIPSE.—Very early and of excellent quality.

LAXTON'S PROLIFIC LONG POD.—A green, narrow pea of good quality. Pods long and well filled. It is second early, and can be recommended for the use of market gardeners, being very prolific.

THOS. LAXTON.—Pods large, long and deep green in color; seed wrinkled, sweet and of fine flavor.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER.—This is another green wrinkled variety, about two weeks earlier than the foregoing kind.

BLUE BEAUTY.—An extra early variety of compact growth; productive and of fine flavor. Good market variety.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—A dwarf wrinkled variety. It is early, very prolific, and of excellent flavor. Requires no sticks.

FIELD OR COW PEAS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

CULTURE.—There are a great many varieties of Cow Peas, different in color and growth. They are planted mostly for fertilizing purposes and are sown broadcast; when in a good stand and of sufficient height they are plowed under. The Clay Pea is the

most popular. There are several varieties called crowders, which do not grow as tall as the others, but produce a great many pods, which are used green the same as snap beans, and, if dried, like dried beans, make a very good dish. The crowders are of an oblong shape, almost pointed at one end; they are on an average larger than the other Field Peas. Lady Peas are small and white; they are generally planted between corn so that they can run upon it. Dry, they are considered the very best variety for cooking. The Clay and Unknown Peas produce the most vines.

AUSTRALIAN WHIPPOORWILL.—This is the largest of all the varieties of Cow Peas. Vines, pods and peas are the largest of all sorts. They are early, maturing closely after the Tennessee Clay Crowder, which variety it threatens to equal, if not excel. As many as twenty-two large seeds have been found in a single pod. The seeds are of a grayish color and for cooking purposes are unsurpassed. This variety is also a crowder, the seed growing so compact as to almost crowd each other out of the pods. This is a great variety for soil improvement as well as for making great crops of hay for stock. It is the best of all varieties to sow for turning under for green manure or for soil improvement. Roots deep and withstands dry, hot weather.

TENNESSEE CLAY CROWDER. — The earliest and surest cropper of the Cow Pea family. For several seasons this variety has made good crops of seed in Louisiana where others have failed. We have had it grown from the lowlands of Louisiana to Minnesota and Colorado, where it made a fine crop of seed eight thousand feet above sea level. The vines are strong growers. Pods large and well filled with peas of very large size. The peas grow so thickly in the pod that they grow into each other; hence the name Crowder. This is one of our best varieties for table use; in fact, is used by many in preference to all others. Can be planted late in season as a catch crop after other crops are harvested.

WHITE SUGAR CROWDER OR FORTY DAY.—These are largely used in the Southern States for early Peas. They grow upright, bushy, and under ordinary conditions do not need support; very prolific and grow larger than ordinary Cow or Field Peas; very compact in pods; peas are flattened from being so close in pods.

RED SUGAR CROWDER. — Same as White, except in color.

SPECKLED SUGAR CROWDER. — Same as White, except in color.

CLAY COW.—This is one of the best peas for our Southern country, being a vigorous grower and an abundant bearer, very moist, giving proper nourishment to the soil. Begins to bear about two months after being planted.

WHIPPOORWILL.—Dark grey in color; robust growth, but of dwarfish habit; considered by some equal to other varieties of peas; this, however, is a matter of taste.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.—A strong, vigorous pea often planted for green manure to plow under in the spring. Makes an excellent winter growth when sown in the fall; very useful for fodder. Sow 100 to 150 pounds per acre broadcast.

WONDERFUL.—Similar to the Unknown in every respect, including habit of growth, color, etc. It is considered by those accustomed to all varieties to be somewhat superior to the Unknown.

UNKNOWN COW.—This pea is a cross between Clay and Crowder Peas, making it a very desirable variety for both fertilizing purposes and eating peas; in color almost same as that of Clay and a little larger in size than the Clay Peas.

RED RIPPER.—This pea is pink in color and very small in size, but is a vigorous grower and good bearer; is considered a good plantation variety and is usually planted in corn and cane.

STECKLER'S IMPROVED WILD LOUISIANA COW.—The Cow Pea is a native of Louisiana, seed is very small, about one-half the size of the Clay, consequently will go twice the distance of the others in planting. It will grow well on high or low land, and is claimed by people of the northern part of this State to be without an equal.

LADY.—These are small, round and pure white, and are generally planted between corn. A delicate vegetable.

NEW ERA COW.—This pea is fully two weeks earlier than the popular Whippoorwill variety, a very great advantage to the farmer. In size it is one-third smaller than the Whippoorwill—another great advantage. It is a so-called bunch pea, similar to the Whippoorwill in growth. In sections of Illinois and Missouri, the New Era Pea is planted after the wheat crop has been cut, and matures early enough in the fall to harvest in time to sow Winter Wheat on the same field. This cannot be said of any other variety of Cow Pea. They produce more seed than Whippoorwill, and where known are used exclusively.

BLACK-EYED FIELD.—A long white pea with a large black eye, from which it derives its name, and belongs properly to the Cow Pea family.

MIXED.—A mixture of the above varieties.

FERTILIZING BEANS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

IMPROVED VELVET BEAN.—The Improved Velvet Bean, or, more properly, "Pea," (as it belongs to the Cow Pea family), is a climbing plant growing to forty and fifty feet, and branches literally covered with foliage. It is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground so much that orange growers in Florida plant the Velvet Bean in their groves for fertilizer as well as forage. Plant in rows four feet apart and one foot in the rows, two or three beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past; cultivate once or twice to give vines a start of weeds and grass. They grow very rapidly, and in two months the under leaves begin to drop, and by fall the mulch

of leaves is often six to eight inches deep. One peck will plant an acre, four feet apart in four-foot rows.

Soja Bean, or German Coffee Berry.

SOJA BEAN, OR GERMAN COFFEE BERRY.—One of the most valuable forage plants for pasturing or feeding green. The vines are bushy and of vigorous, erect habit. Fed in the green state, they afford most nutritious forage. Sow broadcast at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre, or plant in drills 3½ feet apart, and 1½ feet between the plants, dropping two or three beans in a hill. One gallon will sow one acre, if drilled.

JAPANESE MONG BEAN.—From that mysterious and wonderful country, Japan, we have procured a bean very similar in general appearance and growth to the soy bean. The bushes are upright but grow larger and more sprangling than the soy bean. The branches are not so coarse as those of the soy bean, which is greatly in its favor as a hay plant. This bean is very closely allied to our soy beans and may be a great improvement. They have all the general appearances of the soy bean except in pods and seed. The pods are much longer and the seed much smaller. They do not mature seed quite so early, but may after they become acclimated. This is one advantage in their favor for sowing cow peas, as most of the soy beans ripen before the peas. This plant is a rank grower, a great cropper of both hay and seed. This is one of the greatest of our leguminous plants. They almost equal the famous cow pea.

PEPPER.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Piment (Fr.), Spanischer Pfeffer (Ger.), Pimento (Sp.), Peperone (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot bed. Seed should be sown in January, and when large enough transplanted into the ground in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and a foot and a half in rows. There are more Peppers raised here than in any other section of the country; the hot varieties are used for seasoning and making pepper sauce, the mild varieties are highly esteemed for salad. Care should be taken not to grow two different kinds close together, as they mix very readily.

RUBY KING.—(Sweet.) This variety grows to a larger size than the Sweet Spanish or Monstrous, and is of different shape. The fruit is from 5 to 6 inches long by about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and of bright red color. It is remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten as a salad the same as the Sweet Spanish or Monstrous.

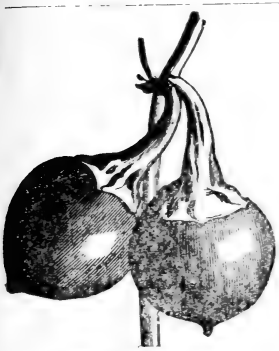
COLUMBUS.—A large and popular variety of Sweet Pepper. It is mild and sweet and used principally for salad.

CHILI.—A small variety, from three-fourths to an inch long. It is strong and used for pepper sauce; very prolific.

BIRD EYE.—Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar.

CORAL GEM BOUQUET.—One of the finest of the small sized varieties. Beautiful bright red pods so thickly set as to give it the appearance of a bouquet of corals. As a potted plant for florists it has proved a most rapid selling article.

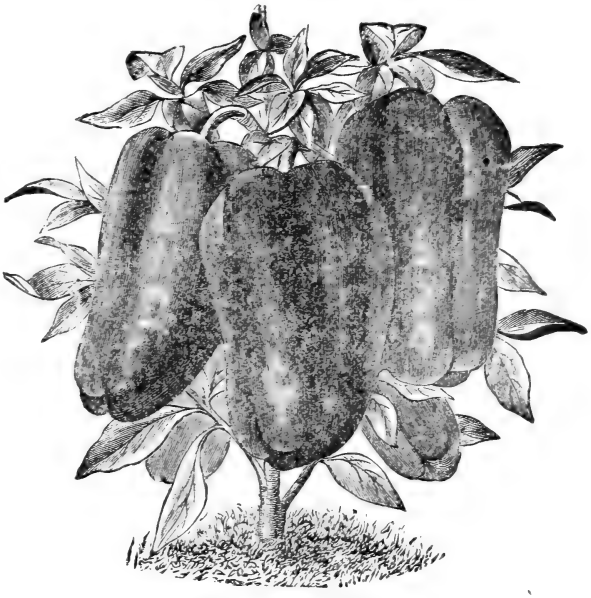
Ruby King.



Red Cherry.

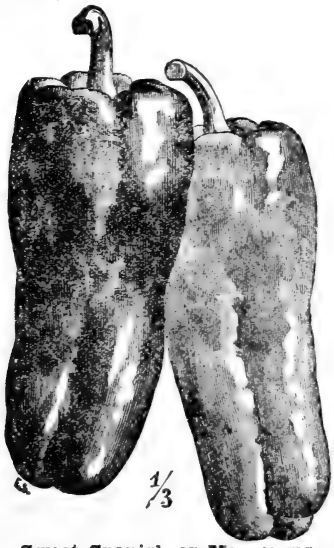
RED CHERRY. — An ornamental as well as useful variety, the plant being tall and bearing profusely small, bright red fruit. The fruit is small, round, very hot, and is largely used for pickles.

BELL OR BULL NOSE.—Is a large oblong variety which is not sweet or mild, as thought by some people. The seeds are very hot. Used for pickling.



Bell or Bull Nose.

GOLDEN DAWN MANGO.—Plants quite dwarf, but very prolific. Fruit medium size and of inverted bell shape, rich golden yellow, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh.



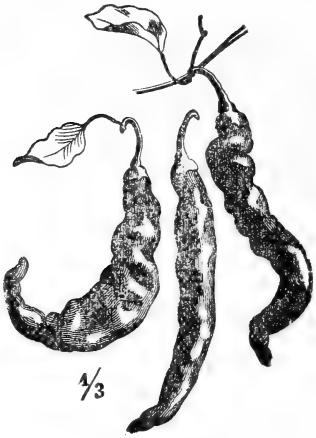
Sweet Spanish or Monstrous.

SWEET SPANISH OR MONSTROUS.—A very popular variety, much cultivated. It is very mild, grows to a large size, tapering towards the end, and, when green, is used as a salad. Superior for that purpose to any other kind.

SWEET ITALIAN.—(Nocera.) One of the most prolific and largest of Sweet Pepper varieties. No other large pepper develops so quickly. Plants are strong and vigorous, grows 2 feet high by 18 inches across, completely ladened with large, handsome fruit. They bear continuously until frost. Single plant bears 30 to 50 marketable fruit at one time. The skin and flesh are bright red; the meat is sweet and mild as an apple. Carry well and keep in fine condition a long time. Twelve plants will supply a family throughout the season.

Protscher's Tabasco.

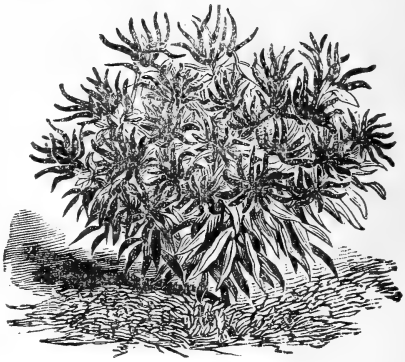
PROTSCHER'S TABASCO.—This variety is grown for the market as well as for making sauce. It is pungent and strong, also very prolific. It is easily gathered, as the fruit does not adhere to the stem and grows almost erect on the branches, as may be seen in the cut. This variety is used in manufacturing the well-known Tabasco Sauce. It is splendid for family use.



Long Red Cayenne.

RED CLUSTER.—A variety of which the pods grow in bunches upright like the Chili, which the pods resemble, but are a little larger. Quite distinct and ornamental on account of the bright fruit and compact growth of the plant. It is hot and pungent.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—Is very hot and pungent. Cultivated here and used for pepper sauce and seasoning purposes. There are two varieties, one is long and straight, and the other like shown in cut, which is the only kind we keep.



Red Cluster.

CHINESE GIANT.—Double the size of Ruby King and equally as mild. The compact plants produce four or more extra large peppers at the base very early in the season, which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. Very vigorous, hardy grower, and a valuable variety for either the home or market garden.

CELESTIAL.—Beautiful Chinese novelty; starts to bear early and continues until frost. Until fully ripe the peppers are of a delicate creamy yellow, then suddenly change to an intense vivid scarlet, carried upright. Superior quality, fair size, clear, sharp flavor. Valuable for pickles and pepper sauce.

POTATOES.

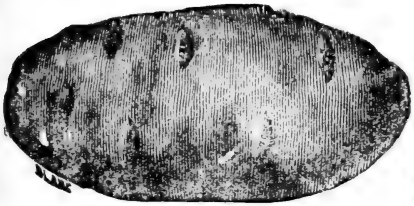
For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Pomme de Terre (Fr.), Kartoffel (Ger.)

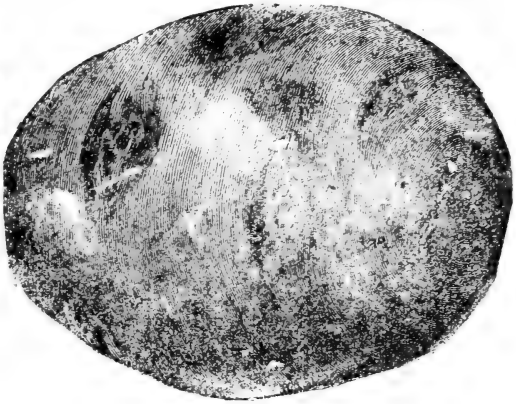
CULTURE.—The following varieties were tried on the grounds of the Louisiana Experiment Stations at Calhoun, La., and Audubon Park, New Orleans; among 150 different kinds tested they gave the best results, both in yield and quality. Potatoes thrive and produce best in a light, dry but rich soil. Well decomposed stable manure is the best, but if not to be had, cotton seed meal, raw bone meal or any other fertilizer should be used to make the ground rich enough. If the ground was planted the fall previous with Cow Peas, which were plowed under, it will be in good condition for Potatoes. Good sized tubers should be selected for planting, which can be cut in pieces not too small; each piece ought to contain at least three eyes. Plant in drills from two to three feet apart, according to the space and how to be cultivated afterwards. For field culture, two and a half to three feet apart; for garden, two feet will answer. We plant Potatoes here from the end of December to the end of March, but the surest time is about the first of February. If planted earlier they should be planted deeper than if planted late and hilled up as they grow. If Potatoes are planted shallowed and not hilled up soon, they will suffer more, if caught by late frost, than if planted deep and not hilled up well. Early Potatoes have not the same value here as in the North, as the time of planting is so long, and very often the first planting gets cut down by a frost, and a late planting, which may be just peeping through the ground, will escape and produce in advance of the first planted. A fair crop of Potatoes can be raised here if planted in August; if the autumn is not too dry, they will bring nice tubers by the end of November. They should not be cut if planted at this time of the year, but planted whole. They should be put in a moist place before planting, so they may sprout. The early varieties are preferable for this time of planting. Most people are not careful enough in selecting their seeds. Some of the Potatoes sold in this market for seed are not fit for planting.

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2.—This Potato is the nearest to perfection of any yet introduced, and exceeds all others in yield. It is of large size, very smooth skin; few eyes, distinct and shallow. Flesh very white, of excellent table quality.

BURBANK'S.—Of late sorts this is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, fine form, and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, and is very mealy and of fine flavor.



Vermont Early Rose.



Early Ohio.

JACKSON WHITE.—An old variety known to Louisiana for many years. It produces large tubers of excellent quality; long in shape and similar in appearance to the White Elephant, but a little larger; sound white flesh and a good keeper, also a good yielder. We strongly recommend this for family use and market purposes.

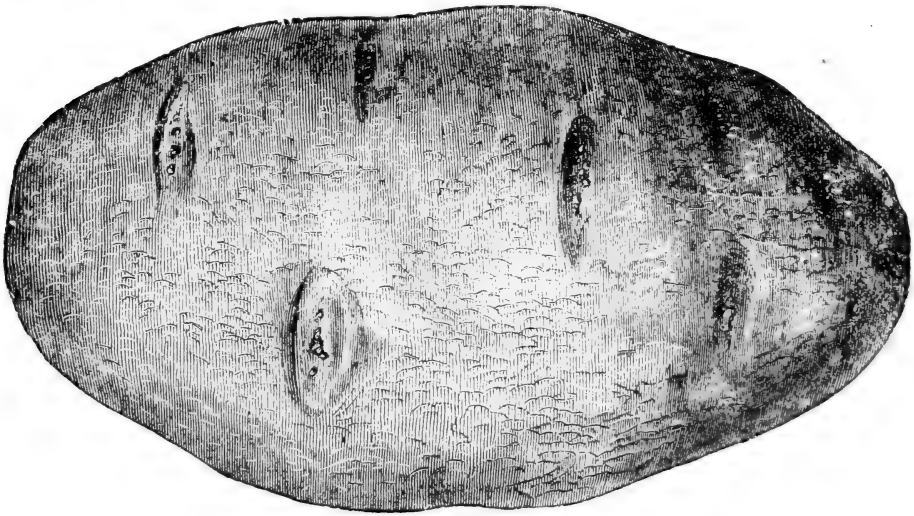
VERMONT EARLY ROSE.—This is without doubt the best potato for the table. It is oval, very shallow-eyed, pink skinned, very dry and mealy when boiled. This variety should not be planted too soon, from the fact that they make small stalks, and if cut down by frost they suffer more than other varieties, but they want rich light soil to grow to perfection.

EARLY OHIO.—Bears some resemblance to the Early Triumph, except perhaps in color, which is a little lighter than the latter, and the shape of the eyes is somewhat different. Like all pink or red varieties it does best in sandy soil, but will grow very well in heavy soil and not rot as easy during a wet season.

BREEZE'S PEERLESS OR BOSTON.—Several years ago this variety was introduced, yet at present it is the leading kind for market as well as for family use. Skin dull white, sometimes slightly russeted; eyes few and shallow, round, occasionally oblong; grows to a large size; very productive, and earlier than the Jackson White. It is a general favorite in this section.

WHITE STAR.—A very handsome and productive variety of medium earliness; tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of a dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; an excellent table variety, and keeps well.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.—We have tried this variety thoroughly and found it in every particular as has been represented. It is earlier and more mealy than the Vermont Early Rose, which resembles it very much, being a little lighter and more russeted in color. It is productive and of excellent table quality.



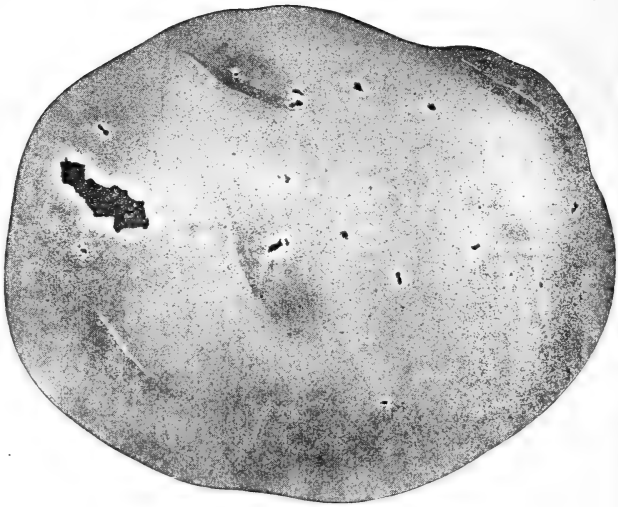
Extra Early Vermont.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.—Very similar to the Vermont Early Rose, but of a stronger growth, a little earlier, and the tubers are more uniform and larger. It is an excellent table variety.

BLISS EARLY TRIUMPH OR IMPROVED BERMUDA.—One of the best early potatoes, combining the productiveness of the Peerless with the excellent qualities of Early Rose. It is more prolific than the former, and much earlier than the latter. Tubers are medium in size, round and very uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed and color of a beautiful light red and is a standard variety.

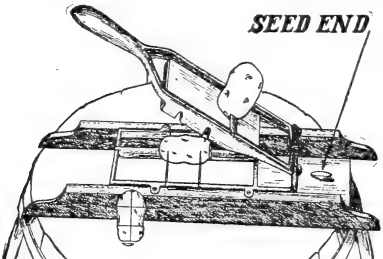
GREEN MOUNTAIN. This potato is of great merit; oval in shape, white skin and white flesh; one of the largest yielders; of fine keeping qualities; very dry and delicious flavor. We recommend it highly.

CARMAN No. 1.—This most valuable potato was introduced in 1894, and it is now a recognized high-class sort the world over. It is in every respect the finest second early potato ever offered; enormous yielder; handsome and uniformly large; peculiarly white skin and flesh; perfect in quality and very dry.



Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.

IRISH COBBLER.—A comparatively new and very early variety, extensively grown for market and shipping purposes. The tubers are very handsome, almost uniform in shape and size. Flesh white and excellent, skin cream with buff and white netting. It is a heavy cropper and has been extensively planted in the East and West and is going to be largely planted in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. We recommend it highly.



WHITE ELEPHANT.—A fine late variety of excellent quality, fine flavor, wonderfully productive; of great beauty and a fine keeper. Tubers large and solid, growing closely together in the hills.

THE GEM SEED POTATO CUTTER.—Has all the essential features necessary to a first-class tool. It will cut any size potato in pieces uniform in size, thereby insuring more accurate planting when power planting is used. The operator, to get the best results, will pick up the tuber, look for the seed or blossom end, passing it over the knife on upper side of pressure lever, thus removing the cause of so many empty potato hills in your potato patch. Then, according to size of potato, place it on knives so that when lever is pushed down it will be cut into either two, four or six; or, if a very large one, split it, and cut each half into as many pieces as its size will require. From six to eight bushels can be cut with it in an hour. The saving in time alone will more than pay for this cutter the first season it is used. Price $2.50.

FORMULA FOR SCALY POTATOES.—One pint of formaldehyde to 30 gallons of water, soaking the seed potatoes in the solution two hours before planting, allowing them to dry thoroughly before cutting. As the formaldehyde solution does not lose its strength, keep on using the same solution as long as there are potatoes to be planted. This is very effective.

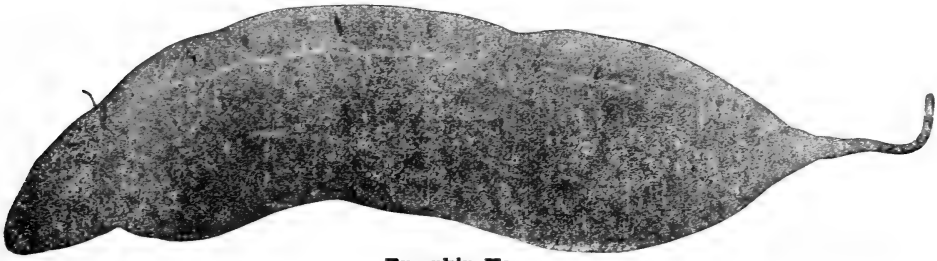
SWEET POTATOES.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Convolvulus Batatas.

CULTURE.—The Sweet Potato is, next to corn, the most important food crop in the South. They are a wholesome and nutritious diet, good for man and beast. Though cultivated to a limited extent on the sandy lands of New Jersey and some of the Middle States, it thrives best on the light rich lands of the South, which bring their red and golden fruits to greatest perfection under the benign rays of a Southern sun. It is a

plant of a warm climate, a child of the sun, much more nutritious than the Irish Potato on account of the great amount of saccharine matter it contains, and no Southern table should be found without it from the first day of August till the last day of May. Some plant early in spring the potato itself in the prepared ridges, and cut the vines from the potato when large enough and plant them out; others start the potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up and set these out. The latter method will produce the earliest potatoes; others who set the vines say that they make the largest tubers. In preparing the land the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, the ridges laid off about five feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. If everything is ready, and time for planting has arrived, do not wait for a rain, make a paste of clay and cow manure, in this dip the roots of the slips and press the earth firmly around them. Old slips are more tenacious of life than young ones and will, under favorable circumstances, answer best. Watering afterwards, if dry weather continues, of course will be beneficial. Otherwise plant your vines and slips just before or after a rain. Two feet apart in rows is considered a good distance. The ridges should never be disturbed by a plow from the time they are made until the potatoes are ready to be dug. Scrape off the grass and young weeds with the hoe, and pull up the large ones by hand. Crab grass is peculiarly inimical to the sweet potato, and should be carefully kept out of the patch. The vines should never be allowed to take root between the rows. Sweet Potatoes should be dug before a heavy frost occurs; a very light one will do no harm. The earth should be dry enough to keep it from sticking in the potatoes. The old fashioned potato bank is the best arrangement for keeping them, the main points being a dry place and ventilation. Bedding one barrel of seed will produce enough slips for each acre to be planted. This will be sufficient provided the seed potatoes are rather small and all in good sound condition so that they will produce an abundance of slips, otherwise a larger quantity, even as much as two barrels, will be required. While, under ordinary methods of planting, about 7,000 plants are set on an acre, it requires an excellent barrel of seed to produce this number of draws or slips. Varieties generally cultivated in the South are:



Pumpkin Yam.

PUMPKIN YAM.—Taking into inconsideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently when baked the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without doubt the best potato for family use.

SOUTHERN QUEEN.—Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veins, or very few; it is earlier, oval in shape.

SHANGHAI OR CALIFORNIA YAM.—This is the earliest variety we have, frequently, under favorable circumstances, giving good sized tubers two months after planting the vine. Very productive, having given 300 bushels per acre when planted early on rich land. Is almost the only kind cultivated for the New Orleans market. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy, in large specimens frequently stringy.

PUMPKIN.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Potiron (Fr.), Kurbiss (Ger.), Calabaza (Sp.), Zucca (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Are generally grown in the field, with the exception of the Cashaw, which is planted in the garden; but great care must be taken not to plant them close to Squashes or Melons, as they will mix and spoil their quality. Plant in hills from 8 to 12 feet apart.

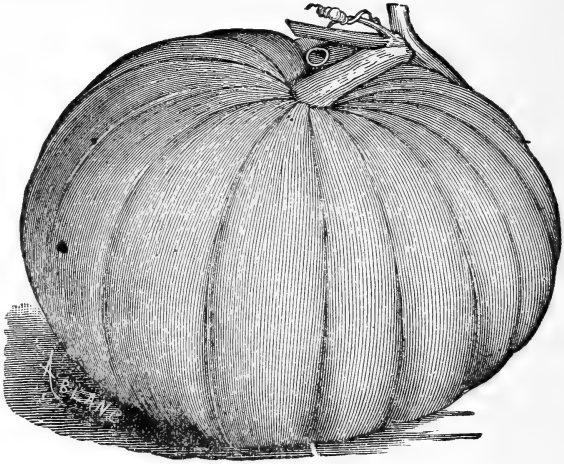
YELLOW STRIPED CASHAW CROOK NECK.—Same as the Green Striped except in color.

KENTUCKY FIELD.—Large round, soft shell, salmon color; productive; best for stock.

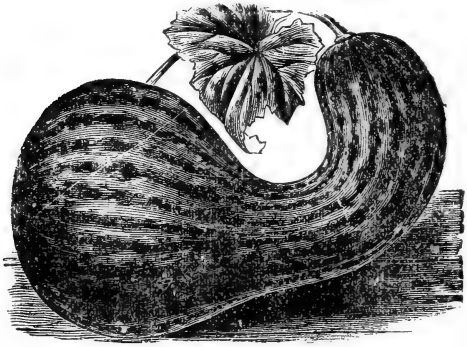
GOLDEN YELLOW MAMMOTH.—This is a very large Pumpkin. Flesh and skin are of a bright golden color, fine grained, and of good quality. Some were brought to our Store weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, raised on land which was not manured or fertilized.

SMALL SUGAR.—Very handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging 10 inches in diameter. Skin deep orange yellow; flesh fine grained, sweet and an excellent keeper. Very desirable for table purposes.

YELLOW CASHAW. — The vines are very strong growers and produce an enormous crop of large fine fruits, which are of superior quality. The fruits keep remarkably well. The vines are such strong growers that they resist attacks of the vine bug and other insects. The fruits make the very best of pumpkin pies. This is also a very valuable variety to grow for feeding to the stock.



Golden Yellow Mammoth.



Frotscher's Green Striped Cashaw Crook Neck.

Same shape as the Frotscher's Cashaw Crook Neck, and green striped.

FROTSCHER'S GREEN STRIPED CASHAW CROOK NECK.—This is extensively cultivated in the South for table use. The flesh is fine grained, yellow, very sweet, and better than any Winter Squash. It keeps well; it takes the place here of Winter Squash, which are very little cultivated. The striped variety has been cultivated here for a century and never was found North or West. Some years ago it was brought out by Northern seedsmen as Japan Pie Pumpkin. We had this kind grown alongside of Frotscher's Green Striped Cashaw and found it one and the same.

LARGE CHEESE.—This is of a bright orange, sometimes salmon color, fine grained, and used for table or stock feed.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—A large yellow variety, hard shell, excellent for field culture.

RADISH.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Radies, Rave (Fr.), Radies, Rettig (Ger.), Rabano (Sp.), Ravanello (Ital.)

CULTURE.—This is a popular vegetable, and grown to a large extent. The ground for Radishes should be rich and mellow. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, or where lettuce has been transplanted. Early varieties are sown in this section the whole year, but during summer they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe, White Summer Turnip and White Strasburg are best for planting during the summer months. Winter varieties, however, require some time to mature, and the seed should be planted in August and September for good radishes in November and December. Very popular in the spring for shipping North. Radishes constitute one of our most staple vegetables for shipping to Northern markets.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED.—(Forcing.) One of the handsomest of the turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. Roots slightly flattened on the under side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

ROSY GEM.—Perfectly round, deep scarlet color on top, and pure white at the bottom, the colors blending with each other so delicately as to excite the admiration of every lover of this healthful and valuable vegetable. It is also exceedingly tender, crisp and very delicious. Well adapted for shipping or the home garden.

Chartier.

EARLY LONG SCARLET.—(Short Top.) This is a desirable variety; of a bright scarlet color; short top and brittle.

CHARTIER—A long Radish, deep crimson colored at the top, shading off lighter until at the bottom it becomes white.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—A most valuable Radish of European introduction. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a larger size it remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor to the very last. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed.

SHIPPERS' FAVORITE.—Extra early bright scarlet and round. The tops are small; the flesh very crisp and tender, it is the very best for the market garden.

GLASS OR CINCINNATI.—This is a selection of the Long Scarlet, with exceedingly small tops, and grows from 6 to 7 inches long; of a beautiful bright scarlet color with a very delicate skin; one of the best and most attractive market varieties.

WHITE SUMMER TURNIP.—This is a summer and fall variety. Oblong in shape, skin white, stands the heat well.

CHINESE ROSE.—(Winter.) This is of a half long shape, and bright rose color. It is as hardy as the last described, not so popular, but superior to the foregoing kind. Consider it the best winter variety.

WHITE CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH.—This is a winter variety of large size, but can be sown here in early spring. It is the largest of all Radishes, and grows from 8 to 12 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

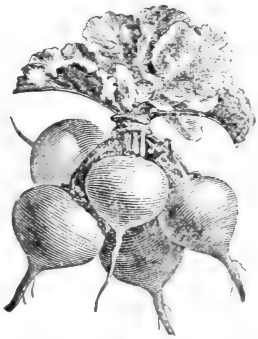
Early Long Scarlet, (Short Top).

NEW AND EARLIEST WHITE.—Twenty days from planting to the table, the earliest on record. Pure white, olive shaped; very little top, quality unexcelled. Very mild and tender.

Scarlet Half Long French.

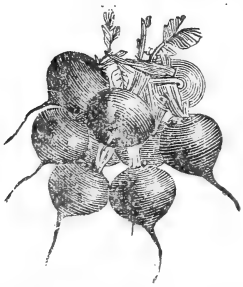
SCARLET HALF LONG FRENCH.—Bright scarlet color, and when well grown, from 2 to 3 inches long, very brittle and tender.

WHITE STRASBURGH.—Of an oblong, tapering shape; the skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, and has a tendency of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. It is a very good kind for summer use, as it withstands the severest heat, and grows very quickly.



Early Scarlet Turnip.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A small round variety, the favorite kind for family use. It is very early, crisp and mild when young.



Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe.

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP OR GOLDEN GLOBE.—This stands the heat better than the foregoing kind. It is of an oblong shape, and of a beautiful bright yellow color. It should be sown very thinly. Best adapted for summer and fall sowing.

EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED.—This is similar to the Half Long French, but shorter and not quite so bright in color. It is early and of good quality. Top short.

BRIGHTEST SCARLET OR ¾ LONG.—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted outdoors; has a small top, and no neck; bright scarlet color.

SCARLET, OLIVE-SHAPED, WHITE TIPPED OR FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A handsome Radish of the same shape as the Scarlet Half Long French, with end and root white. Quite tender.

BLACK SPANISH.—(Winter.) This is sown during fall and early winter. It is oval in shape, solid, and stands considerable cold weather without being hurt. It can be sown broadcast between turnips or planted in rows a foot apart; thinned out from three to four inches in the rows.

WHITE VIENNA.—Root white, very smooth and clean skinned, straight spindle shaped, from 2 to nearly 3 inches long, and from 4-5 to 1 inch broad at the top; neck short, rounded, tinged with green and very narrow at the insertion of the leaf stalk; leaves rather large, broad and light green. An early variety.

ROQUETTE.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Roquette (Fr.)

CULTURE.—Sow from September to March. It is used as a salad; similar to Cress in taste.

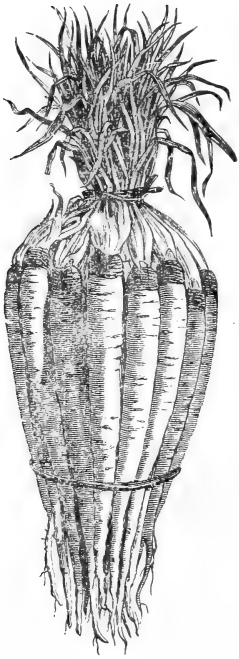
SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Salsifis (Fr.), Haferwurzel (Ger.), Ostra Vegetal (Sp.), Sassefrica (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways, and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills, about 10 inches apart, and thin out to three or four inches in the rows.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—(Mammoth). This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size; can be called with right mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation.



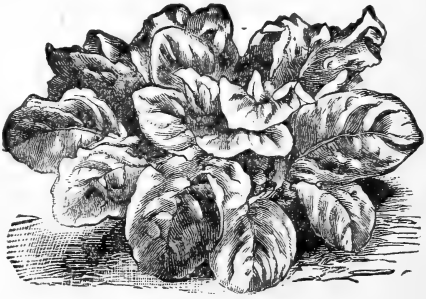
Sandwich Island Mammoth.

SORREL.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Oseille (Fr.), Sauerampfer (Ger.) Acedera (Sp), Acetosa (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Plant in drills a foot apart, during the fall of the year, and thinned out from 3 to 4 inches in the drills. Sorrel is used for various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach, also in soup and as salad.



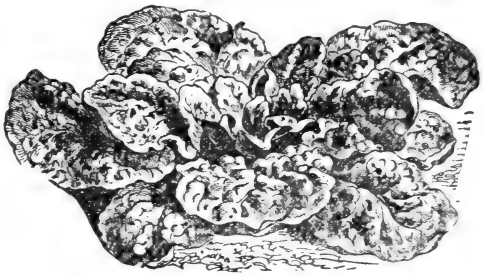
Sorrel.

SPINACH.

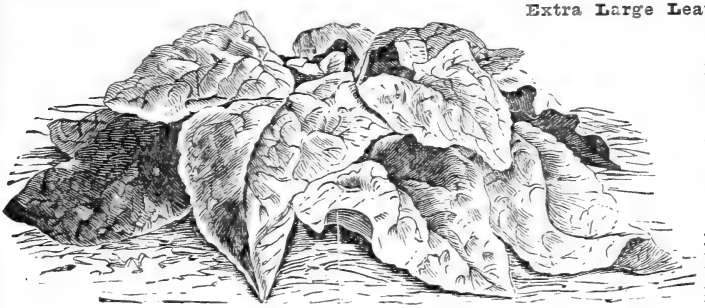
For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Epinard (Fr.), Spinat (Ger.), Espinago (Sp.), Spinace (Ital.)

CULTURE.—A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the fall is dry and hot it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves.



Extra Large Leaved Savoy.



Broad Leaved Flanders.

EXTRA LARGE LEAVED SAVOY.—The leaves of this variety are large, thick and a little curled. Very good for family use.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS.—This is the standard variety, both for market and family use. Leaves large, broad and succulent.

SQUASH.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Courge (Fr.), Kurbiss (Ger.), Calabaza Tontanera (Sp.), Zucca (Ital.)

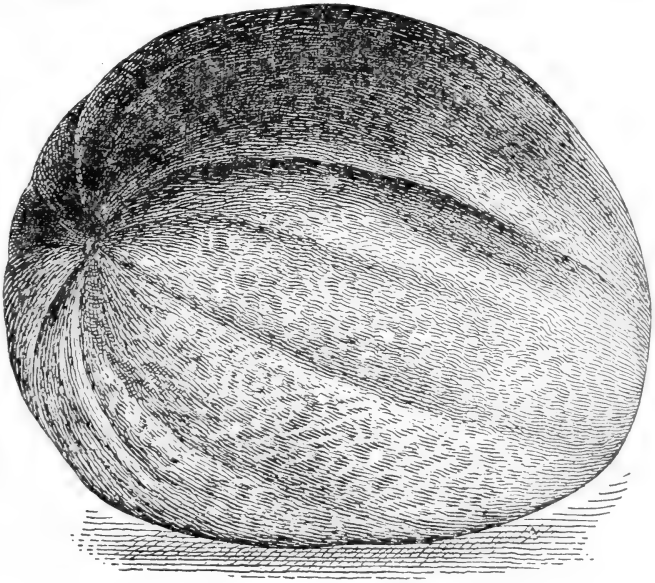
CULTURE.—Sow during March in hills from 3 to 4 feet apart, 6 to 8 seeds. When well up thin them out to three of the strongest plants. For a succession they can be planted as late as June. Some, who protect by boxes, plant as soon as the first of February, but it is best to wait until the ground gets warm. When it is time to plant Corn it is also time to plant Squash.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—The "Jumbo" of the Squash family. Outer color rich orange yellow; skin is quite smooth with wide fissures. Flesh very thick and of a yellow color. Keeps well, is good for the table and profitable for stock. Have been known to weigh over 200 pounds.

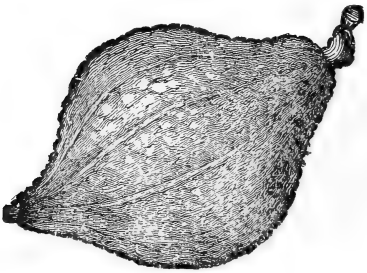
BOSTON MARROW.—Cultivated to a large extent North and East for winter use, where it is used for custards, etc. It keeps for a long time and is of excellent quality.

LONDON VEGETABLE MARROW.—A variety producing large, oblong fruits, dark green at first, but becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes as they mature.

ORANGE MARROW. This is quite a distinct variety, very early, of running habit and of most delicate flavor and of an orange color.

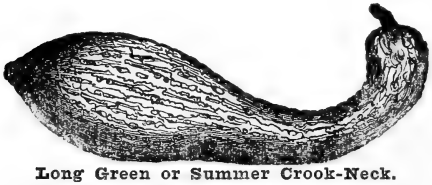


Mammoth Chili.



The Hubbard.

THE HUBBARD.—This is a winter Squash highly esteemed in the East. If planted here can be kept from one season to another, and is superior in flavor to the other kinds.

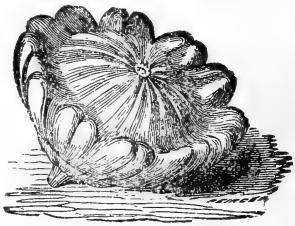


Long Green or Summer Crook-Neck.

LONG GREEN OR SUMMER CROOK-NECK.—This is a strong grower, and continues in bearing longer than some of the other varieties. It is of good quality.

LARGE WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH. A very large strain of the famous Hubbard, retaining all the excellent features of the parent with the additional merits of thicker flesh, fine color, increased size, better constitution and productiveness. It has an extremely hard, tough and densely-warted shell, which not only indicates superior quality, but renders it one of the best winter keepers.

GOLDEN CUSTARD.—The mammoth strain of the Golden Bush Squash. Flesh golden yellow, very fine quality; unsurpassed in keeping qualities; excellent for preserves, pies, etc. No garden is complete without it.



Early Bush or Patty Pan.

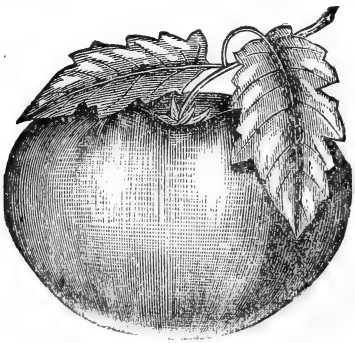
EARLY BUSH OR PATTY PAN.—Is the earliest and most popular kind here. It is of dwarfish habit, grows bushy and does not take much room. Quality as good as any.

TOMATOES.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

Tomate (Fr.), Leibesapfel (Ger.), Tomate (Sp.), Pomo D'Oro (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Seed should be sown in January, in hot bed, or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot, near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two or three inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted into the open ground. Plant them from three to four inches apart. Some varieties can be planted closer; for instance, the Extra Early, which is of very dwarfish habit, two and a half feet apart is enough. They should be supported by stakes. When allowed to grow up wild, the fruit which touches the ground will rot. For a late or fall crop the seed should be sown toward the latter part of May or during June.

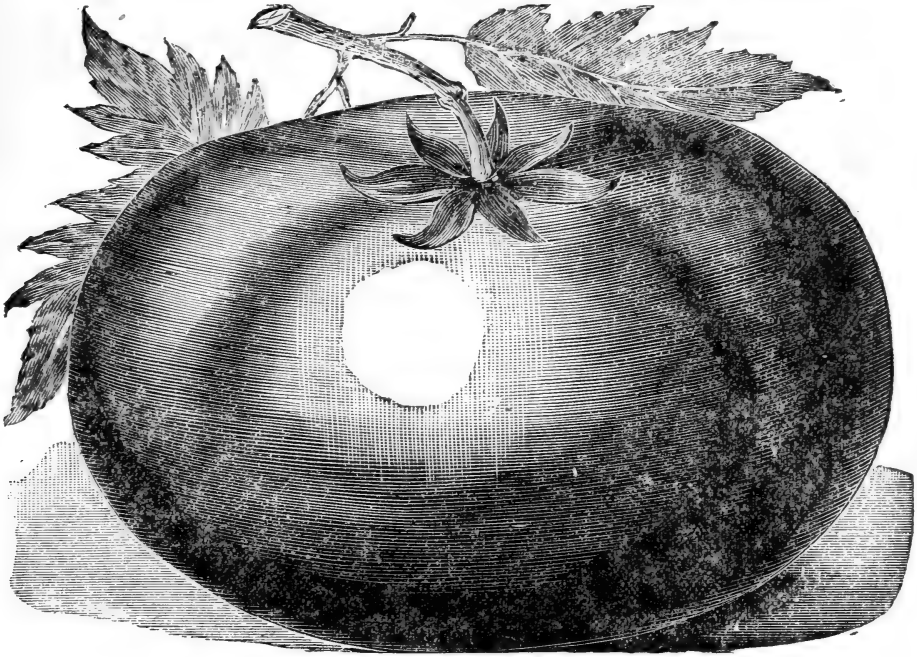


Livingston's Favorite.

LIVINGSTON'S PARAGON.—A very solid variety, of a bright crimson color. It is productive and keeps long in bearing. Well adapted for shipping.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.—This Tomato is as perfect in shape and as solid as the Acme, but much larger, and of a handsome dark red color. We had some sent to our store by a customer, and they surely were the finest specimens of tomatoes we ever saw, and were admired by everybody who saw them. They will keep well, and do not crack. It has become the standard variety for this market.

MATCHLESS.—A tall-growing, prolific variety with large fruit, which is rather flattened, smooth and uniform. Color, bright scarlet. For canning and general main crop market there is no better tomato grown.



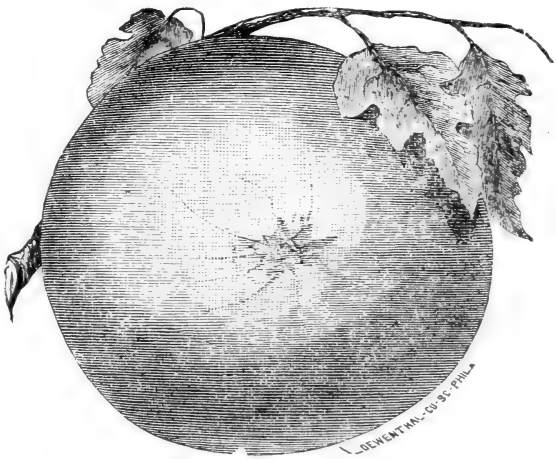
Livingston's Beauty.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY.—This variety is quite distinct in color, being a very glossy crimson with a light tinge of purple (lighter than the Acme). It ripens with the Acme or Paragon, but keeps longer. It is very perfect in shape and does not crack, like some of the thin skinned sorts.

LIVINGSTON'S ACME.—One of the prettiest and most solid Tomatoes ever introduced. It is of medium size, round and very smooth, strong grower, and a good and long bearer. It is the perfection of Tomatoes for family use, but will not answer for shipping purposes; the skin is too tender, and cracks when fully ripe. Of all the varieties introduced none has surpassed this kind when all qualities are brought into consideration. It does well about here where the ground is heavy.

DWARF CHAMPION.—This is a distinct kind. The plants grow stiff and upright, and need no support as other kinds. Can be planted closely together, three feet apart. It is early and productive; the fruit resembles the Acme, but is of lighter color, ripens up even and does not crack.

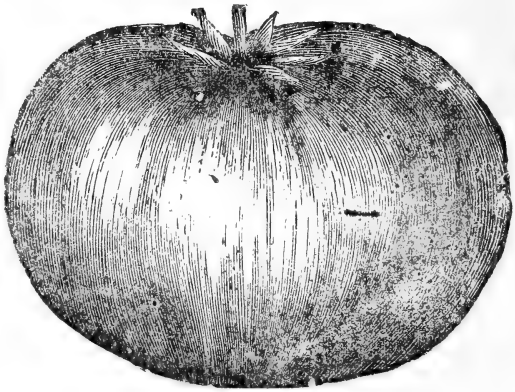
LARGE YELLOW. — This is similar in shape to the Large Red, but more solid.



Livingston's Acme.

LIVINGSTON'S STONE.—An excellent variety; one of the best and most desirable for our truck farmers. Thousands of bushel boxes are annually shipped from Florida to Southern and Northern markets, and no variety gives better satisfaction than this. For shipping it cannot be surpassed. The fruit is of the handsomest, brightest scarlet; more globular in shape than the Beauty or Favorite, and perfectly smooth and glossy. One of the best varieties for our climate.

SPARK'S EARLIANA.—The earliest large smooth Tomato in the world. Of large uniform size and beautiful red color. Ripens thoroughly all over, the stem end coloring up perfectly. Almost seedless and as solid as a beefsteak. Most vigorous grower. A prodigious bearer, continuing until frost.



Livingston's Stone.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF.—This is the earliest in cultivation. It is dwarfish in habit, fruit larger than the Dwarf Champion and more flat; bright scarlet in color, ribbed, and very productive. For an early market variety it cannot be surpassed.

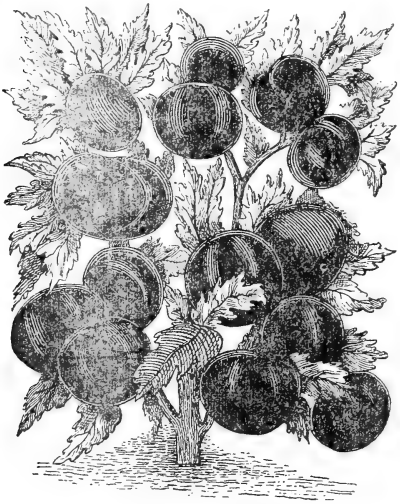
KING OF THE EARLIES.—Very early and productive; color bright red, of good size and quite solid. The vine is medium, stout and branching. The buds appear soon, blossoms as a rule adhere and produce fruit. It is so much earlier than the Livingston varieties that it should be planted for the first.

EARLY DETROIT.—The vine is more vigorous than that of Acme and is more productive. Not only are more fruits produced, but they average more; nearly globe shaped, are heavier and are equally as firm, smooth and suitable for shipping. The fruits are of good size throughout the season, which is unusually long for so early a variety.

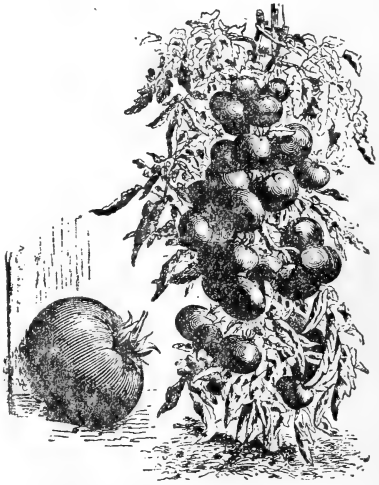
PONDEROSA.—Although not new, still we consider it worth mentioning, as a good many of our customers are looking for quantity as well as quality, and they are combined in the Ponderosa Tomato. The vines are strong and vigorous, fruit smooth and free from ridges and skin firm. Its color is a rich crimson. The fruit varies in weight from two to three pounds. It is a splendid variety for home use.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION.—A very desirable early variety, which is more largely grown than any of its class. The fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to the stem, is solid and rich in flavor; the skin is both thin and tough, making it a good shipper, while its clear, bright scarlet color makes it very attractive in appearance.

EARLY LARGE SMOOTH RED.—An early kind of medium size; smooth and productive.



Dwarf Champion.



Extra Early Dwarf Tomato.

TREE TOMATO.—A variety which grows like a tree, bearing large, plump red fruit. It is very productive, and quality excellent. A fine Tomato for the home garden.

SELECTED TROPHY.—A very large smooth Tomato, more solid and heavier than any other kind. Has become a favorite variety.

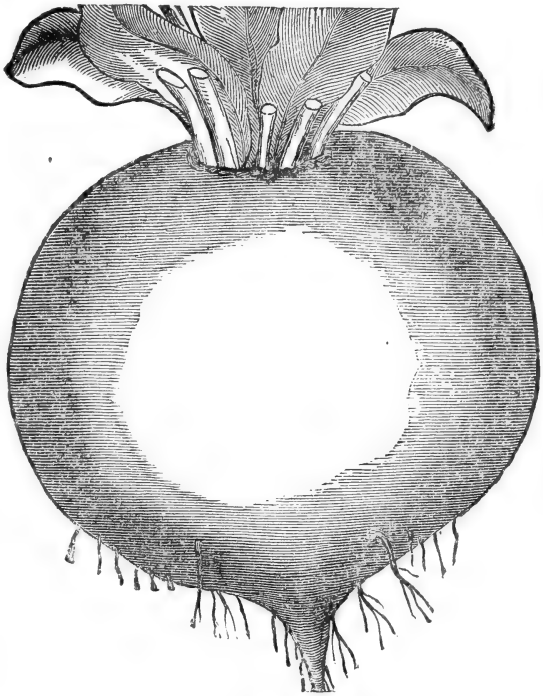
TURNIP.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

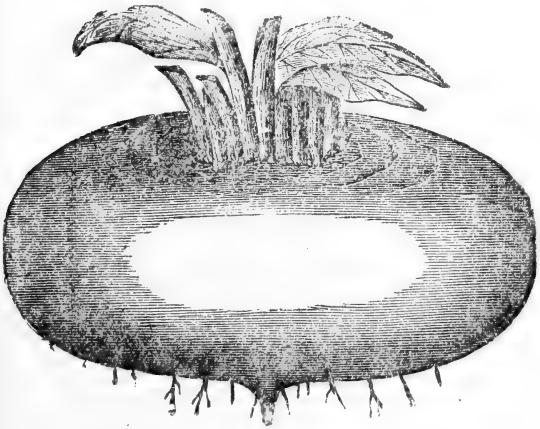
Navet (Fr.), Ruebe (Ger.), Nabo Comun (Sp.), Navone (Ital.)

CULTURE.—Turnips do best in new ground. When the soil has been worked long, it should receive a top dressing of ashes. If stable manure is used the ground should be manured the spring previous to sowing, so it may be well incorporated with the soil. When fresh manure is used the turnips are apt to become speckled. Sow from end of July to October for fall and winter, and in January, February and March for spring and summer use. They are generally sown broadcast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills, or rather ridges and should not be sown later than the end of August; the Golden Ball and Aberdeen not later than the end of September. The Early White Flat Dutch, Early Spring and Pomeranian Globe are the best for spring, also good for autumn.

POMERANIAN GLOBE.—This is selected from the Large White Globe. It is smoother and handsomer in shape; good to plant early in spring, when pulled before it is too large, it is a very saleable Turnip in the market.



Pomeranian Globe.

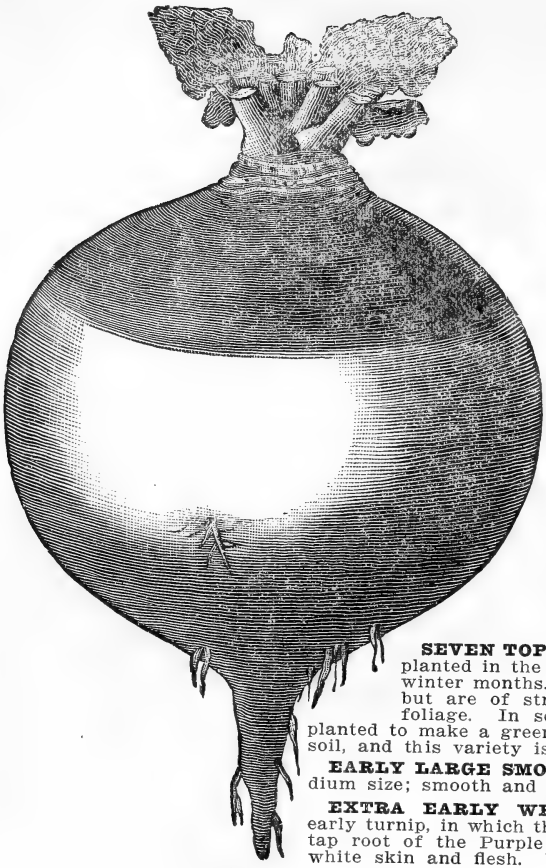


Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved.)

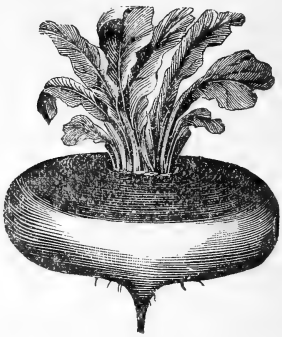
EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. (Strap-Leaved.) This is the earliest variety, and can be sown either broadcast or in drills; it is, without exception, the best and most popular sort for either table use or for market; is of a beautiful flat form, of pure white color, and of a delicate, mild flavor; it produces bulbs entirely free from small roots and with long narrow strap-leaves, growing erect, which permits close culture.

ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL. Is the best of the Yellow Turnips for table use. It is very smooth, oval in shape, and of a beautiful orange color. Leaves are small. Should be sown in the fall of the year, and always in drills, so that the plants can be thinned out and worked.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE. — A very large kind, mostly grown for stock. It can be used for the table when young. Flesh coarse, but sweet; tops large.



Purple Top Globe.



Extra Early Purple Top Munich.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MUNICH.—Introduced from Germany; flat, with red or purple top; same as the American variety, but fifteen days earlier to mature. It is very hardy, tender and of fine flavor.

PURPLE TOP GLOBE.—Of the same shape as the Pomeranian Globe, but with purple top. Fine variety for table or stock. It is not quite so early as the Early Red or Purple Top. We recommend it very highly.

SEVEN TOP.—This variety is quite largely planted in the South for green forage during the winter months. The plants do not produce bulbs, but are of strong growth with abundant green foliage. In some sections Turnips are largely planted to make a green crop to turn under to enrich the soil, and this variety is one of the best for the purpose.

EARLY LARGE SMOOTH RED.—An early kind of medium size; smooth and productive.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—A splendid extra early turnip, in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan are united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early planting.

EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP. (Strap-Leaved.)—This is one of the most popular kinds. It is flat, with a small tap-root and a bright purple top. The leaves are narrow and grow erect from the bulb. The flesh is finely grained and rich.

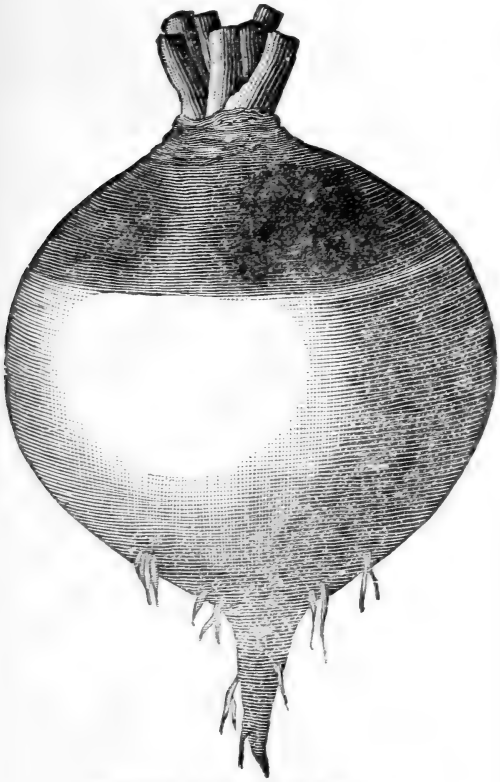
AMBER GLOBE.—This is a very beautiful formed variety, quite productive, solid flesh and attractive color; it keeps well and is desirable for either table use or for stock feeding.

YELLOW ABERDEEN.—It is shaped like the Ruta Baga; color, yellow with purple top. Good for table use or feeding stock.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE FRENCH OR WHITE EGG.—Is very early, tender and crisp. The shape is oblong, resembling an egg. Having tried it we found it as represented, quickly growing, tender and sweet.

WHITE SPRING.—This is similar to the White Flat Dutch; not quite so large, but round in shape. The tops are large. It is early, a good quality, and best adapted for spring planting.

Early Red or Purple Top. (Strap-Leaved.)



Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.—This is grown for feeding stock and also for table use. It is oblong in shape, yellow flesh, very solid. Should be sown in rows or ridges.

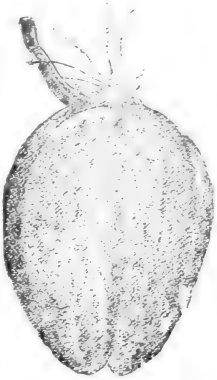
LARGE COW HORN.—A long white variety of very good quality, shaped like a cow's horn, from which the name is derived. It is good for feeding stock.

LONG ISLAND PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.—This kind is purely of American origin. The root is smooth, the flesh is of golden yellow, fine grained and solid; it is earlier to mature.

SWEET GERMAN, OR HANOVER.—Resembles the Ruta Baga in growth; it is a white flesh variety, very solid and sweet. If sown in the fall will keep well until spring without getting pithy like the flat varieties.

THE VEGETABLE PEAR.

Sycios or Sechium Edulis.



The Vegetable Pear, or "Mirliton," as the Creoles here call it, belongs to the Gourd family, and is known to botanists under the name of One-Seeded Cucumber. Like most of the gourds the plant is a vine and may be trained upon a trellis, on a fence or arbor; it is very ornamental and an abundant bearer. The fruit, if prepared right, forms a delightful dish, much finer in flavor than either eggplants, squashes or pumpkins, and may be cooked in half a dozen different ways, either stewed, baked, or as batter cakes. As the fruit contains but one seed, the whole fruit has to be planted. 15c. each. Postpaid, 25c. each. Selected fruits.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

IMPORTED HAVANA.—We import from one of the principal growers the finest and purest strain of Vuelta Abajo, which is considered the best of the Havana varieties.

GENUINE GRAND POINT PERIQUE.—This variety of Tobacco is one of the best in the world, excelling in flavor and quality the far famed "Vuelta Abajo." The only genuine Perique is grown at Grand Point, and as the supply does not meet the increased demand many imitations are put on the market.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—A well known American variety.

VIRGINIA.—"One Sucker;" large leaf; wide, lance-shaped; rather coarse than fine.

SUMATRA.—The cream of cigar wrapper tobaccos; grows tall, fine texture, small fibre.

IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY.—This is especially valuable to manufacturers either of cut or plug tobacco. It is often used for wrappers.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

CULTURE.—Some of these herbs possess culinary as well as medicinal properties. Should be found in every garden. Ground where they are to be sown should be well pre-

pared and pulverized. Some of them have very fine seed, and it is only necessary, after the seed is sown, to press the ground with the back of the spade; if covered too deeply they cannot come up. Early spring is the best time to sow them. Some, such as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil, are best sown in a frame and afterwards transplanted into the garden.

Anise.

Anise, Pimpinella Anisum.
Balm, Melisse Officinalis.
Basil, large and small leaved, Ocymum Basilicum.
Bene, Sesamum Orientale.
Borage, Borago Officinalis.
Caraway, Carum Carvi.
Catnip, Neppettia Cataria.
Coriander, Coriandum Officinalis.
Dandelion, Taraxocum Officinalis.
Dill, Anethum Graveolens.
Fennel, Sweet, Anethum Foeniculum.
Horehound, Marubiam Officinalis.
Lavender, Lavendula Vera.
Majoram, sweet, Origanum Majorum.
Pot Marigold, Calendula Officinalis.
Pennyroyal, Mentka Pulegium.
Rosemary, Rosemary Officinalis.
Rue, Ruta Graveolens.
Sage, Salvia Officinalis.
Summer Savory, Saturela Hortensis.
Thyme, Thymus Vulgaris.
Tansey, Tanacetum Vulgaris.
Tarragon, Astragallus Comunis.
Wormwood, Artemisa Absinthium.

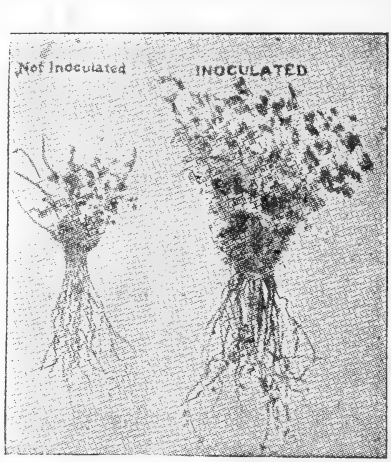
FARMOGERM.

(High Bred Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria.) Makes Poor Soil Good Soil.

DOES AWAY with the use of expensive fertilizers by using nature's method of supplying nitrates. Lime, potash and phosphates are comparatively cheap, and in many cases there is an abundant supply of these in the soil which can be made available for plant food if right methods are used—and the "Farmogerm Method" is the right method. If you wish to improve the condition of your land and grow bigger and better crops, send for book on the "Farmogerm Method." What it has done for thousands of people during the past few years it will do for you.

ON THE FARM.—The practice of sowing clovers, cowpeas and soy beans in rotation is of great benefit. You can double the benefit if your treat the seeds with Farmogerm and follow instructions for putting the land in suitable condition.

ALFALFA.—The greatest forage crop grown—yields two to eight cuttings per year, an average of seven to twenty tons per acre. Contains one-third more protein (muscle building food) than clover, and in food value equals a full grain ration. Horses, mules, cattle, hogs and chickens relish it and fatten rapidly on it. The largest stock farms advocate its growth. Eighty per cent of the farms of this country can grow it, if they use the "Farmogerm Method." You can grow alfalfa on wet, soggy land or land with a close lying, hard pan subsoil; but how much of your farm is like that?



Alfalfa Likes Farmogerm.

Farmogerm is put up in bottles in the following sizes:

Garden size, containing material to treat the seeds for 1-6 acre of land	$0.50 each
Acre size, containing material to treat the seeds for 1 acre of land	2.00 each
Five acre size, containing material to treat the seeds for 5 acres of land	9.00 each

New Orleans Market Cucumber Should be Planted Before Any Other.

FOR THE FOLLOWING CROPS IN ACRE SIZES:

Red Clover,	White Clover,	Alfalfa,	Garden Peas,	Soy Beans,
Mammoth Clover,	Burr Clover,	Peanuts,	Sweet Peas,	and all other
Crimson Clover,	Sweet Clover,	Vetch,	Cow Peas,	legumes.
	Alsike,	Garden Beans,	Canadian Field Peas,	

In Garden Size for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas; also a mixed culture good for all three. In ordering state what crop you wish to plant, quantity wanted, and ask for book on "Farmogerm Method."

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

For Price List See Red Pages in Back of Book.

One of the most remarkable metamorphoses in the history of agriculture of any land has come over the entire South within the last thirty-six months, or since the arrival of the boll weevil, and the consequent diversification of the cotton fields. It has been proven by actual experiment along practical lines that there is as much profit in diversified farming as there ever was in the palmiest days of the production of the once omnipresent staple. It has been shown in actual and uncontrovertible figures that cotton is no longer King, and that corn and oats and live stock, together with the production of truck and other things give by far larger returns than did the soil before it was drained of its fertility by the one crop system.

In former days a large part of the income from the cotton plant went elsewhere to pay for the corn, the oats, the hay, the meat, the mules and other things that have been the main stand-by of the farmers of the North and the West. But now matters have changed and some of the products that were once imported are now being exported. To-day the States of Louisiana and Mississippi are more nearly independent than they were ever before in their agricultural history, and the time is not far distant when these States will experience such an impetus in the direction of diversification that they will become financially the richest of the Union.

That one crop system, however, has brought about a condition of affairs that was not experienced during the days when agriculture was young in these States. It has reduced the once natural fertility of the soil to such an extent that the Southern farmer of to-day must take immediate steps to prevent further loss of the elements and to enable him to take advantage of the free gifts of nature in the shape of an almost unlimited growing climate and an abundance of water. In other words, he must replenish the worn out soil with those elements that have been so freely taken, before he can hope to reach the full measure of his profits.

In no other way can this be done so well or so quickly as to cultivate those legumes that grow so well in the South and at the same time supply the soil with the nitrogen that has been stolen. Simultaneously the farmer must use these crops for the live stock that also thrives and is raised so cheaply that his profits are added to more largely than in any other section of the country. By the practice of these two things the farmer not only adds the elements that have been stolen but also increases his bank account and finds himself on the highway to prosperity never dreamed of when the land was continually tied up in the one staple crop.

Alfalfa, Cow Peas, the Velvet Bean, the Soy Bean, the Clovers and the like are, among other plants of a similar nature, admirably adapted to this double purpose and the farmer of to-day is growing them and making his pork at the rate of only 3 cents per pound where it costs the Northern farmer from 9 to 11 cents. The corn crop of this State now is worth more than $20,000,000 more than the cotton crop, and the hay crop from these other products will be worth more in dollars every year to the farmer than was the crop from the cotton fields when it averaged a million bales per annum.

The farmers have learned the great lesson. The history of the last 36 months has proved it. Financial prosperity is at hand if but the practices of those months are followed.

ALSIKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER.—Comes from the little province of Alsike in Sweden. One of the hardiest varieties known; is perennial and does not winter kill; stands alike drouth or wet. A great favorite with bee keepers, as it has flowers having a sweet and agreeable odor and affords excellent forage for bees. Sow 10 to 15 pounds to the acre.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—Trifolium Incarnatum.—Crimscon Clover, an annual variety, which is a native of a warm climate, has not been grown as extensively as it deserves to be. It has been highly praised up as a forage plant, said to be equally as good for pasturage as well as for mowing and to do better in poor worn out soil than any other variety. It certainly has attracted a great deal of attention in the South during past years, and the Experiment Stations of Louisiana and other Southern States speak highly of it. It has been grown for years in the South of France and Germany, with great success and owing to its quick growth it is a very desirable variety. As a forage plant it may be mowed twice and then plowed under, thereby acting as a fertilizer and renovating the exhausted soil. In the Southern States Crimson Clover should be sown in the months of October and November. However, it may be sown with good results as late as January and February and will produce a fine crop. The demand for this variety of Clover has increased considerably of late years. From 10 to 20 pounds should be sown per acre.

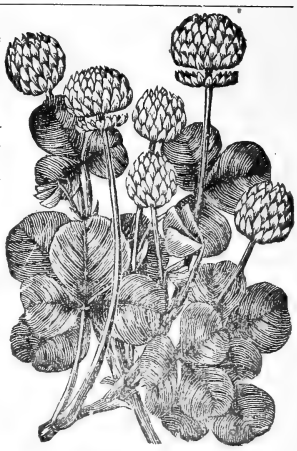
BURR CLOVER.—(Medicago Macculata) This variety of Clover was brought from Chili to California and thence to the States under the name of California Clover. It is often taken for Lucerne ,which name is wrongly applied. The Burr Clover has only two or three yellow blossoms in each cluster, while the Lucerne has many blue blossoms in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing from February till April or May. It is also good for hay. Sow 20 pounds to the acre.

Red Clover.

RED CLOVER.—Should be sown either during fall or early in the spring. Ten to fifteen pounds to an acre.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—A grass sown for pasturing at the rate of five to eight pounds to the acre. Should be sown in fall and early spring.

SPELTZ OR EMMER.—The valuable new grain from Russia. This grain grows tall like rye and matures early like barley, and each year, when tested by the side of each, it has yielded twice as much per acre as oats, and three bushels to one of barley, and it is much better feed for stock than either. It yields 40 to 80 bushels to the acre, and from 4 to 6 tons of straw hay. Tough and hardy, it stands the drouth better than any other grain, making it a sure crop. It is a grain to sow for profit. Your chickens and geese, your horses and colts, your cows and calves, your sheep, lambs and swine, all will eat it eagerly and flourish. The culture of Speltz is simplicity itself. It is just as easy as sowing oats or wheat. Prepare your land as you would for wheat or oats, and sow at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds per acre. Sow very early in the spring or fall, and do not let it stand until it gets too ripe before cutting, as any grain that yields well shells easily. In the green state it makes an excellent pasture. Has given good results both in Texas and Oklahoma.



White Dutch Clover.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE.—(Medicago Sativa.)—Alfalfa is a deep rooting perennial plant, sending up enormous small clover like shoots. The flowers are violet purple, and instead of being in dense heads, as in red clover, are in erect recemes. The seeds are in spirally coiled pods and abundantly produced. The roots will penetrate to a great depth and are known to have gone 10 and 12 feet deep in 3 years growth. It has been recorded as sending its roots to a depth of over 50 feet. Its great rooting accounts for its long life and rapid growth, as it consumes food, moisture and the leach of fertilizers from depths entirely beyond the action of the drought or heat, which have been for years beyond the reach of ordinary plants. Where, 50 years ago, sage-brush was the only sign of vegetation, now fields of green Alfalfa are raising the crops of hay to feed sheep, hogs, horses and cattle that are, every winter, fattened to supply the market. It will grow anywhere, from sea level to 7,500 feet elevation, provided the water does not stand close to the surface of the ground. It grows best in a rich sandy loam, underlaid by a loose and permeable subsoil. It is a heavy feeder on lime, potash and phosphoric acid, but most essentially on lime, which is so common in this country, and which produces its rapid growth. Alfalfa will thrive well in any kind of soil except where it is wet; it is a forage plant for dry lands and it is known to have yielded one and two crops a year, in places, where other crops have failed entirely. Though it will do best in a rich sandy loam, it stands drought better than any other cultivated grass. Alfalfa is grown more or less in every State or Territory in the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; in Canada in the North and in Mexico in the South.

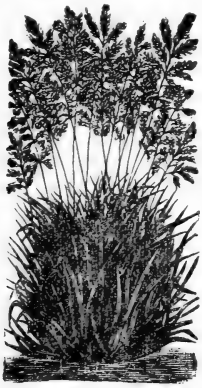
Alfalfa or Lucerne.

Its use as a forage plant is getting more and more every year. It is hardy and stands our winter better than any other kind of clover. The seed should be sown **about one inch deep. The seed does best** planted here in Louisiana in late fall, during September, October or November, while it is planted almost the year round. The way to plant it to be successful is as

follows: The ground should be thoroughly plowed, leaving no weeds. Plow first one way and then crossways, making thorough drainage; allow no water to remain on the seed beds or meadow, nor around them. To be successful it should be planted three consecutive years. The first year, work as above with 30 pounds of seed broadcast. The second year, about the same time, 20 pounds of the seed, without disturbing the ground. The third year, about the same time, 15 pounds of seed, without disturbing the ground; but simply broadcasting the seed by hand in the gaps, for no matter how carefully you are in sowing the seed you will have gaps. Then you will have a meadow forever.

All farm animals are very fond of Alfalfa, green or dry, and it is calculated that one acre will, during the growing season from May till October add 150 pounds of meat to each of the 12 or 15 growing pigs which can be kept on it. Even the chickens and other fowls will, in winter, devour with relish a mash made up of scalded Alfalfa leaves mixed with bran and corn chop, and will amply repay the careful keeper by filling the egg basket with eggs, when they are worth 35 and 40 cents a dozen. Bees do very well on a field of Alfalfa in bloom, and bee keepers are sure of a good crop of honey, the finest, richest, thickest, whitest and best flavored in the world. No honey can equal it and it runs from 12 to 13 pounds to the gallon, while the other honey runs from 11 to 12 pounds. The nectar is so abundantly secreted, during the time it is in bloom, that for a given acreage no plant will support as many colonies.

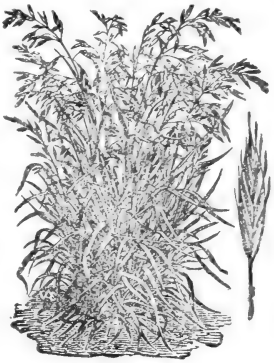
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.—(Poa Pratensis.) This is also called smooth meadow grass, spear grass, and green grass, all three very appropriate, characteristic names, but Blue is a misnomer for this grass. It is not blue, but green as grass, and the greenest of grasses. Kentucky Blue Grass with its underground stems and many roots, sustains the heat and drought of the Southern States. It may be sown any time from September to April, preferably perhaps in the latter half of February or early in March. The surface of the land should be cleaned of trash of all kinds, smooth, even; and if recently plowed and harrowed, it should be rolled also. One year here gives a finer growth and show than two in Kentucky, or any other State so far North. Sown alone, one bushel should be used; in mixture, 4 to 6 pounds.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

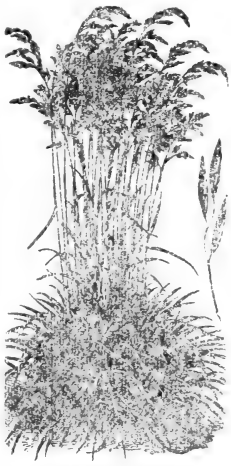
BOKHARA MELITOTUS OR SWEET CLOVER.—A hardy perennial Clover, growing wild in many sections, particularly the prairie States. Will thrive and prosper wherever Blue Grass, Red Clover and Alfalfa grow. May be sown in most any month; late fall and early spring considered best. A frequent practice is to sow it with winter grain. Flowers furnish abundant forage for bees.

RESCUE GRASS.—(Ceratochlea Australis, or Bromus Shraderii.) A forage plant from Australia. It grows during the winter. Sow the seed in the fall of the year, as it will not sprout as long as the ground is warm. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels of seed to the acre. It is an annual winter grass. It varies in the time of starting growth. We have seen it ready for mowing the first of October, and furnish frequent cuttings till April. Again it may not start before January, nor be ready to cut until February. This depends upon the moisture and depression of temperature.



Rescue Grass.

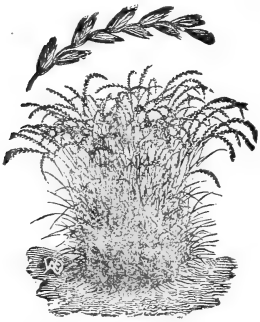
ORCHARD GRASS.—(Dactylis Glomerata.) This is one of the best grasses for pasture. It grows quickly. Can be sown either in fall or spring. Sow from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. It may be mowed from two to four times a year, according to season and treatment; yielding from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre on poor to medium land. In grazing and as hay most animals select it in preference among mixtures in other grasses. After grazing, or mowing, few grasses grow so rapidly (three to six inches per week), and are soon ready again for tooth or blade. It is easily cured and handled. It is readily seeded and catches with certainty. Its long, deeply penetrating fibrous roots enables it to sustain itself and grow vigorously during droughts that dry up other grasses, which has similar roots and characteristics. It grows well in open lands and forests of large trees, the underbrush being all cleared off.



Orchard Grass.

ENGLISH, OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.—(Lolium Perenne.) This is the first grass cultivated in England over two centuries ago, and at a still more remote period in France. It was long more widely known and cultivated than any other grass, became adapted to a great variety of soils and conditions, and a vast number (seventy or more) of varieties produced, some of which were greatly improved while others were inferior and became an-

nuals. Introduced into the United States in the first quarter of the past century, English Rye is largely sown by our landscape gardeners for winter lawns on Bermuda sod. The Bermuda blades, being easily affected by frost, become red and rusty looking, while English Rye during winter presents a most beautiful appearance, being of a vivid green, and as the Bermuda during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass. It should be sown from September to March, at the rate of 4 bushels of seed per acre.



English Rye Grass.

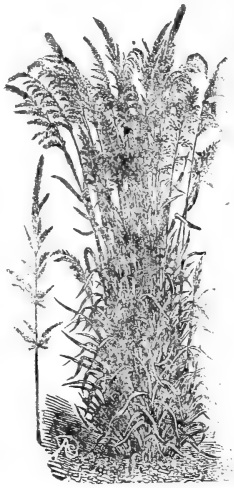
BERMUDA GRASS. — (Cynodon Dactylon.) Almost everybody living in this section of the country knows this grass; it is planted as a Lawn Grass, and nothing will stand the sun better, or will make a prettier carpet, when kept short, than this grass. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass. It is only of late years that we have been able to obtain the seed of this grass, which heretofore had to be propagated by the roots; 6 pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in the spring, but can also be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun; but when once up it grows very rapidly.

Meadow Fescue Grass.

MEADOW FESCUE. — (Festuca Pratensis.) As a pasturage grass we consider this one of the most valuable. It is not affected by dry weather, as its roots penetrate the earth 12 to 15 inches; it is much relished by all kinds of stock on account of its long and tender leaves. It yields a very superior hay when cured. It is deserving of much more attention. Sow in spring or fall. Two bushels to the acre. In some sections it is called Randall Grass. This should not be confounded with the English Rye Grass, offered by some dealers as the same variety.

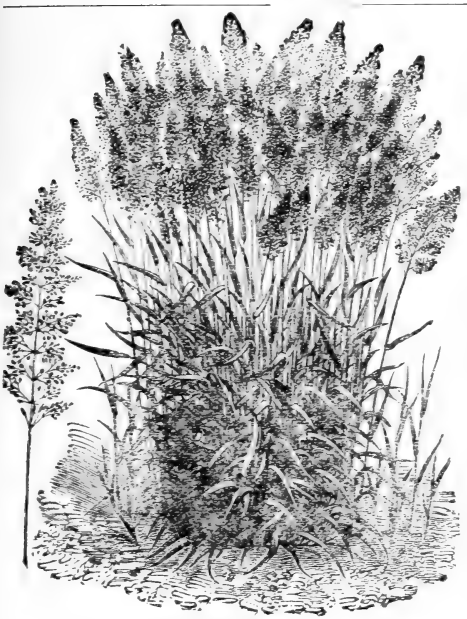
PASPALUM PLATY-CAULE, OR CARPET GRASS.—This Grass grows tenaciously in any sandy soil. Excellent for lawns or pasture purposes on the Gulf Coast and all sandy lands, and grows equally as well on clay uplands. Green all the year in lower Gulf States. It stools heavily and is one parent stalk; in nineteen months will spread several feet in circumference. Blades are wide and give fine foliage and when well set form a thick green carpet that cannot be uprooted by any amount of grazing. It has transformed New South Wales into one of the greatest dairying countries in the world. The United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 248 on "Lawns" says: "In the Gulf coast country the grass known as Carpet Grass has for a number of years been attracting considerable attention for use upon lawns. It has a habit of growth very similar to Bermuda grass and under same conditions it thrives and maintains itself to even a greater extent than does the Bermuda grass." This grass is easily eradicated and one year's cultivation of the turf in any other crop will entirely eradicate it. Ten pounds mixed with sand for hand sowing will set an acre.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.—(Arrhenatherum Avenaceum.) Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States, and it is the Tall Oat (Avena Elatior) of Linnaeus. It is closely related to the common oat and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing two to three feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from five to seven feet high. It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Wherever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

SEED RYE.—(For Forage.) This crop is used all over the South for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green food, and for green manuring as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy, and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops. It makes good winter and spring patsure, and, if sown early enough, makes a good fall pasture also. It is a good spring soiling crop, giving the earliest bite of green stuff; makes a fair quality of hay if cut in bloom, or before it is fully headed out. It is very extensively grown, and succeeds well throughout the South. Rye can be very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn or cotton, or it can be sown by itself from July to November. Sow at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre.



Red Top Grass.

RED TOP GRASS.—(Agrostis Vulgaris.) This is the best grass of England, the herd grass of the United States; not in honor of any man, but probably because so well adapted to the herd. It is called also Fine Top Burden's Grass. It grows two to three feet high, and can be mown when four feet high. It grows well on hill tops and sides, in ditches, gullies and marshes, but delights in moist bottom land. It furnishes considerable grazing during warm "spells" in winter, and in spring and summer an abundant supply of nutrition. It has a tendency, being very hardy, to increase in density of growth and extent of surface, and will continue indefinitely, though easily subdued by the plow. Cut before maturing seeds it makes a good hay and large quantity. Red Top and Timothy, being adapted to the same soil and maturing at the same time, do well together and produce an excellent hay. Sow two bushels per acre, if alone, in September, October, February or March; if with Timothy for hay from 6 to 10 pounds; if with other grasses for pasture, 3 to 5 pounds. It is an excellent pasturage grass, and will grow on almost any kind of soil.

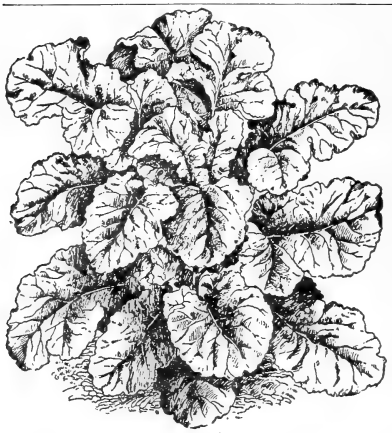
PARA GRASS.—(Panicum Barbinode.) Para Grass is a native of South America and is grown somewhat commonly in Florida, to a rapidly increasing extent in Southern Texas, and occasionally throughout the Gulf Coast region. It is a perennial which makes its best growth on damp soils, though it has been fairly successful on Texas ranches on heavy soils without irrigation where irrigation is needed for most other crops. It is not injured by prolonged overflows and makes a vigorous growth where the land is under water several weeks. It is especially valuable for planting on ditch banks, on the margins of ponds, and on soils too wet and seepy for the cultivation of other crops. It is used for both hay and pasture. Para Grass will not withstand a lower temperature than about 18 degrees F. It is therefore adapted only to the extreme southern portion of the country, and, perhaps, to California. It has succeeded as far north as Charleston, S. C. The time of planting is from April 1st to August 31st, but the best time is June 15th to August 1st. Price of roots, $1.50 per 100; $10.00 per 1000.

ITALIAN RYE.—Is coming into great favor wherever it is grown. Sown in the fall it comes up quickly and makes a dense matter turf, which gives most excellent grazing during the fall, winter and early spring. If it is desired to be used as a hay crop it should not be grazed too long in the spring, as it shoots up very early, making a thick growth of grass which, when cut, cures up splendidly for hay. With a favorable season it will yield three or four successive cuttings of most excellent and nutritious hay. It succeeds very well on all soils, and is particularly recommended for rich or heavy low grounds, and it will stand more overflow than any other grass with which we have had experience. Italian Rye Grass is principally recommended for fall seeding, and can be sown during August, September and October. It should be sown at the rate of 80 pounds to the acre, and, as it is an annual, it requires seeding each year. It should be cut when in bloom for hay.

SEED BARLEY.—The particular value of Barley for growing in the South is for fall, winter and spring grazing, and to cut, before it heads out full, to use as a hay crop. Barley stools out more, and makes fall, winter and spring grazing. Cut for hay, it cures up splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities. It is so easily grown, and succeeds so well throughout the South, that it should be much more largely grown than at present. It can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring, and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. It is well adapted for seeding at the last working of corn or cotton, and prevents winter leaching and washing of soils by winter rains. Sow at the rate of 2 bushels per acre broadcast. Our Barley is choice Southern raised seed, which is the only kind that should be sown in this section.

RED RUST PROOF OATS.—Have come into general cultivation. They are very valuable, and will save a great deal of corn on a farm. The seed of this variety has a reddish cast, a peculiar long beard, and is very heavy. It is the only kind which will not rust in the Southern climate. They can be sown as early as October, but should be pastured down as soon as they commence to joint, till February. When the ground is low, or the season wet this cannot well be done without destroying the whole crop. During January and February is the proper time to cut it for green fodder, if no pasturing can be done. One to one and a half bushels per acre is sufficient. These Oats have a tendency to stool, and therefore do not require as much per acre as common oats. Those who have not already tried this variety should do so.

ONOBYRCHIS SATIVA.—(Esparsette Sanfoin.)—This perennial, European, pea-like plant, has a high character as a feed in France. It is cultivated to but a limited extent in the South. It is worthy of a trial as it belongs to a warm climate. 20 pounds to the acre.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—This Rape may be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre and harrowed in. Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from the time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six week to two months. In the Northern States it should be sown from May to September for fall pasturing, but as it thrives best in cool weather it should not be sown in the Southern States until September or October for winter pasture.

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH.—Though it succeeds and produces good crops on poor sandy soil, it is much more vigorous on good land and grows to a height of four or five feet. It is perfectly hardy throughout the United States, remaining green all winter and should be sown during August and September mixed with Rye, which serves as a support for the plants, or in spring with Oats and Barley. It is the earliest crop for culture, being nearly a month earlier than Crimson Clover, and a full crop can be taken off the land in time for planting spring crops; 2 bushels per acre.

EARLY WINTER TURF OATS.—Stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter, and are as hardy as Wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties; one to one and a half bushels to the acre.

OREGON VETCH.—Our best leguminous soil-enriching crop. Vetch hay is the equal of Alfalfa and can be winter grazed. It grows 3 or 4 feet high, and is easier cured. Hay making time is two weeks later. 2 bushels to acre.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED.—One of the most valuable of all forage plants; has been extensively planted and has given entire satisfaction. Its special features are: Restoring worn out land. Is an annual, when once established it requires no further attention. Is easily eradicated when desired. Requires no cultivation. Does not interfere with the growing of the other crops, and is sown like oats. Six pounds will plant an acre. Recommended highly for the South.

WILD RICE.—The natural time for sowing is in the fall, although seed should be sown in the spring. The seed should first be thoroughly soaked in water so that it will sink into the desired situation. It may be sown in shallow water, not over three feet deep, and from this depth into the shore. While it will grow in deeper water, it should be allowed to work its own way, the start being made in shoal water. A still day should be chosen for sowing so that it will not drift into too deep water. Sow 14 to 20 pounds to acre.

BUCKWHEAT.—For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very profitable, especially in sections where cow peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, and is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Sow one bushel per acre.

Oregon Vetch.

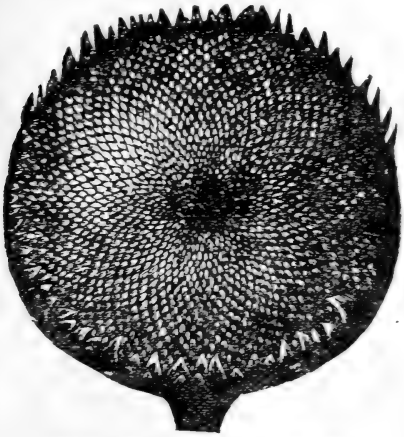
Japanese. — This variety yields very largely. The kernels are larger than other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities it need not be sown so thickly.

Silver Hull.—A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded.

SEED WHEAT.—Popular Southern variety, usually ripening in May in the South. It is an early ripening prolific sort. Principally planted here for early feed to cut green, also for hay and grazing. Seed is valuable for poultry and fowls. Two bushels will plant an acre.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT. — (Shallu.) This Wheat properly belongs to the family of non-saccharine sorghums. Our many trials with this plant convinces us of the value of same, and that too much cannot be said in its favor. The great value is in the seed, which are most excellent food for poultry, and, in fact, for all stock on the farm. From fifty to one hundred bushels of seed may be easily grown on an acre. It should be threshed as wheat or other grain. It would prove far more valuable to grind the seed for all stock except poultry. Often land that will not grow ten bushels of corn per acre will grow forty to fifty bushels of Shallu seed. As the seed

contains 80 per cent of the feeding value of corn, as a food for stock, it can be made far more valuable as a stock food on many farms than our common corn. Every farmer should plant at least a few acres of this Wheat so that if a drought occurs he will be sure of grain for his poultry and stock.

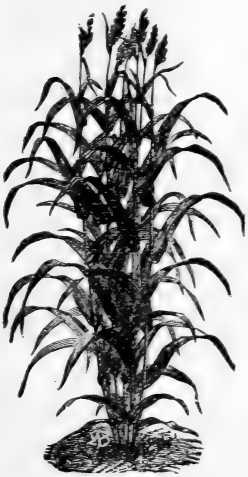


Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—Single heads measure 15 to 22 inches in diameter, and contain an immense amount of seed which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. It is the best egg-producing food known for poultry. It can be raised cheaper than corn, and is destined to be an article of great value. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground any time from early spring up to the middle of July. It is a wonderful improvement on the old native Sunflower, and besides the great value of the seed as poultry and stock food, its leaves make capital fodder while its strong, thick stalks can be profitably used as fuel. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre.

TIMOTHY.—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. Being an early grass it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, and if the fall season is favorable it will grow sufficiently to furnish good fall grazing too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.—Eight pounds to the acre should make a good stand on land which should produce 12 bushels of corn or 25 bushels of oats. If mixed thoroughly with dampened oats, ½ bushel oats to 8 pounds of Paspalum Dilatatum, this would scatter the seed sufficiently when sown, then harrowed and dragged well—putting in the seed an inch or two. A peck of dry Paspalum Dilatatum seed usually weighs 6 pounds. When well up and rooted a slight grazing and tramping causes it to stool out the more. It may be sown on Bermuda sod. Purposes: Specially for grazing cows, horses, colts, etc. Our domestic poultry are very fond of it, and a drove of turkeys pick it with delight. We know of no plant that is such a conservator of the soil—enriching and preventing washes. The seeds are so small and light that they are troublesome to gather and cure. Only about 4 to 6 seed stalks push out from a tuft of roots; growing 2 to 3 feet high. It flourishes mostly in rich meadow like lands; an overflow will not kill it, as it is all the time asserting itself. A good plowing and cultivation will kill it, changing a field to other farm purposes. Plant from November to March, as a frost will not kill it.



Early Improved Pedigreed Amber Sorghum.

Descriptive List of the Different Varieties of the

SORGHUM FAMILY.

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

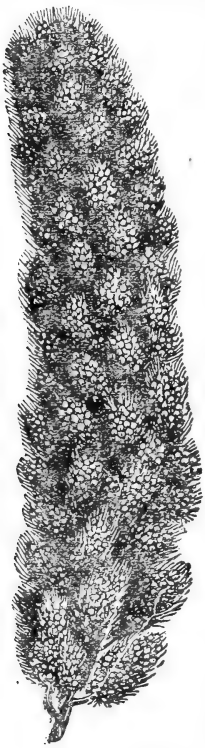
For Prices See Red Pages in Back of Book.

SORGHUM—Is planted for feeding stock during the spring and early summer. For this purpose it should be sown as early in spring as possible in drills about two to three feet apart; one peck per acre. It makes excellent green fodder. As a forage plant for early cutting, to be fed to stock, we do not think that anything is equal to the Early Improved Pedigreed Amber Sorghum, such as we have been selling for years. After several cuttings the branching varieties of Sorghum, also called Millo Maize, may be preferable, but more so for seed than forage. The Teosinte will give more fodder than any of the Sorghums. Some varieties not before described and rather new are the following: White and Yellow Millo Maize or Branching Dhouro should be planted in four or five foot rows and two to three feet in the drills, according to the strength of the land. The cultivation is like corn. It gives an abundance of leaves and seed; the latter are good for fowls.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.—Equally as valuable as the Amber for forage, but on account of longer growth is considered better for syrup making; about 10 days later than the Amber. Culture the same as the Amber.

EVERGREEN BROOM CORN.—There are many farmers who make this a most profitable crop. One acre will produce about 500 cwt. of brush and nearly 40 bushels of seed which is equal in value almost to oats for feed. Requires soil similar to corn, same cultivation, but should be planted some later in the season. Put ground in prime condition. We think that more of our Southern farmers should grow Broom Corn for market. It is profitable. Frequently planted in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving plants 6 inches apart; 20 pounds to an acre.

GERMAN MILLET.—Of all the Millets this is the best. It makes good hay, and produces heavily. Three pecks sown to the acre broadcast secures a good stand. Can be sown from April till June, but the former month is the best time. Should be cut when in bloom. Recommended for this climate.



German Millet.

EARLY IMPROVED PEDIGREED AMBER SORGHUM.—More popular than ever for forage. Relished in its green state or cured, by all stock, on account of sweetness of stalk and leaves. Equals in value any other crop known. Makes good syrup, but as the stalk is smaller than the Orange, that variety is recommended when the intention is to grow for syrup; 12½ pounds of seed will plant an acre. Plant at any time from April to last of July in rows 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 seed, 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, or drill lightly; can be sown broadcast; ½ bushel per acre.

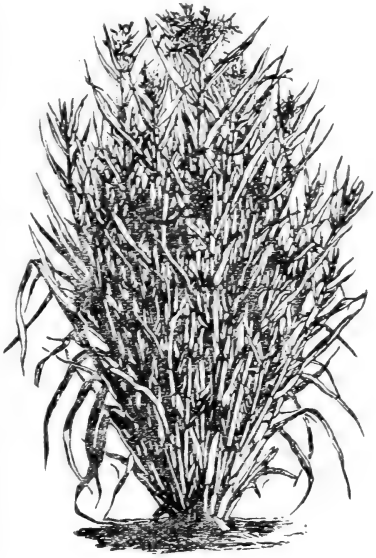
KAFFIR CORN. — (Sorghum Kaffrorum.) This is a variety of Sorghum non-saccharine, and distinctly differing in habit of growth and other characteristics from all others of that class. The plant is low, stalks perfectly erect; the foliage is wide, alternately closing on either side of the stalks. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. The heads are long, narrow, and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, which at maturity is slightly flecked with red or reddish brown spots. Weight 50 pounds per bushel. The average height of growth on good strong land, 5½ to 6 feet; on thin or poor land 4½ to 5 feet. The stalk is stout, never blown about by winds, never tangles, and is always manageable, easily handled. A boy can gather the grain heads or fodder. The seed heads grow from 10 to 12 inches in length, and product of grain on good land easily reaches 50 to 60 bushels per acre. Plant 10 pounds per acre. It may be planted in the latter part of March or early in April. It bears earlier planting than other Millets or Sorghums. It should be put in rows not over three feet apart, even on the best land, and it bears thicker planting than any other variety of Sorghum; should be massed in the drill on good land, for either green or forage purposes.

Broom Corn.

PEARL OR MATTAIL MILLET.—Makes a splendid continuous cutting forage plant for either green feed or hay. Makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all through the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can commence when it has attained a height of three to four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre in drill three feet apart, or sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

GUINEA GRASS.—Although this grass will do well on rather poor sandy land, it does much better on richer or fertilized land. Wherever it has had proper care the crop is enormous and satisfactory. A tropical grass originally from Africa, it is now grown largely in the East and West Indies. In Jamaica it is held next to sugar in value of crop, a single farmer producing five thousand dollars worth per annum of the hay. Propagated to any desired extent by rapid increase of tillers, it is esteemed in Florida and other parts of the South as a first-class forage. Cattle eat it with avidity, green or dry. Three pounds to the acre, planted in hills same as corn.

TEOSINTE. — (Reana or Euchloena Luxurians.) One of the most luxuriant growing forage plants introduced, of South American origin, and one which in point of growth and amount of nourishing foliage excels any other forage plant known. In good soil and with proper cultivation it will throw up from 15 to 30 stalks on one plant to a height of from 10 to 12 feet, densely covered with foliage. In order to be successful with Teosinte it should be sown in drills as early as the beginning of March, as it takes generally from 14 to 20 days before the seed germinates. In this manner a good stand may be had at the beginning of April. For green fodder Teosinte may be cut three or four times during the season, but then it should not be allowed to grow any taller than three or four feet. In cutting it is advisable to cut it clean to the ground, as this will insure a heavier growth than when cut too high. Teosinte in its own native country is a perennial, but with us it is invariably killed during winter and may therefore be considered an annual. The seed, which we have on hand, is imported, as in our climate it will never produce any. Two pounds per acre.



Teosinte.

RURAL BRANCHING SORGHUM OR MILLO MAIZE.—Produces the seed heads upright in a vertical position, while others are drooping. The seeds are smaller, but will keep longer than the other varieties, the stalk grows very large and produces a good many large leaves. It suckers and tillers more and more the oftener it is cut. It exceeds greatly in yield of green fodder any of the familiar fodder plants except the "Teosinte." It should be planted exclusively in the drill four feet apart, 18 to 20 inches in the drills. One peck per acre.

DHOURO OR EGYPTIAN CORN.—(Sorghum Vulgare). This is a well known cereal; it produces a large quantity of seed, of which fowls and animals are fond. Can also be sown broadcast for soiling, or in drills for fodder and seed. If sown in drills, one peck of seed per acre is ample. If sown broadcast one bushel per acre. For grain, the stalks should not be nearer than 10 inches in the drill, but if to be cut repeatedly for soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the hills. Seed should not be sown too early, and covered from one-half to one inch. If too much rain in the spring the seed will not come up well; they require more heat than the other sorghums.

RED DHOURO.—Similar to the Jerusalem Corn. Grain same size and shape, but of red color, instead of white, as the Jerusalem Corn. It withstands dry weather better than Kaffir Corn and Millo Maize and is a sure cropper every year. Raised more for the grain than for fodder. Yields immensely. Three to five pounds will plant an acre.

SIBERIAN MILLET. — This fine new plant comes to us from Russia. This is the earliest known millet. Should be sown early and continue sowing at intervals any time during the season when it will afford an abundance of green forage as well as making a fine crop of hay. This Millet has been successfully grown from the Gulf of Mexico to Manitoba. Siberian Millet belongs to the family of Foxtail Millet. Many growers claim that it is far superior to the German Millet for large yields. They also claim that it is from two to three weeks earlier than German Millet.

MANITOBA HOG MILLET.—This wonderful plant came from Moravia a few years ago. Since then it has been introduced over a great range of our country and is giving satisfaction wherever grown. Grows from three to six feet tall. Produces larger heads and larger seed than any other millet. The seed are large and contain a high per cent. of oil. The seed has a higher feeding value per pound than our common corn. This plant always produces a heavy head of seed, even when growing on soils too poor to grow it large enough for hay. The seed furnishes the best of all foods for all poultry.

JAPANESE BARN-YARD MILLET, OR BILLION DOLLAR GRASS.—This wonderful forage plant is a recent introduction from Japan. The name Billion Dollar Grass has been given it because of its enormous yields and great value. It is now being grown over the greater part of the United States. In Louisiana in 1910 three crops of hay were cut from one seeding. Grows four to six feet tall, stools like wheat or oats. Seed may be sown any time in August and make a crop of hay. By beginning sowing early in the season and sowing the first of every month up to September, for the Southern States, we can have fine soiling crops all through our hot summer months. The seed are highly valuable for poultry and for stock of all kinds.

HUNGARIAN MILLET. — This Millet makes a valuable crop on rich soil, especially on low lands. It is considered very nutritious. It is important in buying Millet, as well as other seeds, to get the true seed. Sow in this climate from the latter part of April to the end of July, at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre.

JERUSALEM CORN.—This belongs to the non-saccharine Sorghums. Grows about three feet high. Makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. The grain is pure white and nearly flat. Ten pounds will plant an acre.

JOHNSON GRASS. — (Sorghum Halapense.) Perennial and has cane-like roots, or, more properly, underground stems, from the size of a goose quill to that of the little finger. These roots are tender, and hogs are fond of and thrive on them in winter. One to one and a half bushels of a good sample of this seed is sufficient for one acre of land. The leaf, stalk and panicle of this grass resemble those of other sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow, and, like the latter, the better the land the heavier the crop. On rich land the culms obtain a size of over half an inch in diameter, and a height of seven feet. It should be cut while tender, and then all live stock are fond of it, for a few weeks are enough to render it so coarse and hard that animals refuse it or eat it sparingly. When once planted it cannot be eradicated.

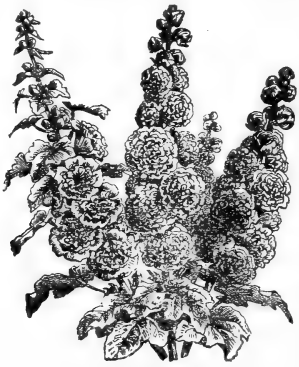
FLOWER SEEDS.

The following list of Flower Seeds is not very large, but it contains all which are desirable and which will do well in the Southern climate. We import them from one of the most celebrated growers in Prussia, and they are of the best quality. There are very few or no flower seeds raised in this country, and Northern houses, which publish large lists and catalogues, get them from just the same source as ourselves; but they, on the average, sell them much higher than we do. Some varieties, which are biennial in Europe or North, flower here the first season; in fact, if they do not they generally do not flower at all, as they usually are destroyed by the continued long heat of summer. Some kinds grow quicker here and come to a greater perfection than in a more northern latitude.

Flower seeds require a little more care in sowing than the vegetable seeds. The ground should be well pulverized and light enough not to bake after a rain. Some of the more delicate and finer varieties are better sown in boxes or seed pans, where they can be handled and protected from hard rains or cold weather; the other kinds do not transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are to remain, or a few seeds may be sown in small pots to facilitate transplanting into the garden without disturbing the plants, when large enough. Some have very fine seeds, which the mere pressing of the hand or spade to the soil will cover; others may be covered one-fourth of an inch, according to their size. Watering should be done carefully, and if not done with a syringe, a watering pot, where the holes of the spout are very fine, should be used.

By setting the plants out, or sowing the seeds in the border, consideration should be taken of the height so that the taller varieties may be in the middle and the dwarf kinds on the edge of the bed.

The seeds are put up in 5c. and 10c. packages; 15 and 24 packages for one dollar, except a few rare or costly kinds, where the price is noted. All flower seeds in packages are mailed free of postage to the purchaser. Where there is more than one color, we generally import them mixed, as we find that most of our customers do not wish to purchase six packages or more of one variety to get all colors. One package of Asters, Zinnia, Phlox, Chinese Pink, German Stocks, Petunia, Portulaca, and others, will always contains an equal mixture of the best colors.



Althea Rosea.

ALTHEA ROSEA — Hollyhock. — This flower has been much improved and is very easily cultivated. Can be sown from October till April. Very hardy; from four to six feet high.

AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS—Love Lies Bleeding.—Long red racemes with blood red flowers. Very graceful; three feet high.

ASTER — Queen Margaret, German Quilled.—Perfect double quilled flower, of all shades, from white to dark purple crimson. One and a half feet high. Sow from December till March.

AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR—Three-colored Amaranth.—Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high.

AMARANTHUS BICOLOR—Two-colored Amaranth.—Crimson and green variegated foliage; good for edging. Two feet high.

AMARANTHUS ATROPURPUREUS.—Is covered with long drooping spikes of purple flowers; four feet.

ASTER—Semple's Branching.—Beautiful for cut flowers. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are large double, with graceful wavy petals, borne on long stiff stems, and the colors are clear and handsome. Excellent for cutting, 2 feet. December till March.

Amaranthus Caudatus.

Adonis Autumnalis.

German Quilled Aster.

ASTER — Trufant's Pæony Flowered Perfection. — Large double pæony-shaped flowers of fine mixed colors, one of the best varieties. Two feet high; sow from December till March. Asters should be sown in a box or in pots, and kept in a green-house, or near a window; when large enough, transplant into the border. Take a shovel of compost and mix with the ground before planting. Put three to four plants together and they will show better.

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS—Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye.—Showy crimson flower of long duration. One foot high. Sow from November till April.

AQUILEGIA—Columbine.—A showy and beautiful flower of different colors; two feet high. Sow from October till March. Should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season.

ALYSSUM MARITIMUM—Sweet Alyssum.—Very free flowering plants, about six inches high, with white flowers; very fragrant. Sow from October till April.

ANTIRHINUM MAJUS—Snapdragon.—Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.

AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS—Fountain Plant.—Rich colored foliage, very graceful. Five to six feet high. All varieties of Amaranthus should be sown from February to June.

BALSAMINA. — Improved Camelia-flowered, very double and beautiful colors. In rich ground and during dry weather they require plenty of water.

BALSAMINA CAMELIA FLORA ALBA. Pure white flowers, about two feet high, used for bouquets. Sow all Balsaminas from February till August.

PARIS DAISIES—French Marguerites.—A beautiful plant of easy culture, flower white and yellow; 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. October till March.

BELLIS PERENNIS — Daisy. — Finest double mixed variety; four inches high. October till January.

SHASTA DAISY—Burbank's New Double Fringed.—This new one is an absolute perpetual bloomer throughout the whole year wherever it has a chance. In fact the blossoms must be cut or it will blossom itself to death.

BROWALLIA ELATA MAJOR.—A free plant of about 12 inches in height, with very showy dark blue flowers. If sown in

Double Daisy.

Amaranthus Salicifolius.
Fountain Plant.

Cacalia Coccinea.

March it will flower all summer, but can also be sown in November, potted and kept under glass, where it will begin to bloom in the latter part of December and continue all winter.

BEGONIA TUBEROSA.—A very thankful green-house plant with tuberous roots and large showy pink, white or red flowers. It is of easy culture and can be kept out of doors in a half shady place after the 15th of April. Sow from October till March, in flower pots. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

BEGONIA REX.—A beautiful and showy green-house foliage plant of easy culture. Will do well out of doors during summer months, but requires a shady place. Sow like above. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

CACALIA COCCINEA — Scarlet Tassel Flower.—A profuse flowering plant, with tassel-shaped flowers in cluster; one and a half feet. Sow February till May.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS—Pot Marigold.—A plant which properly speaking, belongs to the aromatic herbs, but cultivated for the flowers, which vary in different shades of yellow; one and a half feet high. From January till April.

CANNA INDICA—Indian Shot. — Handsome foliage plants with large spikes of bright crimson, scarlet, bright yellow, orange and spotted flowers of great attraction. Sow in boxes or flower pots from November to March. If sown in November they must be kept in a cold frame over winter.

CAMPANULA SPECULUM—Bell Flower, or Venus' Looking Glass.—Free flowering plants of different colors, from white to dark blue; one foot high. Sow December till March.

CELOSIA CRISTATA — Dwarf Cock's Comb.—Well known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large head of crimson and yellow flowers one to two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Centaurea Suavolens.

CENTAUREA SUAVOLENS—Yellow, Sweet Sultan.—December till April.

CENTAUREA CYANUS—Bottle Pink.—A hardy annual of easy culture; of various colors; two feet high.

CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR—(Carinatum). — Summer Chrysanthemum. — Showy summer bloomers of different colors, 12 to 15 inches high. If grouped together they have a pleasing effect. Sow in March and April.

CHIERANTHUS CHEIRI—Wall Flower. This flower is highly esteemed in some parts of Europe, produces large spikes of double flowers which are very fragrant. Two feet high. November till March.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA. — A beautiful green-house plant. Seed should be sown in October or November, in flower pots and they will flower in the spring. Must be kept in a green house. Per packet 25c. cents.

CINERARIA MARITIMA—Dusty Miller. A very handsome border plant, which is cultivated on account of its silvery white leaves. Stands our summer well.

COLEUS.—A well known and beautiful bedding plant which can be easily propagated by seeds which produce different shades of colored plants.

CORREOPSIS—(Calleopsis)—Bright Eye Daisy.—Handsome free blooming plants, of the easiest culture, two or three feet high, with yellow and brown daisy-like flowers. December to March.

Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrida.

COSMOS BIPINNATA HYBRIDA.—Mixed and White.—A very showy annual similar in shape to the Bright-Eye Daisy or Correopsis, but taller and more brilliant in color. December till April.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM—Alpine Violet. A green-house plant with tuberous or rather bulbous roots, blooming abundantly, being possessed of very ornamental foliage and of easy culture. It should not be missing in any collection of greenhouse plants. Sow in August and September in pots, transplant in small pots when large enough, and keep either in green-house or a room near the window, and give plenty of light and air. Keep bulbs dry during summer. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—Sweet William.—A well known plant, which has been much improved. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early otherwise they will not flower the first spring; one and a half feet high. October till April.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS MARGARITAE ROBUSTUS, fl. pl. Semi-high double Margaret Carnation. This beautiful pink originated in Italy. It is of a dwarfish habit, grows from 12 to 15 inches high;

the stalks are exceedingly strong, and therefore need no support. The flowers are much variegated, occasionally producing yellow ones. What makes this variety remarkable is that it flowers after four months from the time of sowing the seed, and produces about 80 per cent. of double flowers, unlike other Carnations, which are biennial and only bloom the second year. October to April.

Dianthus Caryophyllus.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—Carnation Pink.—This is a well known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double, of different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during midsummer and protected from hard rains; three to four feet high. November till April.

Dianthus Picotee.

DIANTHUS PICOTEE.—Finest hybrids, Stage flowers saved from a collection of over 500 named varieties; per packet, 25 cents.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS—Chinese Pink. A beautiful class of annuals of various colors which flower very profusely in early spring and summer, one foot high. From October till April.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIS—Border Pink.—A fragrant pink used for edging. The flowers are tinged, generally pink or white with a dark eye. Does not flower the first year; two feet high. Sow from January till April.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGGII—Japan Pink.—This is the most showy of any of the annual pinks. The flowers are very large and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow from October till April.

Early Dwarf Flowering Carnation.

DIANTHUS PUMILA.—Early Dwarf Flowering Carnation. If sown early, this variety will flower the first season. They are quite dwarfish and flower very profusely. November till April.

DELPHINUM IMPERIALIS, fl. pl.—Imperial Flowering Larkspur.—Very handsome variety of symmetrical form. Mixed colors; bright red, dark blue and red striped; 1½ feet high.

DELPHINIUM AJACIS—Rocket Larkspur.—Mixed colors; very showy; two and a half feet.

Delphinium Chinensis.

DELPHINIUM CHINENSIS—Dwarf China Larkspur.—Mixed colors; very pretty; one foot high. November till April.

Note.—None of the Delphiniums or Larkspur transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are intended to remain.

DAHLIA.—Large flowering Dahlia. Seed sown in the spring will flower by June. Very pretty colors are obtained from seed, the semi-double or single can be pulled up as they bloom; but those seeds which are saved from the double varieties will produce a good percentage of double flowers. February till June.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA—California Poppy.—A very free flowering plant, good for masses. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

GAILLARDIA LORENTZIANA — Two Colored Gaillardia. — Very showy plants which continue to flower for a long time, flowers red, bordered with orange yellow. 1½ feet high. January till April.

GLOXINIA HYBRIDA.—Splendid mixed finest varieties. 25 cents per packet.

GOMPHRENA ALBA AND PURPUREA White and Crimson Bachelor Button or Globe Amaranth.—Well known variety of flowers; very early and free flowering; continue to flower for a long time. Two feet high. From February to August.

GERANIUM ZONALE—Zonale Geranium. Seed saved from large flowering varieties of different colors; should be sown in seed pans, and when large enough transplanted into pots when they can be left or transplanted in spring into the open ground.

GERANIUM PELARGONIUM—Large Flowering Pelargonium.—Spotted varieties; 25 cents per packet.

GOLDEN GLOW—(Rudbeckia).—Grows 8 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds, on long, graceful stems; exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as a Cactus Dahlia. As cut flowers the blooms last well. Perfectly hardy and blooms continuously throughout the summer months. Per packet, 25 cents.

GERANIUM ODORATISSIMA — Apple Scented Geranium.—Cultivated on account of its fragrant leaves, 25 cents per packet. This is a pot plant and requires shade during hot weather. Should be sown during fall and winter.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM ALBUM — White Everlasting Flower.—Very showy double flowers. One and a half feet.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM RUBRUM — Red Everlasting Flower. — Very ornamental. One and a half feet high. December till April. Does not transplant well.

Heliotropium.

HELIOTROPIUM —Heliotrope. — Mixed varieties with dark and light shaded flowers. A well known plant esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers, which are produced during the whole summer in great profusion. This plant is generally propagated by cutting, but can also be raised from seed. Should be sown in hot bed if sown early.

HELIANTHUS, fl. pl.—Double Flowering Sunflower.—A well known plant, with showy yellow flowers, the double is often cultivated in flower gardens. The single varieties are cultivated mostly for the seed. They are said to be anti-malarious. Four feet high. February till May.

IBERIS AMARA—White Candytuft.—A well known plant raised a good deal by florists for bouquets. Can be sown at different times to have a succession of flowers. One foot high.

IBERIS UMBELATA ROSEA — Purple Candytuft.—One foot. October till April.

LINUM GRANDIFLORIUM RUBRUM—Scarlet Flax.—A very pretty plant for masses or borders, with bright scarlet flowers, dark in the center. One foot. January until April.

LOBELIA ERINUS.—Lobelia.— A very graceful plant with white and blue flowers, well adapted to hanging baskets or borders. Half foot. October till March.

Lobelia Erinus.

Lychnis Chalcedonica.

Ice Plant.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA.—Lychnis.—Fine plants with scarlet, white and rose colored flowers. Two feet. December till April.

MIMULUS TIGRINUS.—Monkey Flower. Showy flowers of yellow and brown. Should be sown in a shady place. Does not transplant well. Half foot. December till March.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM.—Ice Plant.—Neat plant with icy looking foliage. It is of spreading habit. Good for baskets or beds. One foot. February till March.

MATHIOLA ANNUA.—Ten Weeks Stocks.—This is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Large flowers of all colors, from white to dark blue or crimson. Should be sown in pots or pans, and when large enough transplanted into rich soil. One and a quarter feet. October till March.

Double Matricaria.

MATRICARIA CAPENSIS.—Double Matricaria.—White double flowers, resembling the Daisy, but smaller, are fine for bouquets, blooms nearly the whole summer. Two feet. December till March.

MIRABILIS JALAPA.—Four o'clock or Marvel of Peru.—A well known plant of easy culture; producing flowers of various colors. It forms a root which can be preserved from one year to another. Three feet. February till June.

MIMOSA PUDICA.—Sensitive Plant.—A curious and interesting plant which folds up its leaves when touched. One foot. February till March.

MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS.—Forget-Me-Not.—A fine little plant, with small, blue, star-like flowers. Should have a moist, shady situation. Half foot high. December till March.

NASTURTIUM.—Tropæolum Majus.—See Vegetable plants, page 69.

NEMOPHILA MACULATA.—Large white flowers spotted with violet. One foot high. December till April.

NEMOPHILA INSIGNIS.—Blue Grove Love.—Plants of easy culture, very pretty and profuse bloomers. Bright blue with white center. One foot high.

NIGELA DAMASCENA.—Love in a Mist. Plants of easy culture, with light blue flowers. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

ŒNOTHERA LAMARCKIANA.—Evening Primrose.—Showy, large yellow flowers. Two feet high. November till April.

Papaver Ranunculus Flowered.

PAPAVER RANUNCULUS FLOWERED. Double fringed flowers, very showy. Cannot be transplanted. Two feet high. October till March.

PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, or Carnation Poppy.—Double flowering Poppy. Of different colors; very showy.

PARIS DAISIES.—French Marguerites.—A beautiful plant of easy culture and one that generally gives best satisfaction, flower white and yellow; 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.

Shirley Poppies.

SHIRLEY POPPIES.—Single.—A very beautiful selection of Ranunculus-flowered Poppy. The range of colors extending from pure white through the most delicate shades of pale pink, rose, and carmine to crimson. Whilst edged, shaded and striped. The form is semi-double. A valuable flower for table and general decoration, as the blooms, when cut young, will keep in water several days.

SINGLE POPPIES.—The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the large single flowers are edged with white.

Petunia Hybrida.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA.— Petunia.—Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors, well known to almost every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit; about one foot high. October till May.

Petunia Hybrida Double.

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING PETUNIA.—Our seed will produce flowers large, fragrant, elegantly formed and beautiful, either for house, garden or conservatory. The double Petunias are great favorites for pot culture in ordinary windows. Packet 25 cents.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.—Mixed Drummond Phlox.—One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with every one. One foot high. December till April.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA STELLATA SPLENDENS.—This is admitted to be the richest colored and most effective of all large flowered Phloxes. It combines all the good qualities of the Splendens, with the addition of a clearly defined, pure white star, which contrasts strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA ALBA.—Pure white, some with purple or violet eyes.

PERRENNIAL PHLOX.—For a permanent flower bed few plants are more desirable, as they are perfectly hardy, and will flourish in any soil. The flowers range from pure white to crimson or rose, while others are striped and mottled or blotched. They bloom late in the season and bear immense trusses, often five or six inches in diameter.

Portulaca.

PORTULACA.—A small plant of great beauty, and of the easiest culture. Does best in a well exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots, or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA, fl. pl.—**Double Portulaca.**—The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers; half foot high. February till August.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS.—Chinese Primrose.—A green-house plant which flowers profusely and continues to bloom for a long time; should be sown early to insure the plant flowering well. Different colors mixed; per packet 25 cents. One and a half feet high. October till February.

Primula Veris.

PRIMULA VERIS.—Cowslip.—An herbaceous plant of various colors, highly esteemed in Europe. Half foot high. December till April.

PYRETHRUM AUREA.—Golden Feather. The flowers resemble Asters. It has bright yellow leaves which make it very showy as a border massed with plants such as Coleus, etc.

Reseda Odorata.

Scabiosa Nana.

Tagetes Erecta.

RESEDA ODORATA GRANDIFLORA.—Sweet Mignonette.—A fragrant plant with large spikes of yellowish red flowers and a favorite with everybody. Fifteen inches high. December till April.

SCABIOSA NANA.—Dwarf Mourning Bride.—Plant of double flowers of various colors. One foot high. December till April.

SALVIA SPLENDENS.—Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage.—A pot or green-house plant, but which can be grown as an annual as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

TAGETES ERECTA.—African or Tall Growing Marigold.—Very showy annuals for borders, with bright yellow flowers growing upright. Two and a half feet high.

TAGETES PATULA.—French or Dwarf Marigold.—A very compact dwarf growing variety, covered with yellow and brown flowers. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Torenia Fournierii.

TORENIA FOURNIERII.—A plant of Mexican introduction, which has become very popular. It stands the heat well, is well adapted to pot culture and makes one of the most valuable bedding plants we have. The flowers are of a sky blue color, with three spots of dark blue. The seeds are very fine and take a good while to germinate. It transplants very easy.

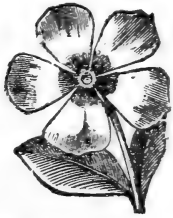
VERBENA CANDIDISSIMA.—White Verbena.—Pure white Verbena of more or less fragrance. One and a half feet high. January till April.

VERBENA STRIPED ITALIAN.—These are beautiful striped kinds of colors, with large eyes.

VERBENA HYBRIDA.—Hybridized Verbena.—A well known and favorite flower for borders. Their long flowering and great diversity of color make them valuable for every garden, however small. All colors mixed. One and a half feet high. January till April.

VIOLA ODORATA.—Sweet Violet.—Well known edging plant, which generally is propagated by dividing the plants; but can also be raised from seed. Half foot high. Sow from January till March.

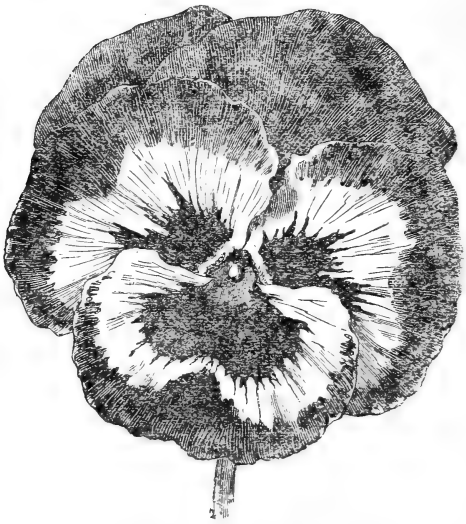
VIOLA TRICOLOR MAXIMA.—Large Flowering English Pansy.—This is one of the finest little plants in cultivation for pots or the open ground. They are of endless colors and markings. When planted in the garden they will show better if planted in masses, and a little elevated above the level of the garden. Half foot high. October till March.



Vinca Rosea and Alba.

VINCA ROSEA AND ALBA.—Red and White Periwinkle.—Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. February till April.

NON PLUS ULTRA.—Benary's Elite Pansy.—This variety from Germany is the finest of all pansies. Endowed with well formed flowers in endless colors and shades, they form a valuable acquisition to our many varieties in cultivation, and should not be missing in any garden. Price, 25c. per packet.



Choicest Large English Pansy.

BUGNOT'S IMPROVED BLOTCHED PANSY.— This variety is certainly the handsomest of all the pansies, and like the Odier's are five blotched, and generally yellow or white edged. The flowers are of the most perfect form and beautiful coloring. This variety is one of the best and forms a fine acquisition to our already large collection. Price, per packet 25 cents.

PANSY. — Odier or Blotched. — Superb, large-eyed flowers. Of very good shape and beautifully blotched with rich and varied colors. 25 cents per packet.

CASSIER'S IMPROVED PANSY. — A beautiful variety with large flowers of most compact growth. The flowers are generally five-spotted, but more distinctly marked than the Trimardeau. Price, 25c. per packet.

LARGE TRIMARDEAU PANSY.—This is the largest variety in cultivation, the flowers are well formed, generally three-spotted, quite distinct; the plants grow compact.

PANSY. — Lord Beaconsfield. Large flowers, of deep purple violet, shading off in the top petals to a white hue. Packet, 25c.

ZINNIA ELEGANS, fl. pl.—Double Zinnia.—Plants of very easy culture, flowering very profusely through the whole summer and fall; producing double flowers of all colors, almost as large as the flowers of a Dahlia. Three feet high. February till August.

ZINNIA ELEGANS PUMILA, fl. pl.—Dwarf Double mixed. A new dwarf selection especially desirable. The compact, bushy plants rarely grow over two feet high, and are covered with large flowers of great beauty.

ZINNIA ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ROBUSTA PLENISSIMA.—A variety introduced here from Germany. The plants of this class of showy and attractive annuals are of very robust growth and produce very large and extremely double flowers, measuring from four to five inches in diameter. The seeds we offer for sale come direct from the originator, and contain about eight beautiful different colors, mostly very bright.

STECKLER'S GIANT ZINNIA. — This Zinnia is without doubt the largest and finest thus far introduced. It is a cross between the Elegans pumila, fl. pl., and the Elegans grandiflora robusta varieties. The flowers measure from tip to tip fully 6½ inches; half early, semi-high and perfectly double. Each packoge contains a fine selection of beautiful colors. 15c. per packet.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

These Seeds are all put up in 5c. and 10c. Packages.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS. — Rosa Montana, Mountain Vine.—One of the finest perennial climbers of rapid growth with long racemes of beautiful deep pink flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will stand our most severe winters without nay further protection than perhaps a slight cover of moss or straw. Sow in February or March in flower pots, and transplant into the open ground in May. Will flower freely the first year. Without any doubt the finest climber for this section.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.—A variety of the well known "Dutchman's Pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. It is a profuse bloomer, bearing large flowers of a rich purple color with irregular branched markings of creamy white and golden yellow center with rich velvety purple. This plant is one of the most thankful of all climbers, blooming when quite young and continuing to do so the whole summer. Will stand our winter without protection. Sow in January and February in flower pots and transplant in open ground when large enough.

BENINCASA CERIFERA.—Wax Gourd. A strong growing vine with long shaped, dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.

CARDIOSPERMUM. — Balloon Vine.—A quick gorwing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod, shaped like a miniature balloon, therefore the name.

COBAEA SCANDENS.—Climbing Cobaea. Large purple bell-shaped flowers. Should be sown in a hot-bed and not kept too moist. Place the seed edgewise in the ground. Twenty feet high. January till April.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.—Morning Glory.—A well known vine with various handsomely colored flowers of easy culture. Grows almost anywhere. Ten feet high. February till July.

CUCURBITA. — Ornamental Gourd. — Mixed varieties of Ornamental Gourds of different shapes and sizes. February till May.

CUCURBITA LAGENARIA DULCIS. — Sweet Gourd.—A strong growing vine of which the young fruits are used like squash. February till April.

DOLICHOS LABLAB.—Hyacinth Beans. Free growing plant, with purple and white flowers. March till April.

IPOMÆA BONA NOX.—Large Flowering Evening Glory.—A vine of rapid growth with beautiful white flowers which open in the evening. Twenty feet high. February till June.

IPOMÆA QUAMOCLIT ROSEA. — Red Cypress Vine.—Very beautiful, delicate foliage of rapid growth with scarlet star-shaped flowers.

IPOMÆA QUAMOCLIT ALBA.—White Cypress Vine.—The same as the Red variety.

IPOMÆA LAERI.—The Blue Moonflower. This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on acount of being in beautiful and striking contrast with the true White Moonflower.

Sweet Peas.

LATHYRUS ODORATUS.— Sweet Peas. Beautiful flowers of all colors, very showy. Good for cut flowers. December till April. We handle two varieties, mixed and white.

Mina Lobata.

MINA LOBATA.—A showy plant from Mexico of the well known Ipomæa family, with beautiful spikes or racemes of yellowish white flowers. February till July.

MAURANDIA BARCLAYANA. — Mixed Maurandia.—A slender growing vine of rapid growth. Rose, purple and white colors mixed. Ten feet high. February till April.

MAMORDICA BALSAMINA.—Balsam Apple.—A climbing plant of very rapid growth, producing Cucumber-like fruits, with warts on them. They are believed to contain medicinal virtues. They are put in jars without alcohol and are used as a dressing for cuts, bruises, etc. February till July.

LUFFA ACUTANGULA.—Dish Rag Vine. A very rapid growing vine of the Gourd family. When the fruit is dry, the fibrous substance, which covers the seeds, can be used as a dish rag. February till July.

THUNBERGIA.—Mixed Thunbergia.—Very ornamental vines, with yellow, bell-shaped flowers with dark eye. Six feet high. February till July.

GIANT IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY.—This is a type of the well known Morning Glory. The vines are of robust growth, attaining a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The foliage varies greatly, some plants having yellow or silvery foliage, wihle others are blotched and mottled; but the great charm of this wonderful introduction lies in the great beauty and gigantic size of the flowers, which often measure six inches across, and their great substance causes them to remain much longer in perfection than the ordinary type. February till July.

Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.

WISTARIA.—This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing rapid, in bloom is truly magnificent, bearing long, pendulous clusters of blue flowers; growing to a height of fifty feet or more.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

These Prices do not include Postage or Expressage.

Anemones.

ANEMONES.—Double Flowering. Planted and treated the same as the Ranunculus. They are of great varieties in color. Double Dutch, 30 cents per dozen, $1.50 per 100.

NEW OXALIS BUTTERCUP.—This neat little plant should not be missing in any collection of pot plants. Although it is not directly a pot, but a border plant, but it is so well adapted to pot culture and will grow especially well in a hanging vase or hanging basket, that it may well be classed among the pot plants. Its hanging habit and bright golden yellow flowers make it especially attractive. Being of an easy culture it is a good acquisition to our collection of bulbous plants; 40c. per dozen.

CROCUS.—Handsome little bulbous plant, producing an abundance of various colored flowers, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 inches. Excellent to border off Hyacinth or Tulip beds. Per dozen, 25c.; per 100, $1.50.

DAHLIAS.—The following is a collection of Large Peony-flowering Dahlias, improved varieties produced by Mr. Wm. Pfitzer of Germany. We feel that every lover of flowers should have a few of these elegant specimens:

La Belle.—Large, white, suffused blush or shrimp pink; 30c. a bulb.

Big Chief.—Bright, rich crimson, margined maroon, very effectiveffi 40c. a bulb.

Sensation.—The most striking and sensational of this type; bright vermillion, heavily tipped white; 50c. a bulb.

Maid of Kent.—Red tipped with white. One of the largest of the Improved varieties of Dahlias. Fine grower, robust and does well in this climate; 50c. each.

If by mail, add 5c. for postage.

DAHLIAS.—Fine double varieties. Plants so well known for their brilliancy, diversity of colors and profuse flowering qualities that they require no recommendation. Can be had in the following colors:

White, Yellow, Red, Pink, Maroon and variegated. They can be planted from February till May. $2.25 per dozen; 20c. each.

Freesia Refracta.

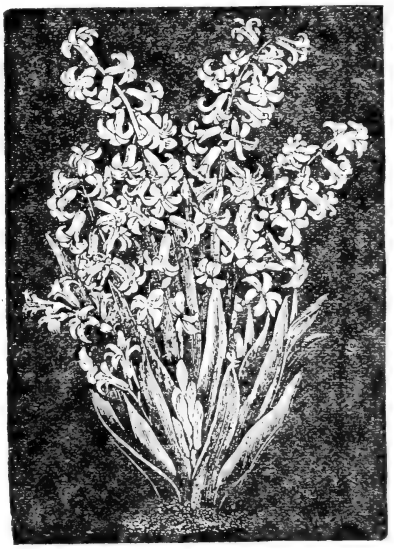
FREESIA REFRACTA—Mixed.—An excellent bulbous rooted plant for florists use. The tubular flowers are used for fine floral work, and for such are even superior to Roman Hyacinths. The plant is quite hardy in our climate, as well adapted for out of doors as for pot culture; 25c. per dozen. September till March.

Hybrid Gladiolus.

GLADIOLUS. — Hybrid Gladiolus. — One of the best summer flowering bulbs; they have been greatly improved, and almost every color has been produced, tinged and blotched in all shades from delicate rose to dark vermilion. The roots should be taken up in the fall. Hybrids mixed, first choice (extra), 5c. each, 50 cents per dozen. Hybrids, white ground, first choice, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen. Hybrids, mixed, 5 cents each; 40 cents per dozen.

GRADIOLUS AMERICA.—The sterling qualities of this variety has placed it in the foreground of all Gladioli, and it has come to be used as a standard by which all others are judged and compared. It has outdistanced all others in point of quantity grown and sold as well as in prices realized for the blooms when grown by florists. It is conceded to be the florists's variety. Other points of merit: Ideal color, flesh pink tinted with lavender. Vigorous and easily grown. Long spike. Large flowers well placed. Excellent foliage. Earns certificate of merit wherever exhibited. Price, $1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

GLOXINIAS.—These are really bulbous green-house plants, but they can be cultivated in pots and kept in a shady place in the garden or window. They are very beautiful; color from white to dark violet and crimson. French Hybrids, strong bulbs, 20 cents each; $2.00 per dozen.



Roman Hyacinth.

HYACINTHS.— (Roman).— White. For florists' use Roman Hyacinths are of great value, blossoming at the time when flowers, even in our Southern climate, are very scarce. The bulbs will produce from two to five spikes of flowers, and may be forced so far as to have them bloom early and from then until flowers out of doors are plentiful. Price, each 5c., per dozen 50 cents.

HYACINTHS. — (Dutch). — Double and Single.—The Hyacinth is a beautiful flowering bulb, in all colors, well suited for open ground or pot culture. They should be planted from October till February. If planted in pots it is well to keep in a cool, rather dark place, till they are well started, when they can be placed in the full light and sun. Double and single 5c. each; 55c. per dozen.

Double Jonquil.

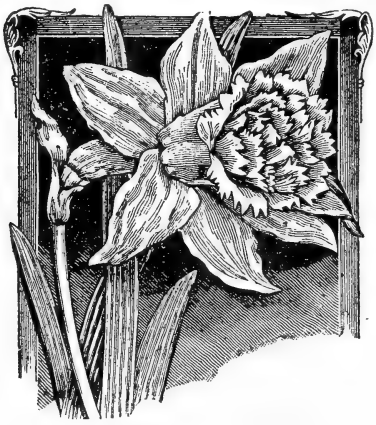
JONQUILS.—Very popular flowers on account of their easy cultivation and delightful fragrance, golden yellow blooms. They can be readily forced in the house, or planted in the open ground for early flowering.

Single.—Rich yellow, perianth deeply lobed.

Double.—Full, double, golden yellow.

Campernelle.—True large flowering variety.

Campernelle Rugulosus.—The largest flowering Jonquil. Pure yellow and very fragrant. Very desirable for winter flowering: 5c. each; 40c. per dozen, all the above or assorted.



Von Sion Narcissus.

NARCISSUS.—Bulbs of the easiest culture, planted from September to February.

Paper White Grandiflora.—An improved flowering form of the Paper White and now the principal forcing variety. The flowers are very beautiful, and emit a delicious odor. Very useful for bouquets. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Trumpet Major.—The most popular forcing sort, deep yellow. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Double Von Sion.—The popular double yellow Daffodil, in great demand for forcing and growing in pots or pans for Easter sales. Pure golden yellow stock. Price 5c. each; 40c. per dozen.

Giant Princep.—Pale sulphur perianth trumpet, rich yellow, very showy, grand variety for florists. They begin to bloom about the middle of February and last for a whole month. They produce beautiful flowers with long stems and very desirable for our southern country. 40c. per dozen.

RANUNCULUS.—French Double.—The roots can be planted during fall and winter either in the open ground or in pots. The French varieties are more robust than the Persian, and the flowers are larger. The ground should be rather dry, and if planted in open ground it will be well to have the spot a little higher than the bed or border. 25c. per dozen.

TUBEROSES.—Double Flowering.—They are ornamental for the garden and very valuable for making bouquets on account of their pure white color and great fragrance. Plant during the spring months. Strong bulbs, 5 cents each ; 40 cents per dozen.

Chinese Sacred Lily.

CHINESE SACRED LILY.—This is not, properly speaking, a Lily, but a Narcissus, with pure white flowers similar to the Paper White. Some years ago the bulbs of

this variety were brought here by Chinamen and grown in dishes filled with pebbles and water where they bloomed to perfection, hence the name "Chinese Lily." The word sacred has been added since, as it was supposed that this Narcissus was held sacred by the Chinese in their native country. The plant is of an easy culture and will bloom well if grown in dishes filled with water. 10c. each. September till March.

Calla Ætheopica.

CALLA ÆTHEOPICA.—Lily of the Nile. As a winter blooming bulbous rooted pot plant there is hardly anything to come up to the beautiful Calla Lily. The plant, which is of an easy culture, will bloom in the green-house as well as in a room near the window, or even on the veranda, as long as it is kept frost free. It may also be grown in a fish-pond or tank in a green-house and produce its large pure white flowers. Bulbs should be potted in the month of October, November, December and January, and may be had to bloom from Christmas to March; 20c. each; $2.00 per dozen.

SPOTTED CALLA.—Leaves dark, rich green exquisitely dotted with white marks. Ornamental even when not in flower. Beautiful white flowers with deep black throat; 25c. each. January till March.

BLACK CALLA LILY.—Arum Sanctum. A handsome pot plant, producing a flower similar in shape to the White Calla Lily, Calla Ætheopica, but of a dark purplish maroon color. This plant is of an easy culture, requiring the same treatment as the White Calla, and blooms equally as freely. Price per bulb, 25c.; per dozen, $2.00. January till March.

Double Tulip.

TULIPS. — Double and Single. Should not be planted later than February, and placed very shallow in the ground; not more than one-third of the bulb should be covered. When near flowering they require a good deal of moisture. 50c. per dozen. September to March.

SCILLA PERUVIANA.—These are green house bulbs in the North, but here they are hardy and do well in the open ground. There are two varieties, the blue and the white. They throw up a shoot, on the end of which the flowers appear, forming a truss. Plant from October till March; 20c. each.

CANNAS—(King Humbert). — Dormant bulbs, $2.00 per dozen.

JAPAN LILIES.

SPANISH IRIS.— Fleur-de-lis. — Mixed. The colors comprise yellows, purples, blues, claret red, white and bronze, marbled, veined and striped in bewildering beauty; 25c. dozen, 2 for 5c. September till March.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONI.—Spice Lily.— Very large; exceedingly beautiful flower, crimson striped white. Each $1.00. September till March.

LILIUM LONGIFLORUM.—The old St. Joseph Lily. This variety, an old stand-by with us, is so well known here that it requires no further description. The long white tubes generally open shortly after Easter and are often used for church decoration on Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's day, hence the name St. Joseph Lily. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen. December till March.

Lilium Auratum.

LILIUM AURATUM.—Golden Band Lily. This is a very handsome lily; the flowers are large and white, each petal having a yellow stripe. It is of easy culture. A loamy, dry soil suits it best, if planted one inch deep. We have seen these noble lilies bloom, and they were really fine; half a dozen flowers opening at the same time and measuring from six to nine inches across. Very fragrant. We have fine bulbs, imported direct from their native country. Flowering bulbs, 20c. each. January till April.

Lilium Speciosum Rubrum.

Bermuda Easter Lily.

LILIUM HARRISSII, OR BERMUDA EASTER LILY.—This handsome white Lily is similar in shape to our St. Joseph Lily, except that the tube is a little shorter and the outside petals a little more recurved. Excellent for forcing and principally adapted for church decorations. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen. September till March.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM.—Pure White Japan Lily.—25c. each. January till April.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM.—White and red spotted; 15 cents each. January till April.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM.—Rose spotted; 15 cents each. These Japan Lilies are very beautiful and fragrant. Should be planted from January till April. Perfectly suited to this climate.

LILIUM TIGRINUM, fl. pl. This is a very fine variety; it is perfectly double, and the petals are imbricated almost as regular as a camelia flower. Very fine. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen. January till April.

LILIUM TIGRINUM.—Same as above, only single. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen. January till April.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.—White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful of the Lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances. 25c. each. January till April.

ORNITHAGALUM UMBELLATIUM, OR STAR OF BETHLEHEM.—Outside green and white striped, inside satiny white; flowers in umbels; very showy; 20c. each; $1.25 per dozen. September till March.

ROSES

SEASON 1912.

From a thorough practical experience and knowledge of the Rose and its requirements we have selected only the choicest varieties, freedom of bloom, size, color, vigor, form and substance of each variety considered. Propagated and grown at our nursery and thoroughly acclimated, our smaller size Roses are grown in pots, which gives more satisfaction, being more adapted to the usual handling in packing, shipping and planting on arrival. We also grow a great number in open ground, which gives a large size plant for those who want immediate effect. We do not grow any plants for their flowers especially, thereby assuring you good stock. The so-called one and two year old plants which are advertised and catalogued as good stock, having been worked and forced for their flowers, are worthless in any garden. Our Field Roses are all lifted and established in pots and hardened before shipping, thereby insuring perfect success, and to reduce charges soil is removed to some extent.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.—See that your ground is well loosened and fertilized before planting your roses. Press the soil firmly around the plants with your foot and do not plant them too deep, just a trifle, perhaps, deeper than they were in the pots, and water well after planting.

While we are prepared to fill all orders for field grown Roses at any time, we advise our patrons to reserve their orders until November 1st, as this will give them an opportunity to become better matured, and can be transplanted to better advantage.

If sold out of any variety of Plant we will substitute another equally as good, unless expressly instructed to the contrary.

FORMULA FOR DISEASE OF BLIGHT ON ROSE BUSHES.—½ ounce sulphate of copper, 1½ ounces ammonia. Dilute in 5 gallons of water and spray the plants once a week for about 4 weeks. For insects use tobacco water. We find this to be a safe remedy.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.

All claims for plants, trees, shrubs, etc., arriving damaged, broken or dead, must be made immediately upon receipt of the goods.

Select New Varieties.

Miss Alice de Rothschild.

MISS ALICE DE ROTHSCHILD.—It is described by leading professional rose growers as a bedding Marechal Neil, and up to the present time our very best effort. The color is a rich deep citron yellow, which intensifies as the bloom expands; it does not fade. 50c. each; larger, 75c. to $1.00.

ORLEANS.—The showiest and prettiest of all the Baby Ramblers; producing huge bouquets of deep cerise or Geranium pink with distinct showy center of pure white. The color is irresistible; a very strong grower.

MRS. AARON WARD.— Coppery-orange in the open bud, golden orange when partly developed, pinkish fawn of lovely shade when fully open, when it looks like a full fluffy silk rosette. One of the most beautiful roses in existence. 50c. each; larger, 75c. and $1.00.

LADY HILLINGTON. — Long slender buds of brilliant deep golden yellow, always of an even deep intense golden yellow. 50c. each; larger, 75c. and $1.00

FREIHERR VON MARSHALL.—As an outdoor bedding rose it has no superior. The flowers are large, beautifully shaped, double and full, borne in great profusion all through the growing season. One of the brightest red tea roses in existence. Be sure to try it.

WM. SHEAN. — The double Killarney, very large pointed buds. Color grand.

MRS. THEO. ROOSEVELT. — Double cream, profuse bloomer; flowers large and full.

HELEN GOOD.—A sport from Maman Cochet, delicate yellow suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper. A good garden rose.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock.

PRESIDENT TAFT.—Shining, intense deep pink, good size and form; free bloomer. Color possessed by no other rose. The most remarkable of all pink roses.

DEAN HOLE.—An intense salmon pink, with bud of extraordinary length opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid substance.

MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER.—(Alex Dickson, 1909).—Warm crimson carmine flowers of great size with large smooth, circular petals upright growth, deliciously scented. A variety of much merit and distinction. Young plants 50c. each; stronger plants 75c. each.

WM. R. SMITH.—As a summer bedder will rank with the two Cochets, produces immense quantities of fine flowers of creamy white, with pink shadings. The strongest grower of all the summer bedders.

MRS. BENJ. R. CANT.—Clear bright rosy pink, large size, double and full. The most vigorous of all tea roses. Blooms the entire season; we highly recommend it.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK.—The blooms are produced very freely, of the largest size, of perfect formation and highly recommended. Young plants 50c. each; larger, 75c. and $1.00.

ETOILE DE FRANCE.—Color a lovely shade of clear red crimson velvet. Very fragrant and keeps well. It is a good grower and a free bloomer, deliciously fragrant.

OLIVIER.—Deep rose color, strong free grower, resembling Balduin in color.

MAY MILLER—(Hill, 1910).— Said to be an improved Devoniensis. Long pointed bud which opens into a large, elegantly finished flower of creamy-white with lace edge of lavender-pink about each petal. Young plants 50c. each; stronger plants 75c. and $1.00 each.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL.—Rosy scarlet buds, opening reddish salmon, semi-double flowers, a good decorative variety.

KILLARNEY.—An exquisite shade of deep sea shell pink. The buds and flowers are of good size.

WHITE KILLARNEY.—Pure white in color, long in bud, of fine form. Planted out it comes sometimes with a delicate pink tinge, which, if anything adds to its beauty.

QUEEN BEATRICE.—One of the very finest bright pink roses, buds and flowers of fine form, very free in bloom.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER.—Deep intense pink, rich fragrance, largest size, perfect form.

Prices, 25c. and 50c. each. Stronger plants, 75c. each, except where otherwise noted.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.

Choice Everblooming Varieties.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES. — Also called Confederate rose. Opens bright red, changing to silvery pink.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE.—Creamy-white, delicate pink tinge, resembles a Camelia flower. A grand rose.

BESSIE BROWN. — Color pure white, sometimes feintly flushed pink. It is erect and vigorous in growth. Flower very large.

BEAUTY OF STAPLEFORD. — Rosy crimson shading to pink.

BON SILENE. — Deep rose, sometimes bright rosy crimson.

BRIDE.—The well known white rose, habit of growth good, freedom of bloom unexcelled.

BRIDESMAID.—A grand pink rose for all purposes. Especially good for cut blooms.

CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA. — Also called White Malmaison. A very vigorous growing and free blooming rose.

CATHERINE MERMET.—A good grower and one of the best of the pink roses.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—Pink; an improved Hermosa.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.—Variable from pure white to pink. Flowers are produced in profusion.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY.—Lovely shade of deep rose.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT.—Everybody's favorite. No Southern garden should be without it. Color a lovely shade of light rose shading to salmon.

EMPRESS EUGENIE.—One of the sweetest of all pink roses, strong robust grower and prolific bloomer.

ETOILE DE LYON.—A good yellow rose, free bloomer.

GOLDEN GATE. — Flowers shell pink shading to creamy-flesh; beautiful buds.

GENERAL DE TARTAS.—Light red, a constant bloomer; fine for cut flowers. Of vigorous growth.

HELEN GOOD. — In color a delicate yellow suffused with pink, very chaste and beautiful. It is a true Cochet rose, its immense size and exquisite form makes it a very desirable rose.

HELEN GOULD OR BALDUIN.—Large handsome foliage, rosy crimson flowers of the largest size. Long pointed buds and vigorous. Be sure to try this rose.

ISABELLA SPRUNT.—Clear lemon yellow, pretty buds, free bloomer and good grower.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—Pure white, extra fine.

LA FRANCE. — Delicate silvery rose color, shaded with pink.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Brilliant fiery red, the best red bedding rose; very sweet.

MADAME JENNY GUILLEMOT.—Buds long and pointed, deep safron yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings, a fine upright grower of branching habit.

MADAME LOMBARD.—A beautiful shade of reddish bronze, passing to salmon fawn. A very strong grower and good bloomer.

MADAME DE VATRY.—Rich red changing to silvery peach. An old rose of merit.

MADAME E. DURANTHON.—This is a very unique colored rose, produces a distinct globe shaped bloom. It is indeed a beauty. Don't fail to try it.

MAMAN COCHET. — Pink, deserves to rank as the best in its color, the flowers are large and full. Strong stems and fine foliage. One of the very best roses.

MAMAN COCHET. — White. Same as preceding, except color is pure white.

MADAME CAMILLE.—Rosy blush, with salmon shades.

MADAME SCHWALLER.—Bright pink, delightfully fragrant.

MADAME WELCHE.—Amber yellow with crimson rose center.

MADAME CAROLINE KUSTER.—Long buds, light yellow. A strong grower and free bloomer.

MADAME FRANCISKA KRUGER.—Deep coppery-yellow, shaded to rose. A splendid sort.

MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.—Sometimes called white Duchess de Brabant, similar except in color, which is white flushed with pink.

MARIE GUILLOT.—Pure ivory white.

MARIE LOUISE. — Profuse bloomer, color light blush. An excelent bedding rose; free bloomer.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE.—A beautiful pale canary yellow edged with rose. A strong vigorous grower.

METEOR.—A deep velvety crimson, constant bloomer and thrifty grower.

MONTHLY CABBAGE.—A lovely pink rose, similar to Archduke Charles.

PAPA GONTIER.—Carmine, flushed crimson. Produces beautiful buds very freely.

SAFRANO.—Saffron yellow with orange. Grandmother's favorite; elegant buds.

SOMBRIEUL OR CAMELIA.—White tinged delicate rose, very vigorous grower.

SOUV. DE LA MALMAISON.—Flesh color, cup-shaped, full to the center. An old favorite, still one of the best roses.

SOUV. DE PRESIDENT CARNOT.—A grand rose. A beautiful light fawn color; very free flowering.

SOUV. DE PIERRE NOTTING.—Creamy-yellow, shaded light peach.

THE BABY RAMBLER.(Mme. Norbert Levavasseur).—Is a cross between Crimson Rambler and one of the dwarf Polyanthea sorts, producing large trusses of bright crimson flowers similar to Crimson Rambler, making dwarf compact bushes not over 18 inches high.

THE WHITE BABY RAMBLER—(Catherine Zeimet). — Produces double white flowers in abundance, of free compact growth.

THE QUEEN.—Beautiful long snow white buds.

TRIOMPHE DE PERNET PERE.—Magenta red, passing to rich crimson.

Prices: 4-inch pots, 20c. each; $2.00 per dozen. Stronger plants, 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen. Strong field grown plants, 40c. and 50c. each; $4.00 and $5.00 per dozen.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail, add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.

Climbing Roses.

AGLIA—(Yellow Rambler).—This comes next to Crimson Rambler for beauty. It is a hardy climbing yellow rose.

CHROMATELLA, OR CLOTH OF GOLD. Clear golden yellow.

CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS.—Pink.

CLIMBING MALMAISON.—A lovely flesh color. Strong grower.

CLIMBING METEOR.—Rich velvety crimson. Extra fine; hardy.

CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON—(Madame Wagram).—Large pink flowers of magnificent satin rose color. Extremely beautiful.

CLIMBING WOOTEN.—Deep, rich red, fragrant.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. — Bright scarlet in immense panicles of fifty or more blooms. Magnificent and hardy.

LADY BANKS.—Yellow and white.

LAMARQUE.— Pale canary yellow, almost white.

JAMES SPRUNT.—Crimson.

MAD. ISAAC PERRIER.—Crimson, very fragrant.

MARECHAL NEIL.—Everybody's favorite, deep golden yellow. Best yellow rose.

MRS. ROBT. PEARY, OR CLIMBING KAISERIN.—The greatest of all climbing hardy roses. Largest size buds and flowers of pure white. This is a grand rose.

PINK RAMBLER.—Deep, rich pink, very handsome; hardy.

PILLAR OF GOLD. — Color rosy-pink, base of petals yellow; an extra fine rose in every detail.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND— (Climbing Marie Guillot). — The Queen of White Roses. It is one of the most rapid growing and vigorous climbing roses we have ever seen. It blooms continuously throughout the season. The flowers are magnificently made, extra large, deep and double.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE.— Cherry red, sweet scented. A general favorite.

REVE D'OR.—Buff Yellow; good.

SOLFATERRE.—Fine clear sulphur yellow.

STRIPED REINE MARIE HENRIETTE. A sport from the old favorite, R. M. Henriette, has the splendid vigorous climbing habit of the mother rose, while beautifully striped, flamed and shaded in light carmine over pale rose.

W. A. RICHARDSON. — Orange-yellow. Coppery shades.

WHITE RAMBLER. — Pure white, an elegant rose. Hardy.

ZELIA PRADEL.—Pure white, full and sweet.

Prices: 4-inch pots, 20c. each; $2.00 per dozen; 30c. each, $3.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown plants, 40c. each, $4.00 per dozen; 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

Extra strong climbing roses, 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 each.

We also have extra strong grafted Marechal Neils, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 each.

We strongly advise shippnig by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.

Hybrid Perpetuals.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. — A universally admired red rose.

BALL OF SNOW.—White.

BLACK PRINCE.—Deep crimson.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY.—Pale peach, deepening at center to rosy crimson.

J. B. CLARKE.— Deep scarlet, shaded blackish crimson, flowers large and beautifully formed.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES. — Pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with rose.

DINSMORE.—Deep cherry color and very fragrant.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.—One of the grandest of the white roses. A very vigorous grower.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT.— Bright shining crimson, very rich and velvety.

GIANT OF BATTLES.—Crimson.

JNO. HOPPER.—Brilliant rose changing to bright glowing pink.

LA REINE.—Clear bright rose.

MADAME MASSON.—Large, full, double flowers of unusual beauty and wonderful fragrance; clear bright rose.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Pink.

PAUL NEYRON. — Deep shining rose, very large.

PIERRE NOTTING.—Very dark, blackish red, shaded violet crimson.

Prices: 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen; 50c. each, $5.00 per dozen. Extra strong field grown, 75c. and $1.00

STANDARD OR TREE ROSES. — We have a nice collection of Tree Roses in various colors; very ornamental. Strong plants $1.50 each. Can only be sent by express or freight.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery. If ordered by mail add 20 per cent. of the value of plants to cover postage.

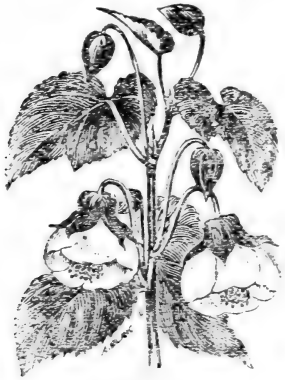
PLANT DEPARTMENT.

We strongly advise shipping by Express whenever practicable; this will enable us to send much stronger plants and guarantee safer delivery.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA. — Lemon Verbena. This plant has the most fragrance of any grown. One plant will scent a whole garden, the fragrance is that of the lemon, really exquisite. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

ALLAMANDA HENDERSONII. — A strong growing variety with large yellow flowers. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 each.

AMAGLYPTUS.—A pretty purple leaved plant of trailing habit. Fine for baskets or as a cover plant. 15c. and 25c. each.



Abutilon.

ABUTILON. — Singlarly beautiful flowering Maples and worthy a place in any garden, producing their flowers in great abundance the entire year, beginning to bloom when quite small. Ours include the best varieties. Price: 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen. Larger plants 25c. and 50c. each. We have a good collection.

ACALYPHA. — Showy class of foliage plants that are becoming very popular for ornamental and sub-tropical bedding. The colors are as bright as in the best of the Coleus and the plants are much hardier and not so liable to wilt in the hottest and driest weather.

Marginata. — Fine large foliage, dark olive, margined rose. A very desirable variety, standing upright in hot and dry weather.

Macafeana.—A grand foliage plant with bright orange red leaves, very showy. Prices: 10c. to 20c. each; $1.00 and $2.00 per dozen.

Acalypha Sanderii.

Sanderii.—The most sensational introduction of the century. Under a variety of names this remarkable plant has been praised by experts the world over. It has been called the "Philippine Medusa," "Dewey's Favorite Plant," "Chenille Plant," "Blazing Cat Tail" and many other names of similar character. We know of no plant so unique and sensational in appearance. It is an absolutely new departure, totally unlike any other plant now known. It is an extraordinary free grower and bloomer, small plants blooming from January to December. As an ornamental plant, it is the most striking ever seen. Of branching habit, the branches spread widely and throw out their long, dazzling crimson, fluffy spikes 12 to 18 inches long between the large, bright green leaves, in the most effective manner. Strong plants, 25c. and 50c.. each.

ALTERNANTHERA.—Splendid for bedding or bordering. Grows very compact, and so well known that a description is superfluous. Red and yellow. 5c. each: 40c. per dozen; $2.50 per 100.

AGAVA AMERICANA.—Century plant. green. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 each.

AGAVA AMERICANA.—Variegated. 50c. and $1.00 each.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA.—Tough, hardy foliage plants, suitable for house decoration or the garden. Beautiful dark green. Price, 25c. and 50c. each. Extra strong plants, $1.00 each up.

Lurida.—Variegated. Dark green, handsomely margined yellow and white. 50c., 75c. and $1.00 up.

ASPARAGUS—Sprengeri. — A beautiful variety of this graceful class of plants, especially useful to grow as a pot plant for house decoration, or planting in hanging baskets, where it makes a graceful drooping plant with branches or fronds 4 to 5 feet in length, of a rich shade of green. 10c., 25c., 50c. and 75c. Extra large plants, $1.00 and $2.00.

Plumosus and Plumosus Nanus.—An excellent plant for window culture, the lace-like texture of its foliage excelling that of Maiden Hair Fern in grace and daintiness. It is fine as a pot plant, and in floral decoration the sprays are almost indispensible. It can also be trained as a climber for arbors, trellises, etc. 15c. each; larger plants, 30c., 50c. and 75c.; extra large plants, $1.50.

AZALEA INDICA. — Chinese Azalea.,— Our stock of these useful plants is exceptionally fine, every plant being a perfect specimen.

We offer a grand list of standard varieties embracing all shades of white, pink, crimson and rose colored, as well as variegated pink and white, and rose and white. No plant yet introduced gives better satisfaction for winter and early spring flowering in the house. Name the color or shade desired and we will not fail to please you. Price, well budded, 10-inch crowns, $1.50; 12-inch crowns, $1.75; 14-inch crowns, $2.00; 16-inch crowns, $2.50; 20-inch crowns, $3.00.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA. — Norfolk Island Pine.—This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, and slightly pendulous branches, grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size. 12 inches high, $1.00; 15

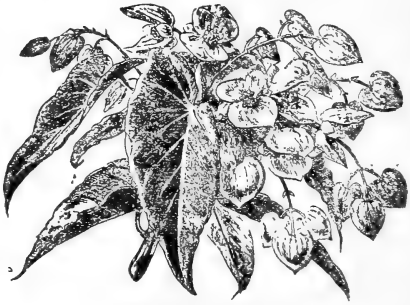
Araucaria Excelsa.

inches, $1.50; 18 inches, $2.50; 24 inches, $4.00. Araucaria Robusta Compacta, 12 inches, $2.00; 18 inches, $3.50; 24 inches, $5.00. Excelsa Glauca, 12 inch, $2.00; 18 inches, $3.50; 24 inches, $5.00.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA.—Chinese Paper Plant.—A beautiful free flowering plant, strong growing and beginning to bloom when quite small. Flowers produced in bracts of a brilliant crimson rose color with yellow stamens. Destined to become very popular and yet quite new in the South. Very adaptable for green-house, conservatory or garden. Price, strong plants, 50c. each. Specimens, $1.00 and $2.00 each.

Begonia Rex.

BEGONIA REX.—These handsome foliage plants far outshow all others, their lustrous tints, making irregular blotches and shades of color combination, classes them amongst the very finest of plants. They delight in a warm shady place; when watering avoid wetting the leaves; a rich sandy soil is their delight. Try them and see their comforting variations of color. Price, 15c. and 25c. each; extra specimens, 50c. and 75c. each.



Flowering Begonia.

FLOWERING BEGONIA.—The Begonia is to-day the most popular house plant, and deservedly so, for there is nothing that gives such a magnificent display of bloom all through the year, or grows as well as in the average dwelling house.

President Carnot.—A strong growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage large, somewhat in style with B. Rubra, but more than twice as large; upper side deep green, under-side purplish red; flowers beautiful coral in large pendant panicles.

Rubra.—This Begonia is still a great favorite. The flowers are rich coral red, hanging in large pendant clusters; these combined with the rich green foliage, make it one of the best plants for the house.

M. de Lesseps.—A very showy grower, large darkened leaves, with silvery spots; it blooms in clusters, flowers white.

Fairy.—A nice glossy leaf of medium growth, a profuse bloomer producing a mass of white flowers.

Thurstoni.—This Begonia is admired above many, having large glossy dark red leaves and blooms very freely, bearing light pink flowers.

Sanguinea.—One of the hardiest; pink flowers produced in great abundance.

Argentea Guttata.—A handsome foliage variety, purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery marking, with white flowers. An excellent pot plant.

Alba Picta.—Leaves glossy green, thickly spotted with silvery white; flower white.

Gracillus Luminosa (New).—Always in bloom, very showy and robust, the flowers when first open are a bright cherry red changing to a clear coral red.

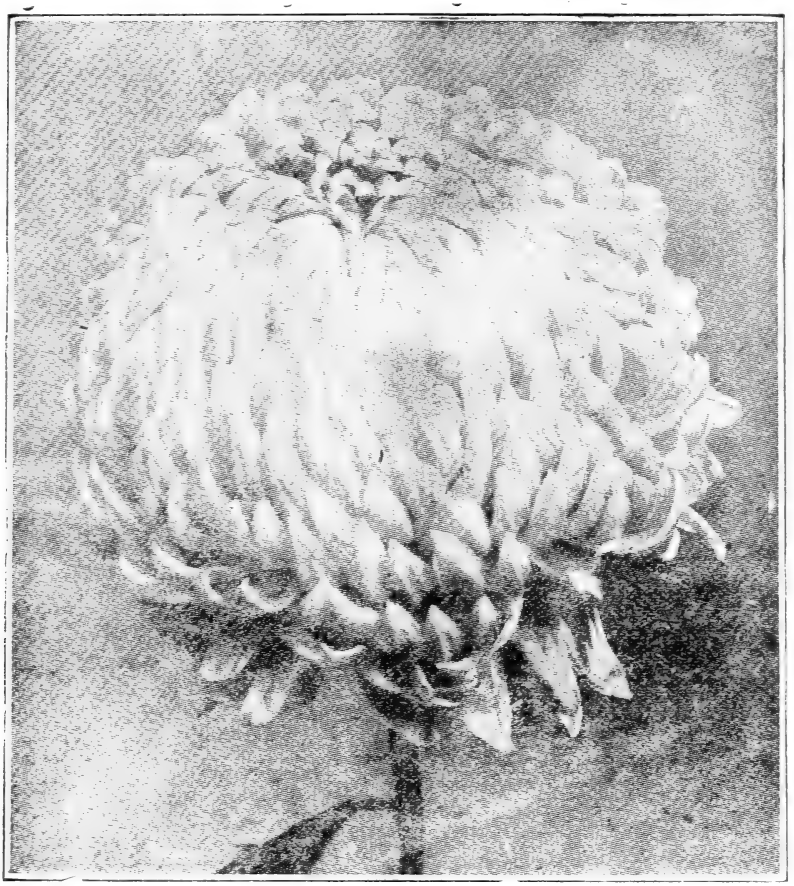
Price, 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen; larger plants 25c. each.

NEW LORRAINE BEGONIA.—Glory of Cincinnati.—A variety which can be grown with greater ease than the old type; the flowers are larger and it retains its flowers longer. Price, 50c. to $1.00 each.

BEGONIAS FOR BEDDING.—The well known varieties Vernon red and Erfordii pink, well adapted for planting out in the garden in slightly shaded places. Price, 10c. each; $1.00 per dozen.

BEGONIA GLOIRE DE LORRAINE.—The very finest Begonia for winter blooming. There is no doubt of its superiority over all others, of quite recent introduction and has created a sensation wherever seen. Destined to become the most popular of its entire family, beginning to bloom in very small sized plant, and continuing a perfect mass of beauty its entire life. Clean, vigorous plants, 50c., 75c. and $1.00

BANANA PLANTS.—Tall, 50c. and $1.00 each. This variety is very easily kept over winter in a warm cellar; cut off all the leaves and keep dry. For tropical effect this variety is superb.



Chrysanthemums.

We grow only the best varieties and take great pride and care in their cultivation, always adding the best of the new introductions as soon as proved worthy. We are prepared to supply the popular early varieties generally used for All Saints' Day in quantities, such as Mrs. H. Robinson, Mrs. Bassett, Honesty, H. Cannell, Monrovia and Col. Appleton. When ordering state whether you wish early or late flowering kinds. If selection is left to us will give you a good assortment of various colors.

Cultural Directions for Chrysanthemums.

When to Plant.—Any time after the ground can be worked up to July 1st will give good blooming plants in the fall.

Soil.—Dig the ground deep, mix a quantity of well rotted manure or bone meal with the soil, as the Chrysanthemum is a gross feeder; if fed well the flowers will be large and the plant strong.

Disbudding, Stopping and Tying.—When your plant is 8 inches high cut back to 6 inches, allow your shoots to grow from the main trunk. Repeat this operation if you want many flowers, but if you desire to grow large blooms let only two or three shoots grow, removing all others. As the shoots lengthen tie each one separately to a stake to insure straight stems. Disbudding means to remove all the buds save one. With most varieties it is safer to remove the first bud, which usually ap-

pears during June or July, the next shoot developing will produce what is called a terminal bud, and it gives as a rule, with few exceptions, the best flower. Any shoots appearing from the roots and the side of the stems must be carefully removed in order to concentrate all the strength in the flower.

Feeding.—The application of stimulants requires careful consideration, the safest plan is to steep fresh cow manure in water and applying the clear liquid diluted to the color of weak tea. Discontinue feeding after the buds begin to show color.

WHITE.

Mrs. H. Robinson.—One of our best white. Can be depended on for blooming November 1st; very double and of easy growth.

Convention Hall.—Pure white, center petals incurving.

October Frost.—Take early bud, otherwise will show open centre; one of the earliest in white.

Miss Alice Byron.—One of the grandest white introduced for some time, and the purest in color of any we grow.

W. H. Chadwick.—White showing a tinge of pink, one of the most beautiful chrysanthemums. 25c. each.

Timothy Eaton.—Very large flower on stiff stem. Take first or second crown for best results.

Ben Wells.—Blush white; produces a very fine flower. Price, 25c. each.

Honesty.—Pure white, narrow petals, very pretty flower, can be had in bloom latter part of October; of easy growth.

Yanoma.—A good late white. Can be had as late as Christmas.

PINK.

Wm. Duckham.—A very large Japanese incurved, of a pleasing shade of pink.

Dr. Enguehard.—One of the best varieties of recent introduction. Pure pink without a trace of purple, of easy growth.

Mrs. Coombs.—Bright rose color; blooms early.

Mrs. Mary Mann.—Fine shade of rose pink; good stem and foliage.

M. L. Rousseau.—Enormous incurving pink; a grand flower. Price, 25c.

YELLOW.

Monrovia.—The best early yellow, grand stem and foliage and splendid shade of yellow.

Gen. Hutton.—Yellow, shaded orange; always a prize winner, enormous flower. A very fine sort; 25c.

Mrs. P. O. Bassett (Yellow Mrs. Robinson).—A fine lemon yellow; blooms same time as Mrs. Robinson.

Golden Wedding.—Nothing finer among yellows; shines like burnished gold.

Col. Appleton.—Golden yellow, produced on stiff stems; fine foliage; a fine variety.

Golden Chadwick.—For a late yellow variety it has no equal. 25c. each.

Major Bonnaffon.—This splendid yellow is grown in large quantity by some growers.

Edgar Sanders.—A beautiful bronze, of large size; 25c.

Golden Eagle (New).—This variety has taken first rank among the late golden yellows. A dwarf grower of easy management. 25c.

Golden Age.—Bright yellow, slightly reflexed; a monster flower and of easy growth; ranks with the best.

Buff Globe.—Buff, shaded orange; large blossoms.

H. Cannell.—A good early variety of a clear yellow.

RED.

Geo. W. Childs.—The best known of the red and gold varieties. Easily injured by over-feeding. Also good for bush plants.

Black Hawk.—Dark crimson scarlet; style of V. Morel. Long strap petals, irregularly arranged. Best from terminal bud. An extra fine red for all purposes.

Intensity.—Reflexed bright crimson, very free.

Red Duckham.—Like Wm. Duckham, except in color.

We also handle many of the well-known older varieties, not listed here, and are prepared to fill all orders for same.

POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Silver Thimble.—Single flowering, white, resembling a large Marguerite Daisy.

Baby Margaret.—White.

Lula.—White.

Jitsu-Jetui.—Frizzly, white.

Alma.—Pink.

Ladysmith.—Single, pink.

Baby.—Yellow.

Klondike.—Yellow.

Quite hardy and very decorative class of Chrysanthemums, many people prefer them to the large flowering kinds.

All the above, except where otherwise noted, 10c. each; $1.00 per dozen until July 1st; after that date 25c. to 50c. each.

Cannas.

King Humbert.—In this grand new Italian Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flower with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers, which under ordinary cultivation, will measure six inches in diameter, and which are produced in heavy trusses of gigantic size, are of a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; while the foliage is broad and massive and of a rich coppery bronze with brownish green markings, bold and effective; 5 feet.

Mrs. Kate Gray.—The most robust growing Canna in our collection, with broad and massive foliage of a bright glossy green, and forming a beautiful foil to the gigantic trusses of flowers, which are of a rich shade of orange-scarlet overlaid with gold, and measures from 6 to 7 inches across.

Mlle. Berat.—This is a pink variety of French origin. Entirely distinct from any other sort. It is much the darkest of all the Cannas, being dark carmine-red. Heads of bloom are held very erect and well above the foliage. A showy, effective bedder. One of the finest introductions.

President McKinley.—Color, fiery crimson-scarlet. An early, constant and profuse bloomer. Dwarf habit, stools freely, making a valuable bedder; height, 2½ feet.

Queen Charlotte.—Rich crimson, with a broad margin of yellow. Although old, it is still considered one of the best of its color.

Alphonse Bouvier.—Bright crimson flowers in large, full spikes; height 5 feet. One of the best crimson bedders.

Black Beauty.—The darkest and most handsome colored foliage of any Canna. Unequaled for center of groups; 5 to 7 feet high.

Mme. Crozy.—Scarlet bordered with golden yellow. Height, 2½ feet. One of the most popular varieties.

Pennsylvania.—One of the best of the Italian hybrids with flowers 6½ inches in diameter, produced with remarkable freedom in many branched panicles and of an intense vermillion scarlet overlaid with an orange-scarlet sheen. Rich, massive, deep green foliage, 6 to 7 feet.

Florence Vaughan.—Rich golden yellow, thickly spotted with red. One of the finest variegated varieties.

All the above Cannas 25c. each, $2.00 per dozen.

COLEUS.—Fancy varieties, 10c. each, 75c. per dozen, $4.00 per 100. Standard varieties, 5c. each, 50c. per dozen, $3.00 per 100.

COLEUS—Christmas Gem (New).—Has broad leaves that often measure 8 inches across, beautifully marked with yellow and bright crimson. 10c. each. Specimens 25c. and 50c. each.

CACTUS.—Crab Claw.—A beautiful red flowering variety, usually grafted on the Snake Cactus. Makes pretty specimens in a short while with ordinary care. 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

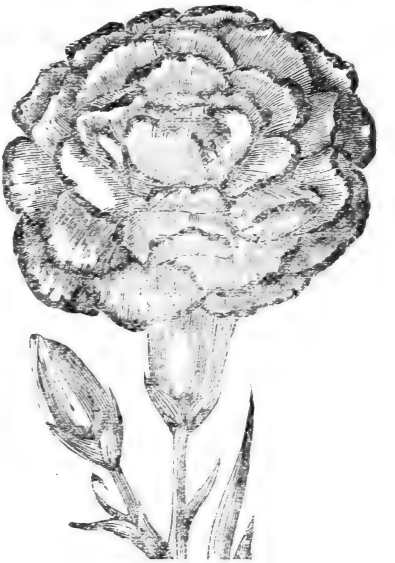
We also have a number of other varieties of Cactus, from 25c. up.

Croton.

CROTONS.—Splendid pot plants for the piazza or window garden. Leaves are brilliantly variegated in every color of the rainbow, and present a fine appearance. A grand bedding plant, standing the hottest sunshine, which adds great brilliancy to their colors. A plant that is sure to please everyone. We offer strong plants 15c. each, $1.50 per dozen; larger sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 each.

CALLA ÆTHEOPICA.—Ease of culture, freedom of bloom and beauty of flower have made these lilies almost indispensable; 40c. and 50c. each.

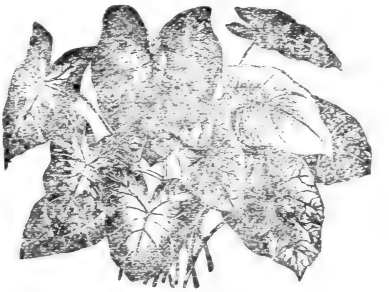
CARNATIONS.—There is no sweeter flower than the Carnation, and they are without question the best of all plants for winter blooming. We have a good collection of the very choicest kinds in various shades of red, pink and white, and know you will not be disappointed in getting these varieties. They are large plants, ready to begin blooming at once. Many of them will be in bud when we send them to you. 25c. and 50c. each; $2.50 and $5.00 per dozen. Young plants, ready from February 1st, 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen.



Carnation.

Crimson King.—Hardy Everblooming Pink.—Color, rich glowing crimson; always in bloom. Can be grown either outdoors or in pots. Will not fail to please. 15c. and 25c. each.

Marguerite.—Seedlings, 10c. each, $1.00 per dozen. Ready from January 1st.



Caladium, Fancy-Leaved.

CALADIUM, FANCY-LEAVED.—Especially desirable for green-house or window culture or for out of doors decorative effect. Easily grown, thriving in pot or box or in shady situation in garden or lawn. The root should be set in fairly enriched sandy loam. If grown in open air the bulb should be dried off in October and kept warm and dry during winter. There is a wide range of color and markings, the handsome leaves being spotted and variegated with white, pink, scarlet, etc. We have the choicest strain of this fancy-leaved caladium, 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

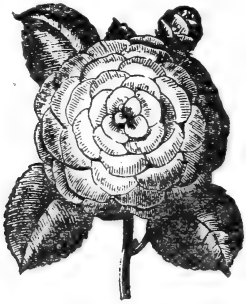
CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.—Elephant's Ears.—A handsome plant of tropical aspect, bearing leaves sometimes a yard or more in expanse. Effective as a

single plant on a lawn, or in groups; also useful for decorative effect near streams or ponds. Bulbs can be stored in dry sand in winter and kept from year to year. Desirable and widely popular. 25c. each.

CALADIUM.—Dark leaves, similar to the above, except leaves are smaller. Thrives well in partly shaded situations. 15c. each.

CISSUS DISCOLOR.—A beautiful climbing plant, also called Trailing Begonia. Velvety green, mottled with white, undersurface of leaf reddish purple. 25c. and 50c. each.

CLERODENDRON BALFOURI.—A fine plant for either pot culture or beddings, very showy, 25c. and 50c. each.



Camelia Japonica.

CAMELIA JAPONICA.—The royal family of plants. Leaves glossy and the flowers of the most exquisite beauty and waxy texture. From pure white to crimson, in almost endless variegation. The pure white ones are generally prized above the colored varieties. Their culture is nearly related to that of the Azalea, but their success is more certain. Requires shade and moisture throughout the hot season. Their time of blooming is winter and early spring. Requires a moderate and uniform temperature with as little artificial heat as possible. When set in flower beds great care must be taken in watering—when left too dry the buds are sure to drop. Prices, strong bushy plants, 6 inch pots, $1.50; 7 inch pots, $2.00 and $2.50. Larger plants, prices on application.

CUPHEA PLATYCENDRE.—Also called Ladies' Cigar Plant. A free flowering shrub, always in bloom. Also suitable for cutting; of the easiest culture. 25c. and 50c. each.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM, or Alpine Violet.—Excellent for winter and spring blooming in the house or conservatory. 50c., 75c. and $1.00 up.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS.—Umbrella Plant.—This is a plant of the easiest culture and a large specimen is as handsome as a Palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant. It will grow luxuriantly in winter, and is therefore indispensable for aquariums or fountains. Try it. Prices, 15c. and 25c. each.

DAISY.—Shasta.—A hardy free flowering perennial, producing an abundance of flowers on long stems, fine for cutting. 10c. each, $1.00 per dozen.

DAISY.—Shasta (Alaska).—Larger than the foregoing. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen.

DRACÆNAS.—We have a very fine collection of this ornamental foliage plant consisting of many beautiful and new varieties. Prices, 50c., $1.00 and $2.00. We have small Dracæna Terminalis, red leaved variety, 25c. each.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS, or Crown of Thorns.—A free flowering plant of the easiest culture. Price, 15c. and 25c. each.

Ficus Elastica Belgica.

FICUS ELASTICA.—India Rubber Plant. A most hardy decorative house plant. Our stock is very large, and we recommend them to you as strictly first-class properly grown stock, which will endure the ordinary house culture far better than when ordinarily grown. Thick, healthy, well-colored leaves. Price, strong, healthy, well-shaped plants, 8 to 10 inches high, 25c.; 15 to 18 inches high, 50c.; 18 to 24 inches high. 75c.; 24 to 30 inches high, $1.00; extra large specimens, $2.00 and $2.50.

FICUS PANDURATA.—The new Rubber plant, quite distinct from the old variety. The leaves are very large and the midribs are well defined; it is well suited for house decoration. We have a nice stock of this scarce plant at prices ranging from 50c. to $5.00 each.

FICUS REPENS.—A plant suited especially for covering the walls, pillars, etc., or outside decorations in the South, as it clings to stone or woodwork with the greatest tenacity. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen. Stronger plants, 25c. each; $2.50 per dozen.

FUCHSIA.—We have these in various colors, white, red, purple and intermediate shades. A good collection. Prices, 15c. and 25c.

Geraniums.

Alphonse Ricard. — A strong grower, dwarf and branching and producing flowers in great masses. Both floret and truss are of enormous size, single, or slightly doubled, and color a brilliant shade of orange red.

Beaute Poitevine.—Semi-double. Enormous flowers, aurora pink, shading to bright salmon center. The grandest of all the light fancy Bruants.

Marquis Castellane.—A shapely dwarf grower, with immense flowers about 2½ inches in diameter. Two beautiful shades of red; petals undulating on the edges; very fine and distinct. This magnificent new red variety ranked as high as Viaud in the open ground, which is the highest praise we can give it as a bedder. We predict that this variety will become as popular as A. Ricard, and is a distinct and lovely color, besides blooming freely in winter.

S. A. Nutt.—The very best of the dark crimson-scarlet bedders. Always in heavy demand. We have a very large stock of it. Stands the sun perfectly, and is always a mass of bloom.

Mme. Jaulin.—Semi-double. Very large florets compose a truss of grand size; center, tender pink, surrounded by border of white. For freshness and beauty this color is without parallel among outdoor bedding varieties, and is equally fine as a pot specimen.

Mme. Landry. — Double. One of the choicest and most beautiful of Bruants. Very free and constant in bloom throughout the season. Trusses large an florets of the finest size and circular in form. Color, clear salmon, center shading to copper, with a white eye. Very distinct.

Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Single. Floret, 2½x2 incnes. The center of each petal is a soft, light salmon, bordered with rosy salmon and veined deep rose. Frequently throws six petals.

Jacquerie.—One of the largest of florets, longer than wide; very velvety in texture, and a magnificent shade of very dark crimson scarlet. One of the finest of single geraniums; always in heavy demand. 25c. each.

La Favorite.—Still a standard among double whites.

Mme. Charlotte.—Distinct pure salmon, occasionally veined with white. Semi-double Bruant. A decided improvement on Beaute Poitevine, both in color and growth.

Jean Viaud. — Semi-double Bruant. Color, a beautiful shade of bright rose which does not fade in the hottest weather. Extra strong grower. The best pink bedder.

John Doyle.—A very free, semi-double, bright scarlet. Dwarf, robust grower. As a pot plant it ranks as one of the best.

Mme. Buchner. — Double white. More vigorous constitution than La Favorite.

Secretair de Chatenay.—The darkest red in the market, dwarf grower.

Double Gen. Grant.—Semi-double, clear orange scarlet. An old, well-known variety, probably more used for bedding than any other variety in commerce.

Duc De Montemort.—Deep brilliant carmine-purple, one of the most novel and striking shades yet seen; a profuse bloomer; foliage deeply zoned. Exceptionally novel.

Richmond Beauty. — Brilliant scarlet crimson, with large white feather on the two upper petals; the finest bedder; single Geranium. 25c.

Double Dryden.—A fancy variety with most beautiful arrangement of colors. Delicate pink, shading out to glowing crimson. 25c.

Nuit Poitevine. — Rosy purple with maroon shading, lower petals clear, the upper scarlet at the base. 25c. each.

Berthe de Pressilly. — Flowers large silvery rose color. Most beautiful shade.

Kleber.—Deep violet of velvety texture; a free grower and very free in bloom. 25c.

Triomphe de Nancy.—Semi-double carmine red, with white markings. Large trusses of immense florets. 25c.

Francis Perkins.—In our estimation this is one of the best double pink bedding Geraniums. The plant is an extra strong, vigorous grower, throwing out tall spikes of well-formed flowers of a bright pink color. For massing there is no pink variety that equals it.

Bruanti.—Clear orange scarlet. A very good bedder.

Prices, 10c. each, $1.00 per dozen; 15c. each, $1.50 per dozen; 5 inch pots, 25c. each; excepting where noted.

Ivy Geraniums. — A good collection. Prices, 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen, and 25c. each; $2.50 per dozen.

Geranium Pelargonium — (Lady Washington).—We have a good collection of these fine pot plants in large variety; 25c. and 50c.

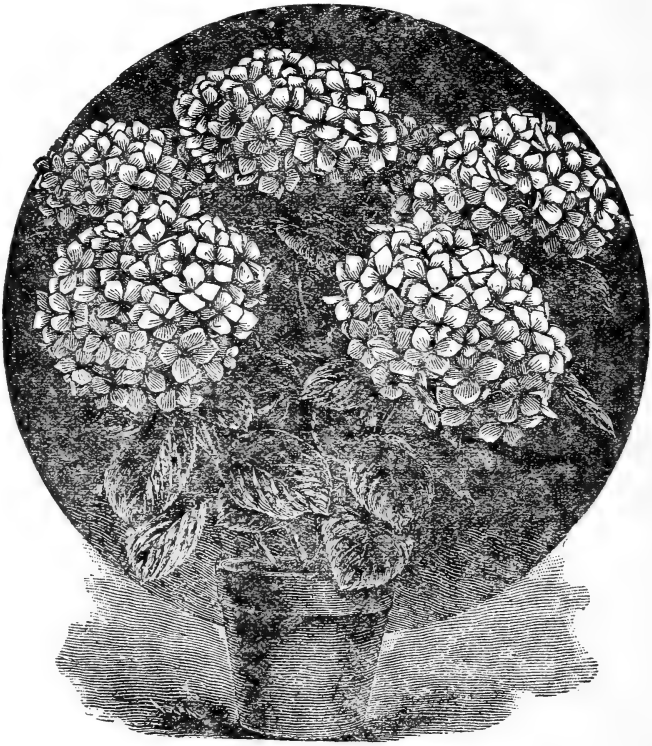
Scented Geraniums. — Rose, everybody likes it. 10c. to 25c. each. Nutmeg and Apple scented, 15c. to 25c. each.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA — Australian Silk Oak.—A magnificent plant for decorative purposes, of rapid, easy growth; cut foliage rivaling a rare fern. 25c. each. Large plants, 75c. and $1.00.

HELIOTHROPE.—Light and dark.—Of these popular fragrant blooming plants we have selected those which are most adaptable to our Southern climate, size of flower, color and fragrance, our standpoint in selection. Price, 10c. and 25c. each.

HYDRANGEA.—Beautiful blooming plant, adapted rather to shady location. The large clusters of flowers resemble the snow ball, only being much larger.

Otaksa Monstrosa. A very beautiful variety from Japan, giving large clusters of bluish pink flowers in great abundance through the season; the flowers are very persistent, lasting two or three months.



Hydrangea.

Thomas Hogg.—This is the finest of all Hydrangeas. It is a more free and abundant bloomer than any other; for the florists and all decorative purposes it will be invaluable The flowers are all the purest white, of very fine texture, and continue to flower for a great length of time; quite hardy in open ground.

Snowball.—New Hardy Hydrangea (Arborescens alba grandiflora).—This magnificent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blossoms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color. It comes into bloom just after the passing of the early spring flowering shrubs, and is perfectly hardy.

Prices of all the above varieties, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 each.

HIBISCUS SINENSIS.—This plant rivals the geranium in popularity. A very good way to make them bloom freely and facilitate the lifting in fall is to transplant each plant into a pot two or three sizes larger than the one it has grown in, then plunge the pot all together into the ground, the soil to cover over the surface two inches. Then in the fall the plant can be lifted without injury, and being transplanted again, and kept in a shady, cool place until fully recovered, it will, in a warm sunny window, in a warm room, bloom constantly. We can supply them in either colors of crimson, red, pink, yellow and salmon. Price, 15c. to 25c. each; large plants, 50c. to $1.00 each.

Hibiscus Sinensis.

WATER HYACINTHS.—Easily grown, floats on water by means of curious inflated leaves; a mass of leathery blue roots growing downward into the water. The flowers are as large as a silver dollar, and are borne on spikes 6 to 8 inches long, resembling hyacinths, and are as handsome as an orchid; of a beautiful sparkling, rosy-lilac color. Prices, single plant, by mail, 20c.; by express, 4 for 50c.; 9 for $1.00, or $1.25 per dozen; $5.00 per 100.

IXORA COCCINEA.—Bright red in very large corymbs, very showy tender flowering plant. 35c. and 50c. each.

JASMINS.

Jasminium Grandiflorum or Gracilis.—This is an old favorite and the most satisfactory for general culture of all the Jasmines. It flowers nearly the whole season, and is especially valuable as a house plant in winter; flowers star-shaped, pure white and very fragrant; 20c. and 50c. each.

Maid of Orleans or Arabian.—Large double waxy-white flowers of great substance, produced freely through the summer. We know of no pot plant more desirable than this; the fragrance of the flower is delicious, sweet and elegant. Prices, 15c., 25c., 50c. and 75c. each.

Grand Duke of Tuscany.—A magnificent ever-blooming plant with large double, waxy creamy white flowers, with the most delicious fragrance of any flower we know, sweeter than a Tube-rose; looks like a large, double, white Rose. Blooms throughout the season. A superb pot plant of dwarf, sturdy habit of growth. Prices, 15c., 25c., 50c. and 75c. each.

Gardenia Florida (Cape Jessamine).—Nothing finer for conservatory or open ground wherever hardy. Its double pure white flowers are delightfully fragrant, while its deep green glossy foliage adds materially to its beauty. 25c., 50c. and 75c. each. Extra strong, $1.00 and $1.50 each.

Cestrum Nocturnum (Night Blooming Jasmine).—Free blooming shrub, very fragrant at night. 15c., 25c., and 50c. each.

Cestrum Diurnum (Day Blooming Jasmine).—15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

Jasminum Revolutum.—Yellow flowered hardy Jasmine. 25c. and 50c. each.

Jasmine (Confederate or Mayalan).—A strong climbing variety, dark green waxy leaves with flowers very fragrant; one of the hardiest. 25c. and 50c. each.

Jasminum Primulinum.—Of recent introduction; hardy, large yellow flowers; young plants. 25c. each; larger, 50c. each.

LANTANAS (Weeping.)—Very rapid grower and very showy, being covered with lavender blooms the year round; 15c. each, $1.50 per dozen. Larger plants, 25c. each; $2.50 per dozen.

LANTANAS.—A good collection, including yellow, pink, orange and white; 10c. each, $1.00 per dozen. Larger plants, 25c. each; $2.50 per dozen.

LYGODIUM SCANDENS (The Climbing Fern).—Has dainty lace-like foliage, is of rapid growth and very pretty. 15c. to 50c. each.

MOSCHASMA RIPARIUM (The Musk Plant).—The leaves emit a delightful odor, and the flowers are produced in winter if kept warm. It is of very easy culture and does not seem to be troubled with any insect pests. Young plants, 25c. each; larger plants, 50c. and $1.00 each.

MYOSOTIS OR FORGET-ME-NOT.—Blue; an old favorite, always in bloom. 10c. each. Strong clumps, 25c. each.

OLEANDERS.—Nothing nicer for porch or lawn decoration. Give good rich soil and plenty of moisture during growing season. May be wintered over in any cellar where it does not freeze. White, pink, red, rose and variegated; 25c., 50c. and $1.00 each.

PARIS DAISIES (French Marguerites). A beautiful plant of easy culture, and one that generally gives best satisfaction; two varieties, white and yellow, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Price, 10c. each; $1.00 per dozen; large plants, 25c. each.

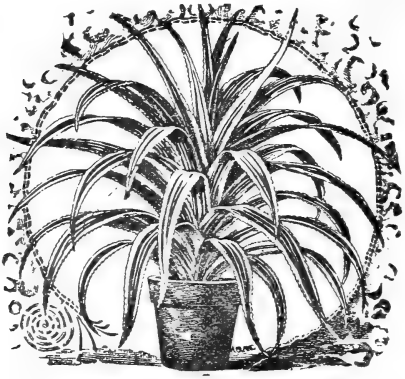
NEW DOUBLE FLOWERING MARGUERITE DAISY (Mrs. F. Sander.)—In this we have unquestionably the most important flowering plant introduced in many years. Unlike all other Marguerites, its color is of the purest glistening white throughout; in size it measures frequently 5 inches across; the center of the flower is a mass of closely arranged fringed florets; these are surrounded or edged by the broad, shining, white ray petals, forming a beautiful flower. 25c. and 50c. each.

NEPETA VARIEGATA (Variegated Ground Ivy).—The foliage of this charming novelty is a bright green marked with pure white. Has a refreshing fragrance similar to mint. 10c. each; large plants, 25c. each.

PAMPAS GRASS (Gynerium).—Very ornamental grass, beautiful plumes. 25c. to 50c. each.

PANDANUS UTILUS.—Another of the grand decorative plants. Its dark bronzy green foliage, gracefully arranged, renders it most attractive. Suitable for center of vases and baskets, or as a single specimen. 25c., 50c., $1.00 and $2.00 each.

PANDANUS SANDERI.—The inner leaves are of a deep yellow, outer leaves light green, making a beautiful contrast. Prices, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 each.



Pandanus Veitchi.

PANDANUS VEITCHI (Variegated Screw Pine).—The aristocrat of fancy-leaved decorative plants. We have them in sizes ranging from 6 inches to 4 feet. Strong, healthy, highly colored, and well grown. Their adaptability to ordinary house culture has won for them great favor. Foliage a beautiful green, variegated and striped white. Prices range from 25c., 50c., $1.00 to $3.00 each.

PETUNIAS (Double).—In all colors. 15c. and 25c. each.

PARROT'S FEATHER.—Fine plant for hanging Aquariums. 15c. each.

PHLOX (Perennial).—A collection embracing every color from purest white to darkest crimson. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen.

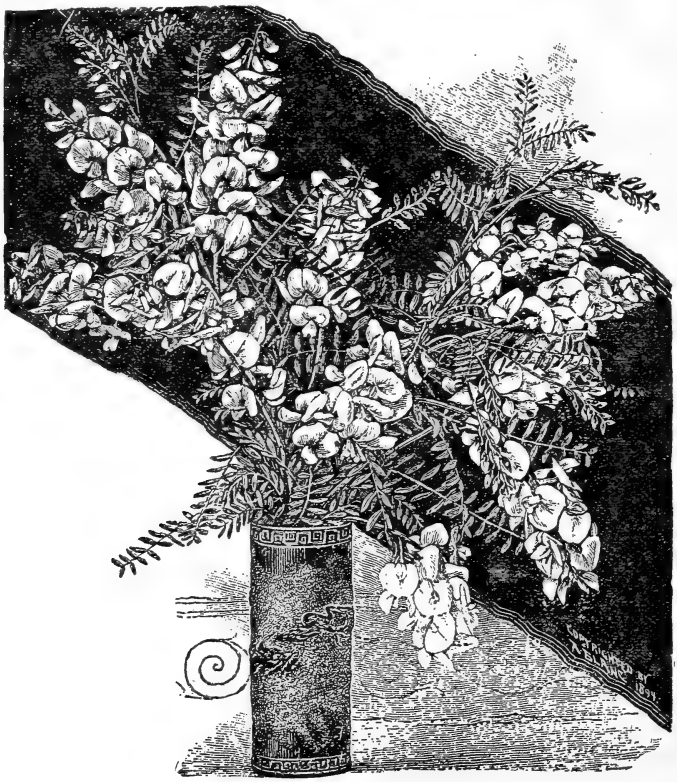
Steckler's Blue Perennial Phlox.—Used very largely for border plants. 10c. each, 75c. per dozen, $4.00 per 100.

PILEA (Artillery Plant).—Fine for pots; of easy growth. 10c. each.

PLUMBAGO (Capensis).—A plant worthy of more general cultivation; producing large trusses of delicate azure flowers. Excellent for bedding out in summer, or growing in pots for single specimen plants. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

Capensis Alba.—Equally as desirable as Plumbago Capensis, and identical in every respect but color, which in this vicinity is beautiful creamy white. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

PRIMULA (Chinese Primrose).—Splendid winter blooming plants, doing well in cool rooms. Colors include white, rose, blue, crimson and other shades; flowers variously cut and fringed. Prices, 25c. and 50c.



Swainsonia or Swanflower.

PRIMULA OBCONICA.—A lovely perpetual blooming primrose, and admirably adapted to growing in a cool room. The flowers are not large, but are profusely borne in loose trusses, and are of a delicate rosy lilac, shading to white, and possess the true primrose fragrance. 25c. to 50c.

Poinsettia Pulcherrima.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.—A tropical plant of gorgeous beauty, the bracts of leaves that surround the flower being in well grown specimens one foot in diameter and of the most dazzling scarlet. 25c., 50c., $1.00 and $2.00 each.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow).—Grows 8 feet high, branching freely and bearing by the hundreds on long graceful stems; exquisite double flowers of the brightest golden color and as large as a Cactus Dahlia. As cut flowers the blooms last well. Perfectly hardy and blooms continuously throughout the summer months. Strong plants 15c. each; larger plants, 30c.

RUDBECKIA NEWMANII.—Golden yellow purple cone. 25c. and 50c.

PURPUREA.—Reddish purple golden brown cones. 25c. and 50c.

RUSSELIA.—A most useful basket or vase plant, producing numerous long, wiry stems, which are virtually leafless. Upon these stems and branches the flowers are borne, which are about one inch long, tubular and brilliant scarlet color, and are produced in the greatest freedom. 15c. and 25c. each.

SWAINSONIA OR SWANFLOWER.—A Superb Ever-Blooming plant.—Just imagine a plant that is fully as pretty as a Fern bearing the utmost profusion of flowers in elegant sprays of 30 or 40 flowers each, which in form and fragrance are equal to Sweet Peas, which it strongly resembles. You can then form an idea of the Swainsonia. Of vigorous, healthy habit of growth; it blooms the year round.

Alba (White).—Magnificent large satiny-white flowers just like Sweet Peas. When you see them you will agree with us that they are simply exquisite.

Splendens (Pink).—An exceedingly rare and beautiful variety, identical with Alba, except the flowers, which are a deep shiny pink. The contrast between the two varieties is strikingly beautiful. Be sure to try both. Strong plants, prices, 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA.—A decorative plant of great beauty and value. A beautiful plant, splendidly adapted for the decoration of drawing-rooms or halls, as it stands drought and dust with impunity, and requires scarcely any water. The leaves grow to a length of three or four feet, and are beautifully striped crosswise with broad, white variegations on a dark green ground. It is difficult to find a more unique or ornamental plant than this, especially when it is in bloom. 25c. and 50c. each.

SAXIFRAGE SARMENTOSA.—(Beefsteak Plant).—Fine for hanging baskets and partly shady locations. 15c. and 25c. each.

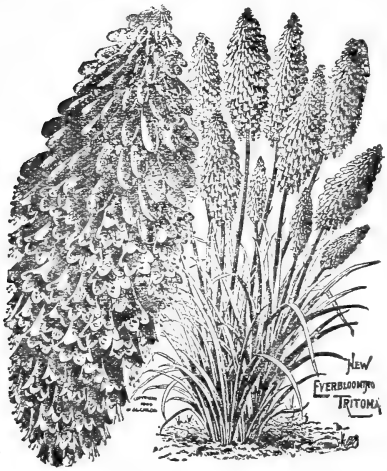
Strobilanthus Dyerianus.

STROBILANTHUS DYERIANUS.—An excellent bedding plant as well as a beautiful foliage plant for pot culture, it forms a compact bush 18 inches high, with leaves 6 to 9 inches long; of a beautiful metallic purple, shading into light rose, with a light green margin, a combination unapproached by any other plant. The flowers are violet blue, borne in immense racemes. 15c. to 25c. each.

SALVIA SPLENDENS.—Bon Fire and Silver Spot.—This magnificent scarlet sage or salvia has three times the flowering capacity of ordinary scarlet sages. The flowers are produced so abundantly as to bend the branches and suggest the name, Drooping Spikes, for this superb type. It is altogether attractive and showy and one of the best for decorative purposes, whether used singly or in mixed groups. The plant blazes out in dazzling scarlet and the color lasts all summer and fall. Price, 10c. and 15c. each.

SALVIA PATENS.—A hardy free flowering light blue variety, fine for cut flowers. 10c. and 15c. each.

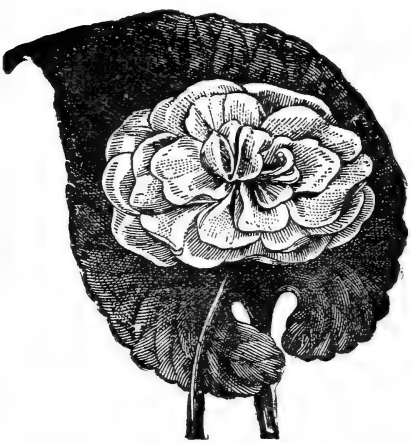
TRITOMA PFITZERII.—Red Hot Poker Plant.—The greatest bedding plant ever introduced, surpassing the finest Cannas for attractiveness and brilliancy, showy as the Gladiolus as a cut flower, and blooms incessantly from June until November. Plants perfectly hardy with protection.



Tritoma Pfitzerii.

Plants show from 6 to 20 grand flower stalks all the time, each holding a great cluster of flame-covered flowers of indescribable beauty and brilliancy. Each cluster keeps perfect several weeks, and when it fades two or three more are ready to take its place. For cutting it is unsurpassed, as the beautiful long spikes keep several weeks in water. Strong plants that will bloom the first summer. Each, 30c.; 4 for $1.00.

VIOLETS.



Swanley's White Violet.

Swanley's White.—Perfectly double, pure white flowers of fine size and rich fragrance. By far the best of all white Violets in freedom of bloom. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

The California.—This splendid single violet has a flower much larger than any other in cultivation. Violet-purple in color; delightful fragrance. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

Lady Hume Campbell.—A vigorous variety, blooming with extraordinary freedom. Large double flowers, of azure blue; richly perfumed. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

Giant.—Large dark purple violet of great substance. 5c. each, 30c. a dozen, $1.50 a hundred; large clumps, 25c. each.

VERBENAS.—We offer the most distinct varieties of these useful bedding plants. All are of the mammoth or large-flowering type. The colors range through all the different shades of scarlet, purple, crimson, pink, blue, white, etc. Mixed seedlings, 5c. each, 50c. per dozen; pot grown to color, 10c. each, 75c. per dozen.

FINE NEW FERNS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

Choice verieties of special merit, particular attention is given these little plant pets, and we take great pride in growing them to the best treatment possible. We offer them to you in first-class condition.

We have one green-house devoted specially to the growing of Ferns, and have the most popular varieties by the hundred, especially Maiden Hair and Boston Ferns.

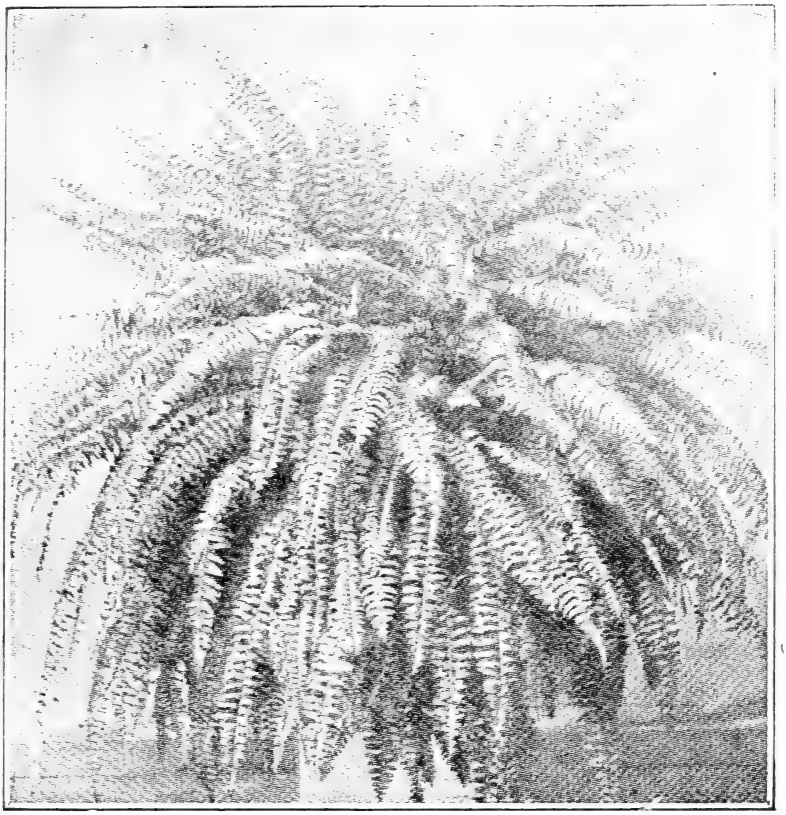
CYRTOMIUM ROCHFORDIANUM (The Crested Holly Fern).—Its foliage is of a rich deep glossy green color; the leaflets, besides being wavy or undulated, are also deeply cut or toothed, giving the plant a graceful light appearance which makes it valuable for decorative use. 25c. and 50c. each.

ADIANTUM FARLEYENSE GLORIOSA (The Glory Fern, or Ruhm von Mordrecht) It closely resembles Adiantum Farleyense and will make a splendid substitute for that fancy variety. It will thrive under the same condition as given to the Nephrolepis and develops fronds of great beauty on longer stiffer stems than Farleyense. Do not fail to give it a trial. 50c. and $1.00 each.

NEPHROLEPIS SUPERBISSIMA (The Fluffy Ruffles Fern).—Foliage dark green, irregular shaped fronds, heavily imbricated, the pinnae over-lapping; very sturdy in its habit. 25c., 50c. and $1.00

NEPHROLEPIS WHITBOLDII.—A scarce variety quite distinct from other Nephrolepis, leaves grow erect, slightly recurving near the ends; leaves very broad, sometimes 7 to 8 inches across in fully developed fronds. 50c. and $1.00 up.

NEPHROLEPIS ELEGANTISSIMA COMPACTA. (New).—This dwarf, compact form of Elegantissima, introduced by us in 1909, bears the same relation to that variety that Scotti does to Bostoniensis. The fronds are considerably shorter than those of Elegantissima, and it throws a great many more crowns, making it a very bushy, compact, symmetrical plant. It has an ideal habit, and occupies a place by itself, being as distinct from Elegantissima as that variety is from the original Piersoni. While it occasionally throws a few Boston fronds, when growth is checked, its dwarf, compact habit makes it particularly desirable. It is especially valuable for growing in small-sized pots, making particularly fine, perfect specimens even in 4 inch pot. 50c. to $5.00 each.



Boston Fern.

BOSTON FERNS.—A large stock in various sizes. 25c., 35c., 50c. and $1.00. Extra large, $1.50 and $2.00.

Australian Tree Fern.

ALSOPHILA AUSTRALIS (Australian Tree Fern).—A rapid-growing fern with finely divided fronds, of a pleasing shade of light green, thickly covered with light brown hairs. Do not let it get too dry at the roots. 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

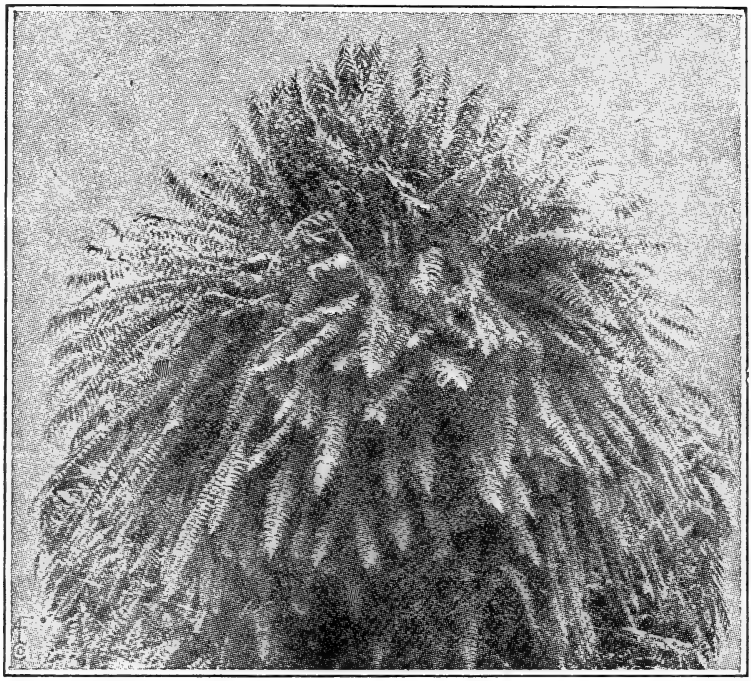
NEPHROLEPIS ELEGANTISSIMA. — Tarrytown Fern.—This is a "sport" from the Piersonii, in which, the plumy peculiarity of the original form is even more distinctly developed, the side pinnae being again subdivided and standing at right angles to the midrib, making both sides of the frond equally beautiful, while at the same time the plant is of much more compact habit, growing only one-half as tall, but with fronds nearly twice as wide, making it a much more desirable plant for all purposes. 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00; extra large specimens, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00.

NEPHRCLEPIS CORDATA COMPACTA.—Compact Sword Fern.—Adaptable for hanging baskets. 25c. and 50c. Extra large, $1.00 and $1.50.

NEPHROLEPIS AMERPOHLI (or Baby Breath Fern).—The latest novelty; the foliage is finely divided and very graceful in appearance. It is indeed a beauty. 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.

NEPHROLEPIS WHITMANII. — Philadelphia Lace Fern.—The most graceful of all the Nephrolepis; very choice. 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.50 each.

NEPHROLEPIS PIERSONII. — Ostrich Plume Fern.—25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 each.



Nephrolepis Scotti.

NEPHROLEPIS SCOTTI (Dwarf, Compact Boston Fern).—This is a sport from the well-known Boston Fern, and is a novelty that will commend itself to all. It is quite distinct from the Boston Fern, the fronds being shorter and narrower, and they are much more freely produced, making a very compact, finished plant, particularly in the small sizes. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.

NEPHROLEPIS DAVOLIODES FURCANS.—Fish Tail Fern.—25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.50.

Adiantum Cuneatum.

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD VARIETIES, 25c., 50c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00, except where noted.

Adiantum.—Maiden Hair Fern.

A. Capillus Veneris.—One of the hardiest, suitable for pot culture and outdoor planting.

A. Capillus Veneris Magnificus.—Also hardy, leaves are larger than the preceding variety, very desirable for general culture.

A. Cuneatum.—A very choice variety.

A. Hybridum.

A. Croweanum.—A good and pretty variety. 50c. up.

A. Parleyense.—The finest of all the Maiden Hairs. 50c. up. Does best in a greenhouse.

Climbing Fern (Lygodium Scandens).—Of rapid growth, very graceful.

Holly Fern (Cyrtomium Falcatum). —Strong, robust growth, easy to manage. 25c. and 50c. each.

Elegantissima.—50c. up.

HARDY FERNS for house culture or making up fern dishes, a good collection. 15c. each; $1.50 per dozen.

RESURRECTION PLANT.—Selaginella. Two varieties from Mexico. Very peculiar; when dry it can be laid away for several months, but at any time when placed in a dish of water, it will revive, open out and look like a beautiful fern. If planted in a moist, shady place, it will grow nicely. 25c. each.

SELAGINELLA KRAUSSIANA.—A fine creeping sort, admirable for covering soil in tubs, for baskets or rockwork. 15c. to 25c.

SELAGINELLA UNCINATA.—Rainbow Moss.—A creeping species, the fronds

showing peacock blue, bronze tints. Fine for edging or beskets. 15c. to 25c.

SELAGINELLA EMILLIANA.—A new upright growing moss with numerous feathery stems branching from the base, forming a dense tuft. 15c. and 25c.

HANGING BASKETS.—Our baskets are well established, and will greatly enhance the beauty of your residence. They are filled with Asparagus and Boston Ferns, but we can make them of assorted plants and ferns as desired. 8 inch, $1.00; 10 inch, $1.50; 12 inch, $2.00 to $3.00 each.

CLIMBERS.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A most satisfactory and beautiful climber; it is entirely hardy, and can adapt itself to any locality or exposure; clings fast to stone, brick or wooden walls, and is extensively used on residences, churches, factories, etc., where in summer it covers all with a perfect mat of dark green leathery foliage, which changes as autumn approaches to brilliant crimson; the foliage serves as a great protection to buildings, the leaves lapping over like tiles on a roof, preventing effectually the rain from penetrating the walls. Strong field grown plants, 25c. and 50c. each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS.—(The Mountain Beauty or Rosa Montana).—A handsome climber of Mexican origin. It is quite hardy where strong roots are deeply planted. Flowers of a bright rose color, borne in graceful racemes or clusters, with tendrils at the end of the racemes. Outside of flower rose color; centre of a much deeper tint. To insure early flowering procure strong plants, then plant deeply in good, well-drained soil. 15c. each; blooming size, 25c. and 50c.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS.—A variety of the well-known "Dutchman's Pipe," of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. Strong plants, 25c. and 50c. each.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Creeper).—One of our handsomest hardy perennials, bearing large clusters of orange red flowers freely during summer, and always attracting numbers of humming birds. Mostly grown on trees or walls, though it can be cut back and restrained. Usual height, ten to thirty feet. Prices, 35c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.

BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA.—A very well-known vine producing yellow flowers; will make a good specimen plant in a large pot. Try it. 25c. and 50c. each.

BIGNONIA LAURIFOLIA.—Evergreen glossy foliage, lavender flowers; finest vine for the veranda, not subject to insect pests. 25c., 50c. and 75c.

FINE HARDY CLEMATIS.—Those who have seen the magnificent masses of exquisite flowers produced by Jackmanii and other choice varieties of English Clematis, do not need to be told that these Clematis are undoubtedly the most beautiful of all flowering vines. The flowers are grandly beautiful and of very large size, often measuring from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and are borne in gorgeous wreaths and clusters of bloom that hang in graceful festoons from the vine during July and August. We offer strong 3 year old plants of their own roots. Superior to grafted plants.

Jackmanii.—Rubra red flowering.

Jackmanii.—Purple, immense flowers.

Henryii.—Immense pure white flowers.

The Gem.—Deep lavender, very striking. $1.00 each.

Paniculata.—One of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering vines. The flowers are pure white, and are borne in great panicles or clusters of the bloom, fairly covering the plants so that it is a mass or sheet of fleecy white. Strong field-grown plants, flowering size, 50c. and 75c. each; young plants, 25c. each.

IPOMEA PANDURATA.—Flower rose pink, deepening to purple in the throat; will grow anywhere. The plant is beautiful when in flower. 25c. and 50c. each.

IPOMEA MAXIMA (Moonflower).—Flowering evening glory, a great grower of wonderfully immense white flowers measuring 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Price, 15c. and 25c. each.

IPOMEA LEARI (The Blue Moonflower). This distinct and charming novelty is valuable on account of being in beautiful and striking contrast with the true White Moonflower (described above); habit of growth and flowering the same. The color is exquisite clear satiny blue, with well-defined crimson bars; very distinct. We recommend planting the Blue Moonflower with the White one (Ipomea Maxima), as the effect will be novel spring and summer; leaves beautifully marked and variegated. 15c. and 25c. each.

IVY (Hardy English).—An evergreen vine suitable for covering unsightly objects. 25c. and 50c. each.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle; Aurea Reticulata).—Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant. 35c. to 50c. each.

Belgica.—Pink flowers; very sweet, profuse, and an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush. Small plants ready in March. Strong plants, 35c. and 50c. each.

Chinese Sweet Scented Honey-Suckle.—A fine variety of vigorous growth, white and yellow flowers; a very fragrant and constant bloomer. 25c. and 50c. each.

MADEIRA VINE.—A half hardy, well adaptable climber in our Southern garden, wonderfully prolific in blooming qualities, flowers very fragrant. White, foliage olive green. One plant will cover 20 cubic feet of space in early season. Dormant bulbs, 10c. each.

MANETTIA VINE.—One of the most handsome and desirable of all climbing vines, either for house or garden. A free and continuous bloomer, completely filled at all times with small tubular flowers of brilliant scarlet, shading into yellow at the tips. Especially desirable for baskets, vases or trellises. 15c. to 25c. each.

SOLANUM SEAFORTHIANUM.—Blue Solanum.—An excellent climbing plant, one that can be used to good effect as a pot plant in the house or for summer planting in the garden. The flowers are bright lilac blue, produced in large pendulous clusters. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES.—A hardy vine producing white flowers with yellow stamens; a strong growing variety. 15c., 25c. and 50c. each.

SOLANUM WENDTLANDII.—Immense panicles of lilac flowers produced in great abundance; it is a very desirable vine. 25c. and 50c. each.

TRADESCANTIA.—Wandering Jew.—Fine for hanging baskets. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA.—Variegated Periwinkle.—Can be trained either as a climber, trailer or hanging vine. A rapid grower; leaves glossy green, marked with white. Combination beautiful. 15c. and 25c. each.

WISTARIAS.—For training over buildings, piazzas, verandas or trellises, the Wistaria is of superior excellence, and decorative features which their long, graceful blossoms afford, make a particularly pleasing effect. They are entirely hardy, rapid growers and easy of cultivation. They may be trained to a shrub form of habit by paying attention to pruning, by cutting away the new growth for several seasons.

Chinese Blue.—One of the most beautiful of all Wistarias; a vigorous, strong growing vine, producing in early summer a great profusion of large clusters of lovely rich, violet blue flowers, deliciously sweet and exceedingly handsome.

Light Blue.—Very fast grower; blooms several times during the season.

First size, 35c.; larger, 50c. Extra heavy plants, 75c. each.

Chinese White.—Same as Chinese Blue, only difference being in color. 50c. to $1.00 each.

Our Leading Specialty in Plants.

PALMS.

Areca Lutescens.

We call special attention to our stock of Palms, which is the largest and most complete in the South.

ARECA LUTESCENS.—One of the best for house culture. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.50, $2.00 and $3.50 each.

CHAMEROPS EXCELSA.—The hardiest palm of all. $1.00, $1.50 and $3.00 each.

COCUS PLUMOSA.—$1.00, $2.00 and $3.00.

COCUS WEDDELIANA.—The finest table palm. 50c., $1.00, $2.00 and $3.00.

Phoenix.

Kentia.

CYCAS REVOLUTA.—Sago Palm.—The Cycas makes a magnificent specimen plant, and is one of the most valuable plants grown for the decoration of the lawn or house. Their heavy, deep green fronds resist alike dust, gas and cold to which decorative plants are often exposed. Fine shapely plants. Price, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00; extra large specimens, $3.00 to $5.00 each.

PHŒNIX ROEBELLINII (New).—The latest introduction of very graceful habit and growth. Young plants, $1.00; larger plants, $1.50 and $2.50 each.

PHŒNIX RUPICOLA.—This variety is always scarce. We offer a limited lot of finely developed plants. $1.00 and $2.00 each.

PHŒNIX CANARIENSIS. — The Date Palm.—And one of the hardiest of the genus. The plants offered are fine decorative stock. 3 inch pots, 35c.; 5 inch pots, 75c. each.; 6 inch pots, $1.00 each, and extra strong, $1.50, $2.50 and $5.00 each.

KENTIA BELMOREANA.—Four inch pot, 50c. each; 5 inch pot, $1.00 each; 6 inch pot, $1.50 each; 7 inch pot, $2.50 each; extra large specimens, $3.00 and $4.00 each.

KENTIA FORSTERIANA.—Prices same as Kentia Belmoreana.

LATANIA BORBONICA.—African Fan Palm.—Three inch pots, 25c. each; 4 inch pots, 50c. each; 5 inch pots, 75c. each; 6 inch pots, $1.25 each; 7 inch pots, $2.00 each; extra fine plants, large, $3.00 to $5.00 each.

LIVISTONIA ROTUNDIFOLIA.—A very pretty dwarf growing palm. Fine plants, 5 inch pots, 75c. and $1.00 each.

WASHINGTONIAS.—We have a large stock of this hardy Fan Palm, which is used so extensively in the South for outdoor planting; specially adapted for lawn or sidewalk ornamentation. 3 inch pots, 25c. each; $2.50 per dozen; larger, 50c., $1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00 and $10.00.

We can furnish larger sizes of any of these Palms, prices on application.

ANNUALS.

FOR FALL PLANTING.

Plants Ready from November 15th to May 1st.

Asters, assorted, 40c. per dozen, $2.00 per 100.

Calendula or Pot Marigold, 40c. per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

Chinese Pinks, 40c. per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

Daisies, 40c. per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

Golden Feather or Pyrethrum, 40c. per dozen; $2.00 per 100.

Marguerite Carnations, 10c. each, $1.00 per dozen.

Petunias, 50c. per dozen, $3.00 per 100.

Phlox, 40c. per dozen, $2.50 per 100.

Pansies, mixed, 40c. per dozen, $2.50 per 100.

Sweet Alyssum, 40c. per dozen, $2.00 per 100.

Verbenas, 50c. per dozen, $3.00 per 100.

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

Plants Ready from April 1st to August 1st.

Alternantheras, red and yellow, for borders, 40c. per dozen, $2.00 per 100.

Amaranthus, 40c. per dozen, $2.50 per 100.

Blue Phlox, perennial, 75c. per dozen, $4.00 per 100.

Cosmos, mixed, 40c. per dozen, $2.50 per 100.

Zinnias, mixed, 40c. per dozen, $2.50 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ALTHAEA VARIEGATA.—This is a hardy shrub, with foliage beautifully variegated, each leaf being broadly margined white. Flowers dark crimson, very double. It forms a handsome shrub six to seven feet high. 25c. and 50c. each. Extra strong plants, $1.00 each.

Double White. — Continuous bloomer. 25c. and 50c. each. Extra strong plants, $1.00 each.

Double Purple. — Continuous bloomer, 25c. and 50c. each. Extra large plants, $1.00 each.

Double Rose.—Very delicate rose. 25c. and 50c. each. Extra large plants, $1.00 each.

Banner.— The most beautiful variety ever introduced. The flowers are as large as good-sized roses, and very double; the color is pale rosy pink, elegantly striped with rich crimson. It blooms in July and August, when every branch is loaded and crowded with flowers. It is a very handsome, erect growing little tree or tall shrub. 25c. and 50c. each. Extra large plants, $1.00 each.

Rose of Sharon.—Sometimes called confederate rose. The flowers on first opening are pure white gradually changing to pink and towards evening it is of a reddish color; the most popular of all the Altheas. 25c. and 50c. each; extra large plants, $1.00 each.

CALYCANTHUS OR SWEET SHRUB.—Flowers chocolate color and deliciously fragrant; very desirable. 35c. to 50c. each.

CRAPE MYRTLE. (Lagerstraemia Indica).—Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate flowered Lagerstraemias; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In Florida and the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilacs so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering plant known. A success with every one.

White.—This is quite scarce, and very lovely. A most desirable sort, 75c.; larger plants, $1.00 and $2.00.

Purple.—A good sort, producing immense quantities of bloom of a rich purple color.

Scarlet.—A very dark-shaded variety; in our opinion the very best of all. A gorgeous plant.

Pink.—Same as Scarlet except in color. Price, 50c. and $1.00; larger plants, $2.00 each; extra large, $3.50 each.

DURANTA PLUMIERII.—A hardy free flowering shrub producing light blue flowers and pretty yellow berries in clusters resembling a currant. Very desirable. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 each.

ERYTHRINA CRISTO GALLI. (Coral Plant).—Produces throughout the summer large spikes of brilliant crimson scarlet flowers. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 each.

GREVILLEA (Grevillea Robusta).—(Australia Silk Oak).—The leaves resemble a fern foliage, of delicate and graceful texture and rapid growth, makes a specimen in a short while. 25c. to $1.00 each.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM (St. John's Wort).—A plant of free and graceful growth, it is marvelously free flowering of a rich golden yellow color, very effective, 25c. and 50c. each.

INGA PULCHERRIMA (Scarlet Acacia) A handsome evergreen shrub with feathery foliage and bright crimson flowers very showy. 75c. and $1.00 each.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.—Banana Shrub. A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance. 75c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

OLEA.—Fragrans. (Tea or Sweet Olive). One of the most desirable flowering shrubs for Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." It is of easy culture. 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50. Large specimens, $5.00 each.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA.—Fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish white, very fragrant. Young plants, 25c. each. Bushy plants, 50c. and 75c. each.

POMEGRANATE.—This hardy shrub, which is easily grown throughout the Gulf States, is very graceful in form and foliage, and its brilliant scarlet flowers are very ornamental. 50c. and 75c. each. Extra strong plants, $2.00 each.

SPIRAEA, OR BRIDAL WREATH.—Spring bloomers. 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

TREE MIGNONETTE.—A very fragrant blooming shrub, continuing its sweet fluffy flowers from early summer till late cold weather. Very pleasing. 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

WEIGELIA.—Very free flowering shrubs, blooming in spring. 35c. to 50c. each.

EVERGREENS.

On account of their increasing demand we give this class of trees and shrubs our special attention. We may say that as permanent planting there is nothing that is more beautiful and adds more comfort than well-developed specimens of evergreen trees.

ARBOR VITAE.—Chinese. (Sometimes called **American Arbor Vitae.**)—A slender tree with flat foliage, also suitable for hedges. 35c., 50c. and up.

ARBOR VITAE. (Compacta).—Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact. 50c. and $1.00 each.

Cedrus Deodara.

CEDRUS.—Cedar Deodara.—The great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains).—A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate. 75c. and $1.00 each; larger size, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

JAPANESE BAMBOOS.—In variety, 50c. and $1.00 each.

RETINOSPORA.—Japan Cypress.—Plumosa or Plume Like.—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. 75c. to $1.00; large specimens, $3.50 to $5.00.

RED CEDAR.—50c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

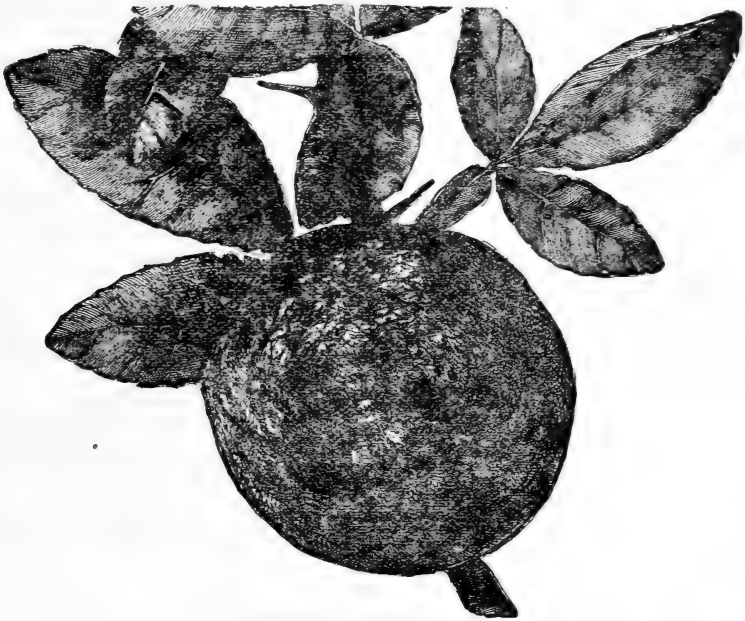
SPECIMEN BAY TREES.—Both standards and pyramids. Prices on application.

SPECIMEN BOX TREES.—Both standards and pyramids. Prices on application.

HEDGE PLANTS.

SICUS VITIDÆ.—Box Tree.—A fine small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing 25c., 50c. and 75c. each.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE.—Armoor River Privet.—Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in Northern sections under the name of California Privet (Ligustrum Ovalifolium), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Armoor Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year and are now to be found in every section of the Southern States. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is therefore the most desirable of all broad leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts



Citrus Trifoliata.

itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart. After plants are set cut back one-third of growth in order to make a dense hedge. Strong plants 2½ to 3 feet 10c. each, $8.00 per 100. Extra strong plants 15c. each, $12.00 per 100.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.—This is the hardiest known variety of the Citrus family. Green bark and numerous stout branches armed with strong, sharp thorns. Very valuable as a stock for citrus trees of different kinds. White, fragrant flowers resemble those of true orange. Excellent for hedge for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. Fruit, golden yellow, as large as a walnut. It is deciduous, grows well in the open ground as far north as Washington, D. C., and withstands temperatures of 15 degrees below zero and lower.

It has become of great importance as a stock for citrus trees of all kinds. Varieties budded on it are made hardier because of its dormant and hardy character. and the fruit is of exceedingly fine quality, ripening two or three weeks earlier than if budded on other stocks. It has been claimed that it dwarfs the trees budded upon it, but the tests of years in our test groves have not proven this to be so, except in the case of a few varieties. For the Satsuma orange, it is the only stock to use.

Citrus Trifoliata is adapted for planting on alluvial lands, clay lands, soils underlaid with clay and those which naturally contain plenty of moisture or to which water can be applied by irrigation. It should not be planted on high, dry, sandy lands lacking in moisture. On such soils it is a failure. Seedlings can be used as a hedge, and it forms an impenetrable barrier to man or beast, and, with proper care, can be made rabbit proof.

We do not attempt to propagate all our varieties on Citrus Trifoliata, and carry only a select list of those varieties which our experience has proven will give satisfaction on this stock. Our list will be found on pages 143 and 144.

The proper way to keep all deciduous seed, such as Sour Orange and Citrus Trifoliata, is to put it into a box as soon as it is taken out of the fruit and seal the box with paper and bed it in powdered charcoal.

Our stock of Citrus Trifoliata seedlings consists of 50,000, running from 10 to 36 inches:

10 to 15 inches, $15.00 per 1000; $2.00 per 100.

15 to 20 inches, $18.00 per 1000; $2.50 per 100.

20 to 24 inches, $24.00 per 1000; $3.00 per 100.

24 to 36 inches, $26.00 per 1000; $3.50 per 100.

Citrus Trifoliata seed, ¼ lb., 30c.; 1 lb., $1.00. Special prices on larger quantities.

Sour Orange Seed, ¼ lb., 75c.; 1 lb., $2.50.

HARDY SHADE TREES.

We will be pleased to furnish prices on large quantities of any of the following shade trees on application.

WHITE ASH.—Makes quite a pretty tree for yard or sidewalk planting. Grows rapidly; makes a very pretty shade tree. With large leaves and straight stalk. $2.00 each.

RED FLOWERING MAPLE.—A very pretty tree in the spring. It flowers before the leaves start. The flowers can be seen for some distance and are very attractive. The tree is easy to transplant and is not a very rapid grower. 4 to 6 feet, $1.50. 8 to 10 feet $2.50.

BOX ELDER.—6 to 7 feet, $1.50; 8 to 10 feet, $2.00.

SILVER LEAF MAPLE.—8 to 10 feet, $2.00.

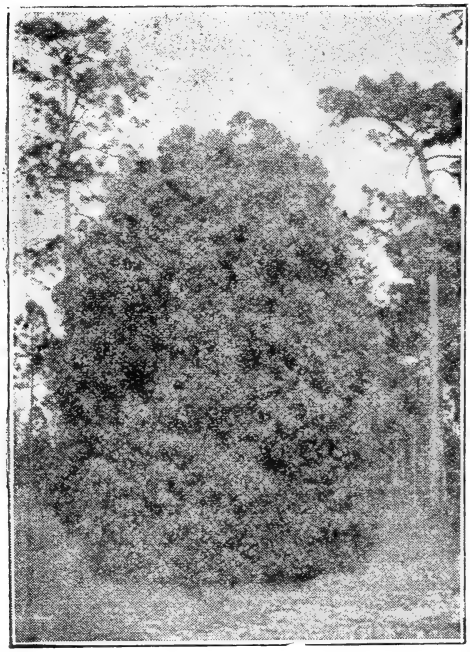
WILD CHERRY.—Used in making cherry bounce. 3 to 4 feet, $1.50.

LAURIA MONDI.—8 to 12 inches (bushy), 75c.; 2 to 3 feet (bushy), $1.50; 4 to 5 feet (bushy), $3.00.

SYCAMORE.—7 to 8 feet, $1.50; 8 to 10 feet, $2.00.

CATALPA TEA'S JAPAN HYBRID.—Large luxuriant foliage, handsome white flowers, with purple dots and a touch of yellow around the throat, with a pleasant, delicate fragrance; a tree in bloom not only presents a magnificent spectacle to the eye, but also fills the air quite a distance with its agreeable odor. In rapidity of growth it rivals the most luxuriant trees of temperate climates. 7 to 8 feet, $1.50; 8 to 10 feet, $2.00.

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE.—Best evergreen shade tree; very hardy, and can be trimmed into any shape. $1.00, $2.00 and $3.50 each.



Cinnamomum Camphora.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA.—The Camphor Tree.—This tree is perfectly hardy, and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but, of course, will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce. Price of pot grown plants, 50c. and 75c. each. Large plants from tubs, $2.00 to $6.00 each.

Camphor seeds, 50c. per oz., $2.00 per lb.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. 3 feet, $1.00 and $2.00. Fine specimens, field grown, $3.00 each. Extra large trees, $5.00 up. Seed, 30c. an ounce, $2.50 per pound.

MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA.—A very fine variety of the deciduous Magnolias, bearing beautiful pure white flowers, very early in the spring before any leaves appear. Extra strong plants, $2.00 and $3.00 each.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA.—A very distinct Magnolia bearing clear purple flowers of large size. Extra strong plants, $2.00 and $3.00 each.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.—Bears beautiful pink flowers in great profusion. Extra strong plants, $2.00 and $3.00 each.

OAK.—Live Oak.—A typical Southern shade tree, nursery grown, well formed head. 6 to 7 feet, $2.00; 8 to 10 feet, $3.00.

Water Oak.—Very popular. 5 to 6 feet, $1.25; 7 to 8 feet, $2.50.

Laurel Oak.—Similar to Live Oak. 5 to 6 feet, $1.25; 7 to 8 feet, $1.50.

Pin Oak.—5 to 6 feet, $1.50; 7 to 8 feet, $2.00.

White Oak.—5 to 6 feet, $1.50; 7 to 8 feet, $2.50.

POPLAR, CAROLINA.—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves, valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine, spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons; succeeds everywhere. 6 to 8 feet, $1.50; 8 to 10 feet, $2.50.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY.—A native of Europe. Remarkable for its erect growth and tall, spire-like form. 8 to 10 feet, $2.00.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE.—Melia Azederach Umbraculiformis.—A sub-variety of the China tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; is of unique appearance, and a most desirable tree of rapid growth. 2 to 3 feet, 75c.; 5 to 6 feet, $1.50; 6 to 7 feet, $2.50.

Price of seed, ¼ lb. 15c.; ½ lb. 25c.; 1 lb. 50c. Add 10c. per lb. if sent by mail.

WEEPING WILLOW.—It forms without any trimming an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. 5 to 6 feet, $1.50; 6 to 8 feet, $2.00.

HACKBERRY.—These trees are rapid growers, very hardy, and easy to transplant. The foliage is a small delicate leaf which becomes a light orange yellow in the fall and in budding out in the spring. After the tree becomes five or six years old, it bears the berries from which it derives its name. The berries are red when ripe and very ornamental and of a pleasant flavor. The tree is shapely and requires but little care to make grow. 6 to 7 feet, $1.50; 8 to 10 feet, $2.50.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.—Much prized by some. A very rapid grower and hardy for the South, it should be in every yard or orchard. Price, 75c. and $1.00 each. Extra large, $2.50 each.

THE BEAUTIFUL TEA WEEPING MULBERRY.—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamental lawns, parks or for cemetery planting. Price, $1.50 and $2.00 each. Extra large size, $5.00.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES, GRAPE VINES AND BERRIES.

A Few of the Best Acclimated Varieties Suitable for the Southern States, Southern Grown, and Consequently are Worth Double the Price of Northern Stock, as Southern Grown Stock is Best Adapted to Our Climate and Soil.

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

Although there are numerous books and papers published on arboriculture, giving necessary information how to plant trees, yet we are so often asked by some of our customers how to plant and prepare the soil for fruit trees; we therefore deem it necessary to give here some short instructions:

Make the ground thoroughly mellow, at least 15 inches deep and 3 or 4 feet wide each way if holes are to be dug, thorough plowing of the entire plat is preferable if it can be done. Prune the trees close; straighten out the roots evenly, having the tree standing the same depth it was in the nursery; work fine mellow soil (but no manure) among the roots, and when they are all covered an inch or two, press the soil firmly with the foot or a broad ended maul, after which fill up evenly with loose soil, over which place a mulch of rotten straw or manure, 3 or 4 inches deep, extending 3 feet every way from the tree. Whether the mulch is put on or not, keep the soil well cultivated about the tree. In this climate all trees should be headed low and lean a little to the northwest when planted.

DISTANCE APART TO PLANT TREES, VINES, ETC.

Peaches, Plums, Standard Pears, Apricots, in light soil, 16 to 18 feet; in strong soil, 18 to 20 feet each way.

Figs should be placed 20 to 24 feet apart.

Dwarf Pears, Quinces, etc., 10 to 15 feet apart.

Japanese Persimmons, 10 to 12 feet apart.

Grapes, such as Delaware, Ives Seedling, which are of slow growth, 6 to 8 feet apart each way.

Thrifty growers, like Concord, Triumph, Goethe, etc., 8 to 10 feet apart.

Herbemont, Cynthiana, etc., which are the most rapid growers, 12 feet apart in rows 3 feet wide.

All trees which require it are properly packed and defoliated before shipping to correspond to the legal requirements of each State where shipment is to be made.

Apple Trees.

Owing to the large demand, we have concluded to add to our assortment of fruit trees the most suitable varieties of Apple trees for our Southern climate. The following are the most noteworthy, price, 50c. each; $4.00 per dozen: Early Harvest, Ben Davis, Red Astrachan, Yellow Pippin.

BISMARK APPLE.—Tree of short, stocky growth, thick, heavy foliage; makes beautiful specimens, grown in pots for decorative purposes. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, sometimes shaded red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid. Entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees, seldom failing to bear when two years old. 75 cents each.

Apricot Trees.

The fruit of the Apricot is similar in shape to the Peach, except that it is not downy and is almost perfectly smooth. The leaves are cordate or heart-shaped and not long as Peach leaves, and the bark of the wood is coarse grained and not smooth and glossy like Peach wood. Apricots should not be confounded with Nectarines or Naked Fruit Peaches, which are often mistaken for Apricots. We handle the following varieties: Royal, Bongoum, Santa Fee. Price, 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

Cherry Trees.

Cherry trees, with few exceptions, will not do well in our Southern climate. There are some, rowever, which, if budded on hardy stools, will do well here and bear fruit. Our wild Cherries being the hardiest answer best for stools, but the Mariana Plum will answer equally as well and is quite hardy. The trees we handle are the best for our climate and soil. 75c. each.

Fig Trees.

GREEN ISCHIA FIG.—Medium to large; green; crimson pulp; excellent; prolific; rather late, but bears continually until frost. 60c. each, $5.00 per dozen.

BROWN ISCHIA FIG.—A small brown fig; pyraform, when fully ripe of a deep brownish red color; tree especially valuable as a shade tree, its crown forming a fine umbrella, while the Brown Ischia is valuable, as a fruit tree alone it has many superiors. 60c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

BROWN TURKEY FIG.—This is a very large fig; color, violet brown; the earliest large fig in San Francisco market. 60c. each, $5.00 per dozen.

MAGNOLIA FIG.—The most prolific and popular fig grown. Fruit is large, white or pale green. The tree bears early and is vigorous. It has the distinction of being one of the finest and at the same time the scarcest fruit in the market, and the great demand renders the field all the more inviting to the prospective planter of a commercial orchard. 60c. each.

BRUNSWICK OR MADONNA FIG.—The Brunswick is a large, purple fig turning blue when ripe. Quite hardy. 75c. each.

NEW WHITE ADRIATIC FIG.—The tree attains an enormous size and is an immense bearer, bearing more than any other variety known. The fruit is of the finest quality; the skin is thin like paper, thinnest at base, and not like most other figs, thicker at the point. The pulp is very sweet, with small seeds, without a hollow space in the center; in fact, the whole fruit is one solid pulp. Stock very limited. Price, 50c. each, $5.00 per dozen.

CELESTE OR CELESTIAL FIG.—We have a good supply of one year old trees. They have been raised from cuttings in sandy loam, are well rooted and raise to a single stem; not in sprouts as is often the case when raised from suckers taken off from old trees. The Celeste is not liable to sour like the yellow skinned varieties, and is much sweeter than other dark skinned kinds. One year old, 40c. each; **$4.00 per** dozen; packed and delivered on steamboat or railroad depot, $30 per 100. We have a few hundred of extra size trees, which have been transplanted. Price, extra size one year old trees, 75c. each, $6.00 per dozen; three year old, $1.00 each, $9.00 per dozen; extra large, $1.50 each.

JAPANESE VIOLET FIG.—As all Japanese varieties of fruit trees seem to thrive and do equally as well, and in many instance better in our climate than in their own soil, our customers can feel assured that this grand Fig will prove a decided acquisition to the special stock we already carry. The fruit is the largest known, deep violet color, and flesh very sweet. No orchard is complete without a few trees of this delicious fruit, which is becoming more popular every year as an article of commerce. Price, 75c. each.

LEMON OR MAY FIG.—This is the earliest of all the Fig varieties, producing medium sized cream or lemon yellow fruit, which ripens as early as the beginning of May. The tree bears twice during the season, the second crop ripening only under extremely favorable conditions. The fruit is of a delightful flavor, juicy and very sweet, and excellent for drying, canning or preserving. 40c. each, $4.00 per dozen.

CURE FOR BORE WORM ON FIG TREES.—A solution of common coal oil and carbolic acid, used in the proportion 1.50 part of carbolic acid to 1 coal oil. Syringe infected parts freely and cover sore with a cloth, saturated with the liquid after pruning the trees, always careful at proper season, and use above solution over the worm.

Guava Trees.

(Psidium.)

CATTLEYANUM.—(Yellow Cattley).—A small tree producing the Red Cattley Guava. $1.00 each; large size, $1.50.

Lemon Trees.

AMERICAN WONDER LEMON.—Has created a sensation wherever shown. Habit dwarfed and vigorous, fruit three times the size of any other large Lemon. With ordinary treatment cannot fail to give satisfaction. Experts pronounce it simply enormous. Price, 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 per tree. Extra large $3.00 each.

TABLE OR COMMERCIAL LEMON.—No orchard should be without a few of these trees. They belong to the Citrus family and as all citrus trees do well in the Southern States, we know that the Lemon will do equally as well. It has been grown through California and Florida for over half a century. $1.50 per tree.

Lime Trees.

The lime is tenderer than either the Orange, Pomelo or Lemon, and should be planted in South Florida or the Islands. The use of Limes in preference to Lemons for summer drinks is becoming more generel, the demand far exceeding the supply. $1.00 each.

Mulberry Trees.

Very popular, especially South, where the fruit is fine food for hogs and poultry. The tree is also fine for shade, as it grows rapidly and is very hardy.

DOWNING'S BLACK.—Fruit very large, black and subacid. Fruit about June 1 to middle of July.

HICK'S OR EVERBEARING BLACK.—Very popular South; rapid grower, bears very young and has a long season, from June 1 to the middle of August. Very sweet.

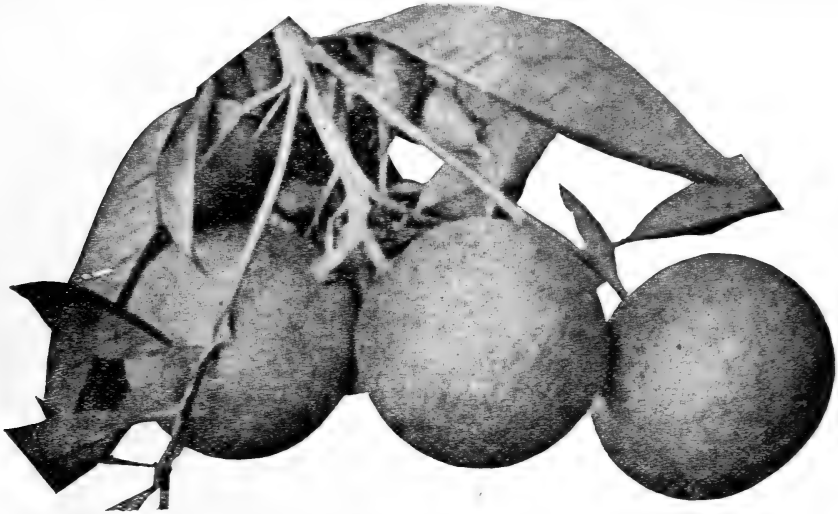
NEW AMERICAN.—Equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long, and a hardier tree. Fruit jet black.

BLACK ENGLISH.—Fruit very small and sweet, but not as good as Hicks'.

All the above varieties, 75c. each.

WEEPING TEA.—See page 140.

RUSSIAN.—See page 140.



Orange Trees.

The Orange has, for many years, been the most prominent of sub-tropical fruits, largely so by reason of its being one of the most profitable.

The wonderful ability of the trees to withstand adverse conditions and still annually produce fruit; the extreme length of time that fruit can remain on the trees after maturity, making it possible to ship when markets are in best shape; and the fact that, if properly packed, the fruit will stand long distance shipment, makes the Orange one of the safest and most profitable fruits to grow.

In planting an orange grove it is poor business to try to get the cheapest trees possible. Cheap trees seldom prove healthy and fruitful. Orange nursery trees, to prove vigorous and prolific, should have large, well formed root systems and strong, clean, healthy tops one or two years old. Our trees are grown on loose sandy loam land, which permits the root systems to develop properly, and we give them every care and plenty of fertilizer, which makes strong, vigorous tops. We have no White Fly on our place, and our trees are free from other insects and diseases.

BUDDED ORANGE TREES OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

BRAZILIAN.—This is a new variety in Florida, and as yet has not been tested by our growers. It is highly recommended to us for vigorous growth and producing qualities. Fruit is medium late, and retains its good qualities long after ripening.

GRAPEFRUIT.—The old "Florida Grape fruit" was the fruit that first attracted attention to the Pomelo, and it has since become the most popular dessert fruit in existence. Great effort has been expended in an endeavor to improve it, but so far without success. From our view-point the "old Florida Grapefruit" is perfect, and, therefore, cannot be improved upon, and it was from the very best seedling tree the writer ever saw, producing the very finest fruit possible.

JAFFA.—Fruit medium in size, rather oval in shape, skin thin and very smooth like the Louisiana Sweet, somewhat resistant to rust mite, and usually bright and glossy. Flesh fine and texture rich, melting and of excellent flavor, practically seedless; one of the best varieties; has been a favorite; does not bear young, but is prolific after trees attain good size.

LOUISIANA SWEET ORANGE.—Very large, the favorite Orange of Louisiana; skin thin, very sweet, very juicy, hardy, good color, favorite in the market of the world; none better; grows upright; rather bushy; grows in any soil.

MANDARIN.—Medium in size, flattened, deep yellow in color, skin very thin and of fine texture. Skin and segments loosely adherent, flesh rather dark orange in color, spicy, aromatic and rich in flavor. Tree vigorous, compact in growth, bears young, and is very prolific. This variety is largely planted in Louisiana. Does well on all classes of soils where citrus fruits are grown, and we consider it a profitable variety. Not a dwarf.

OONSHIU.—The celebrated Oonshiu Orange Trees, direct from Japan; 2 feet high, $1.25 each.

OTAHEIT ORANGE.—35c. and 50c. each.

PARSON BROWN.—(Carhey).—It is among the best of early fruits. Always medium in size, slightly oblong and smooth, thin skin, very heavy, solid and juicy; a decidedly sweet and delicious orange. Fruit will hang on tree in good condition until January 15th, but should be marketed when ripe.

SATSUMA.—Medium in size, flattened in shape, color yellow, somewhat inclined to color of Tangerine; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, entirely seedless, and one of the earliest varieties known; fruit

always ripe in November and of good quality in early October. Tree thornless, of distinct habits, and very prolific; bears young, usually fruits when bud is one year old in nursery.

SOUR ORANGE SEED.—We import direct from Japan our supply of sour orange seed, and offer same at 75c. per ¼ pound; $2.50 per pound.

Kin Kan or Kum Quat Orange.

KIN KAN OR KUM QUAT ORANGE.—Trees, 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 each. Extra large size, $2.50 each.

TANGERINE (Dacy's).—One of the well-known "kid-glove" Oranges; belongs to the Mandarin family. Flat, small to medium; skin separates freely from the flesh; juicy, aromatic and rich, of a deep red color. Particularly good grower and prolific. Fruit very handsome on the tree. December, January and February.

WASHINGTON NAVEL.—Trees almost thornless, strong growers. Fruit large red-orange in color; skin thick, smooth and tough; seedless, flesh tender, juicy and sweet; flavor peculiarly its own, luscious and fine. Peculiarly marked at blossom end, where a small secondary orange, irregular in shape, is formed, imbedded within, sometimes protruding from the segments of the fruit.

Prices on all the above orange trees except where otherwise noted.

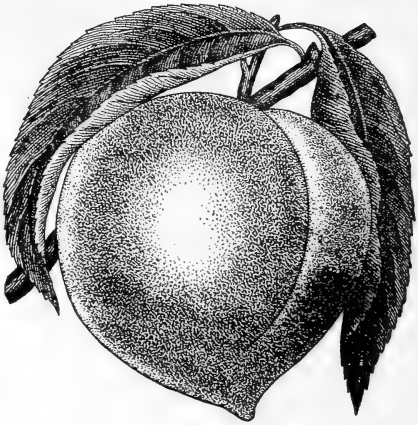
Healthy, thrifty trees. All in proportion to sizes and ages:

2 feet, 80c. each; $9.00 per dozen.
3 feet, $1.00 each; $10.00 per dozen.
3½ feet, $1.25 each; $12.00 per dozen.
4 feet, Balled, $1.50 each.

Nectarine Trees.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August. 50c. each.

Peach Trees.



Mayflower Peach.

MAYFLOWER PEACH.—The earliest peach—earliest to ripen and earliest to bear; the latest bloom. Color, red all over. Fruit medium to large, slightly oblong and pointed; juicy and good. Most of the very early peaches are lacking in color, while the Mayflower is a beautiful solid red, which makes it sell well on the markets. Freestone, 50c. each.

We have a fine assortment of Southern grown trees, selcted from a very reliable nursery. They consist of the following varieties, viz:

Free Stone.

Jessie Kerr,	Amelia,
Amsden,	Stump the World,
Alexander,	Thurber,
Elberta,	Old Mixon,
Early Louise,	Crawford's Early,
Fleitas,	Early Sneeds,
St. John,	Crawford's Late,
Mountain Rose,	Smock,
Foster,	Picquet's Late,
Early Rivers,	Lady Parham,
Lady Ingalls,	Honey Peach,

Cling Stone.

General Lee,	Indian Cling,
Old Mixon,	Lemon,
Heath,	Nix White Late,
Butler,	Stinson's October,
Chinese,	Columbia,
Stonewall Jackson,	

As they follow in the list they ripen in succession. Price, 30c. each, $2.50 per dozen, $20.00 per hundred.

Peach Seedlings, assorted, not sold by name, 20c. each; $1.50 per dozen.

Peach Pits, 25c. per pound; 6 pounds for $1.00.

Pear Trees.

BARTLETT PEAR.—This well known variety, one of the finest pears in cultivation, has been successfully cultivated here, but occasionally it has blighted. Since the introduction of the Le Conte, trials have been made with success. This is, by grafting this and other fine varieties upon the Le Conte—by so doing the trees are im-

parted with the vigor of the latter, growing stronger, and making finer and healthier trees. We offer trees grafted on the Le Conte stock for sale. One year old trees, 40c. each, $4.00 per dozen.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.—A large new Pear, resembling the Bartlett, but does not possess its musky flavor. Fine texture, juicy, with a rich, delicate vinous flavor. It is very productive. On Le Conte stock. One year old, 40c. each; $3.75 per dozen.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME PEAR.—Another popular variety which does well in this section on Le Conte stock. One year old, 40c. each; $3.75 per dozen.

GARBER'S HYBRID PEAR.—An excellent, hardy variety, introduced here some years ago by Richard Frotscher. It has proven an excellent bearer, and so far has never been attacked by blight. The fruit is oblong, of a delicious flavor, flesh melting and juicy. Ripens in August and September. On Le Conte stock; 40c. each; $3.75 per dozen.

HOWELL PEAR.—One of the best for here. Tree is an upright free grower, and an early and profuse bearer. One year old, 60c. each.

JEFFERSON PEAR.—Another blight-proof Pear very distinct in habit and growth from other varieties under cultivation. It ripens in central Mississippi from the 1st to 10th of June, is in the market with the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size; color, bright yellow with a bright deep crimson cheek. It is ripe and marketed before Le Conte is ready to ship. One year old, 40c. each; $3.75 per dozen.

KEIFFER'S HYBRID PEAR.—A hybrid between the China Sand and Bartlett, both of which resemble it in wood and foliage. It has the vigor and productiveness of its Chinese parent. Fruit large and handsome, bright yellow and red cheek; flesh tender, juicy and well flavored. It comes into bearing at an early age. Ripens end of Septembor or beginning of October. It is excellent sort for preserving. Two year old trees, 30c. each; $3.50 per dozen. Three year old trees, 75c. each; $8.00 per dozen.

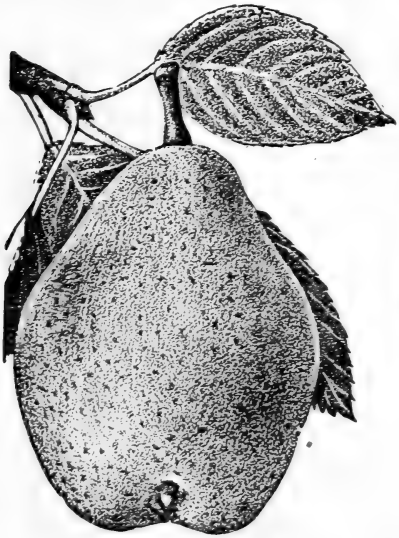
LE CONTE PEAR.—This Southern Pear is as vigorous in growth as the China Sand, and is an enormous bearer. The fruit is large, pale yellow, juicy, melting, and of good quality, doing better in the South than elsewhere. It bears transportation well. It promises to be the Pear for the South. Rooted one year old trees, 30c. each; $28.00 per 100; $3.00 per dozen. Two year old trees, 5 to 6 feet, 50c. each.

MAGNOLIA PEAR.—A valuable new Japan seedling. It is a small, stock tree, with large, deep green leaves. It leafs out and blooms too late to ever be caught by frost. Bears when very young, two or three years after planting. The fruit is very large, dark reddish-brown. The flesh is white, tender, crisp and sweet. Very little core and no coarse grains near the core. The Magnolia is the best for home eating and use of all the Pears known to Southern Planters. It ripens late. Generally later than Keiffer. 75c. each.

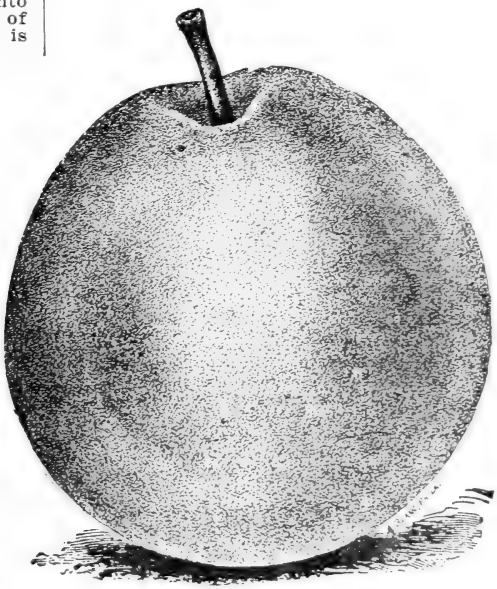
Plum Trees.

ABUNDANCE PLUM.—One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy and productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

APRICOT PLUM (Prunus Simoni.)—This Plum comes from North China. The fruit, when ripening, shines like apples of gold, and becomes a rich vermilion when ripe. It is very firm and mealy, and equal to any Plum, and has never been attacked by the Curculio. It will carry any desirable distance. Tree very thrifty, upright, early and abundant bearer. Price, one-year-old trees, 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.



Le Conte Pear.



Magnolia Pear.

BAILY PLUM.—40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

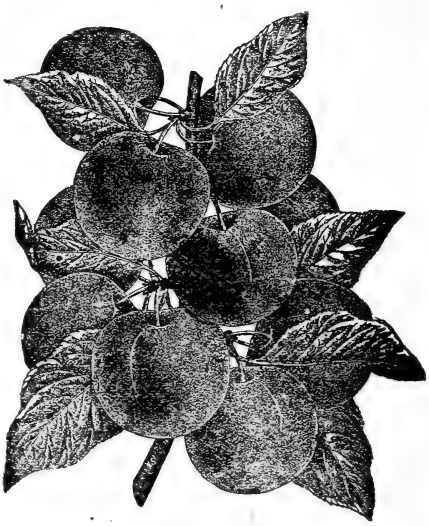
BERCKMAN'S PLUM.—Fruit large, nearly round; skin green, with purple and blue bloom; flesh, yellowish, firm and sugary. Ripens June 20 to July 5. 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

BURBANK PLUM.—The best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

EXCELSIOR PLUM.—The tree is a remarkably rapid, strong grower, and bears annually and abundantly. Fruit medium to large, 1½ inches in diameter, nearly round, no suture, color deep solid wine-red, with heavy light blush bloom; stem short, skin firm and without astringency; flesh firm, yellowish, with reddish color near the pit; quality fine; clingstone. Price, 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

JAPANESE MESPILUS PLUM (Erysothria Japonica).—The Japanese Mespilus, which, by the way, is an old stand-by in our climate, has been cultivated here for over a century, and is too well known to require any description. By special arrangement with one of the best nurserymen we have been enabled to secure a lot of very fine trees, which we offer at $1.00 and $2.00 each.

NORMAND PLUM.—Fruit medium to large, obtusely conical, with heart-like base and short stem; skin clear, golden yellow; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, of high quality. Tree symmetrical; prolific. 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.



Mariana Plum.

MARIANA PLUM.—This plum originated in Texas, supposed accidental seedling of the Wild Goose. It is a rapid grower. Grows from cuttings, and never throws up any suckers or sprouts. Fruit as large, good and handsome as the Wild Goose; one to two weeks earlier; hangs on

"JUICY" PLUM.—This glorious new Plum is a cross between Botan and Robinson. The fruit is the size of the former and three times larger than the latter, and of perfect shape. Skin thin and transparent, light yellow, underlaid with scarlet—as beautiful as wax. In quality it seems to us that there is no other fruit which can approach it. It has a delicious sweetness, mingling with a sprightly acid and a high, melting plum flavor, surpassing anything we ever saw; when fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. 50c. each.

KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM.—The Kelsey Plum is from two to two and a half inches in diameter, heart-shaped, rich yellow, with purple cheek. Parties who have been fruiting it here in the South pronounce it the most magnificent Plum they have seen; it weighs from 4 to 6 ounces. It excels all other Plums for canning and drying, and will carry for a long distance better than any other kind. Matures middle of August to September. Price, 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

Kelsey's Japan Plum.

better; ships well; ripens and colors beautifully, if picked a few days previously. It is the best of the Chickasaw type. This variety and the Wild Goose should be fertilized by the common Chickasaw kind to have it bear well. Price, five to six feet high, 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

OGAN AND BOTAN PLUMS.—Two other Japan varieties. They are vigorous, handsome growers; branches smooth, with rich light green foliage.

The Ogan is a large yellow variety, ripens early, and is very sweet. The Botan is very large, reddish blue; a good keeping and shipping fruit. Japan fruit does well here generally; everybody should try a few of these Plums. Price, 30c. each; $3.00 per dozen.

RED JUNE PLUM.—Recommended as "by all odds the best Japanese, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size, vermilion red; pleasant quality. Ripens a week before Abundance. August. 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

SATSUMA OR BLOOD PLUM.—This Plum is from Japan, and has been fruited in California for some years. The following is the description given by the introducer, Mr. Luther Burbank: "It is nearly six weeks earlier than the Kelsey, firm flesh, much larger, of finer quality, color and form. It is an early and enormous bearer, and the trees grow with more vigor than any of the other varieties of Japan Plum I have fruited here. The meat is also solid color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy, and of good flavor." Price, 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

WICKSON PLUM.—Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, long, heart-shaped, color deep maroon red covered with white bloom; flesh firm and mealy, yellow, rich and aromatic, cling pit. 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

WILD GOOSE PLUM.—A native variety from Tennessee, where it is highly esteemed for market. It is a strong grower, the fruit is large and of good quality. Price, 40c. each; $4.00 per dozen.

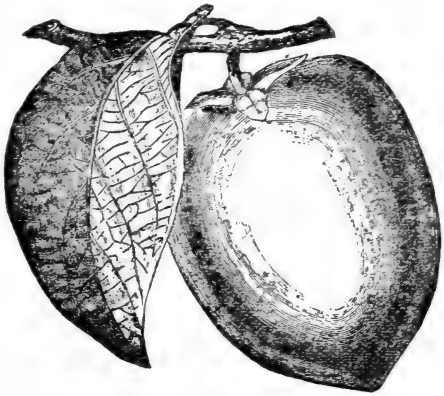
Pomegranate Trees.

NEW POMEGRANATE "SPANISH RUBY."—Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small, skin thick and smooth, pale with crimson cheek, meat of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. The Spanish Ruby is a fine grower and good bearer, and the fruit is excellent for shipping, as it will keep for a long time. It ripens shortly before Christmas and could be shipped to Northern cities, where during the holidays it would attract great attention. Price, 50c. each; extra size, $1.00 each.

LARGE SWEET POMEGRANATE.—Same as above, except in color of seed and flavor. Price, 50c. each. Extra large size $1.00 each.

Quince Trees.

We have added to our asortment of fruit trees the Quince, which will do well in our climate. Quince trees, the fruit of which is used for preserving, are very ornamental, and bear well. We handle the Orange, Melches' Prolific and Japanese varieties, which we sell at 75c. each. Extra large size, $1.50.



Japanese Persimmon.

JAPANESE (Hyakume, Zenpi Triumph). This valuable fruit has been fruited for the last few years. Most varieties are of excellent quality; twice and three times as large as the native kind, very attractive when the fruit is ripe. The fruit often weighs a pound, is very sweet and of a most delicious flavor. As they are of easy culture and do well here, it is a profitable fruit to grow. Assorted varieties. Price, 50c. each; $5.50 per dozen.

NUT TREES.

Almonds.

PRINCESS AND SULTANA ALMONDS. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce. 75c. each, either hard or soft shell; large size, $1.50.

Chestnuts.

THE JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHESTNUT (Castanea versa var. Japonica).—Our climate and soil seems to be well adapted for all varieties of Japanese fruit trees. There are several fine Japanese trees in this vicinity grown from seed, some of which bore for the first time several years ago, and have born abundantly every year since then, each burr containing two large and perfect nuts. The nuts are much larger than any of those imported from Italy or Spain, and equally as good and fine in flavor. We have a limited supply of imported seed on hand. Price, $1.00 per pound; by mail, 10c. extra; trees at $1.00 each.

Pecans.

We are often asked: "How many years after planting will a Pecan Orchard become a paying investment?"

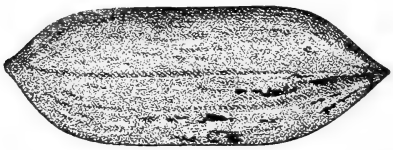
After considerable investigation, we conclude that it will be in about fifteen years. Although, under favorable conditions, the trees at six years after planting will show some fruit, and in the seventh, eighth and ninth years may yield enough to pay working expenses, still it will be at least ten

years before a profitable crop can be expected. We think that they will not reach the maximum yield until about thirty years after planting.

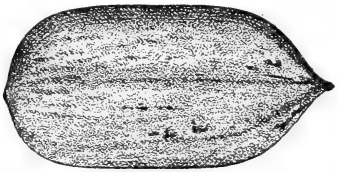
It is understood that this conclusion is based on the supposition that the best varieties of budded or grafted trees are planted.

Of course, it can be shown that results better than this have been obtained, but we are now considering returns that may be expected from an orchard on a large scale, not such as have been received from a few trees here and there forced under the best conditions.

Pecan growing is such a solid, certain, profitable business that it is really unnecessary to exaggerate the returns in the smallest degree.



CENTENNIAL PECAN.—Nut large, long, pointed at both ends. Shell thin. Kernel plump, rich and sweet. Quality best. Abundant annual bearer. Habit of growth, willowy, forming a thick, round-headed tree. Original was grafted more than 60 years ago. Has been long known as one of the very best sorts.

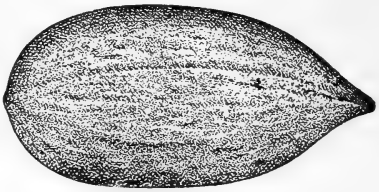


FROTSCHER'S (EGG SHELL) PECAN. Nut large, oblong, ovoid in shape, very thin shell. Kernel plump, full. Quality best. Abundant annual bearer. A rapid grower. Comes into bearing very young. Habit of growth somewhat like Centennial, not quite so dense, forming a fine round-headed tree. This is justly a very popular variety.

NELSON PECAN.—Nut the largest of all known; some specimens weighing nearly one ounce. Elliptical-oblong in shape. Medium thin shell, clean, bright in color. Kernel plump, sweet and rich. Quality very best. A quick grower. Early bearer, very prolific. Habit of growth like the Frotscher, forming a round-headed tree. This is surely the finest pecan tree introduced. Price, $3.00 each. Limited supply.

SCHLEY PECAN.—Nut medium in size. Oblong-ovoid in shape. Smooth, clean and bright in color. Very thin shell. Kernel very plump, sweet and rich. Bears abundantly; of rapid growth. Comes early into bearing. This is also a popular and standard variety.

STUART PECAN.—Nut large, thin shell, ovoid in shape, full meated. Quality best. Abundant bearer, of rapid growth. A standard variety, of established merit and popular.



STECKLER'S MAMMOTH PECAN.—Nut very large, elliptical-oblong in shape, round and full at stem end. Thin shell, full meated, quality best. A lately introduced variety of great merit. Price, $3.00 each.

SUCCESS PECAN.—Nut large and round, with medium thin shell. Does not appear as large as the Rome, Nelson or Steckler, but very full, and containing a larger quantity of meat than any other pecan on the market. The shell is easily cracked, and the whole kernel removed without breaking. The tree is a very quick and vigorous grower. We consider it one of the finest varieties.

THE PROPER DISTANCE APART TO PLANT PECAN TREES.

In deep, alluvial soils, 70 feet apart each way, requiring 9 trees to an acre.

In sandy, poor soils, 50 feet apart each way; requiring 16 trees to an acre.

Prices for Frotscher's Eggshell, Centennial, Schley, Success, and Stuart:

$1.50 each, $17.00 per dozen, 4 to 5 feet, 2 year buds on 3 year old stocks.

$1.25 each, $14.00 per dozen, 3 to 4 feet, 1 year buds on 3 year old stocks.

90c. each, $10.00 per dozen, 2½ to 3 feet, 1 year buds on 3 year old stocks.

These last two are same age, but graded as to size of growth.

When varieties ordered are not in stock, other varieties will be substituted unless instructed to the contrary.

Frotscher's Egg Shell, Centennial, Schley, Success and Stuart, in extra large size trees, 5 to 6 feet, $2.50 each net.

Pecan nuts for planting of the following varieties. Frotscher's Egg Shell, Stuart, Delmas and Van Deman, selected with special care, $1.50 per pound. Centennial, Schley and Success, $1.75 per pound. Steckler's Mammoth, $2.50 per pound. Nelson's, $3.00 per pound. If by mail, add 10c. per pound for postage.

Buds or Grafts of Frotscher's Egg Shell, Centennial, Schley, Success and Stuart Pecans at $3.00 per 100; $25.00 per 1,000. One eye to the bud and three buds to each scion.

Buds or Grafts of Steckler's and Nelson's Mammoth at $5.00 per 100. One eye to the bud and three buds to each scion.

We have the small Pecan nuts used to raise seedlings or stools to bud or graft upon, at 25c. per lb., $23.00 per 100 lbs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our prices are low considering the grade of trees we sell. On comparing our trees with those grown crowded together in seed bed, without transplanting, 4 or 5 feet high—mere switches, drawn up; because of this condition, a large percentage of them die on being planted in the orchard. Our trees are all transplanted before budding, are given room to grow, making strong stocky trees, well rooted and in condition

to bear transplanting in orchard without injury to the trees. They should all grow if properly planted. Our customers who have planted both grades of trees will endorse this statement.

The 1912 crop of Pecans is the smallest in the history of the pecan industry.

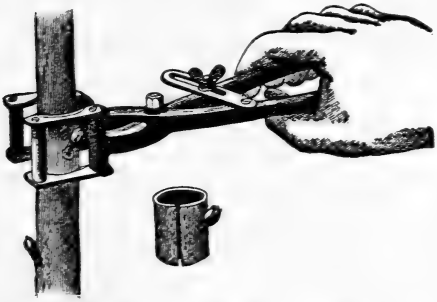
PRIZE PECAN TREE.
Bearing, Although Only Planted Four Years Ago.

Louisiana lands have always been classed among the best productive of any State in the Union, the soil being fertile and the climate just the right kind for planting of all kinds, and many great things have been done by the planters and gardeners of this State.

J. W. Supple, of the well-known firm of J. Supple's Sons' Planting Company, Ltd., of Bayou Goula, La., bought a pecan tree from the J. Steckler Seed Company, Ltd., four years ago, and immediately planted it. He gave a great deal of time to the tree, which has grown to be quite a curiosity on acount of its size. The trunk of the tree, a foot above the ground, is but as round as a half dollar, and the tree has twenty-one fully-developed pecans on it, all of a fine quality.—From the N. .O Picayune.

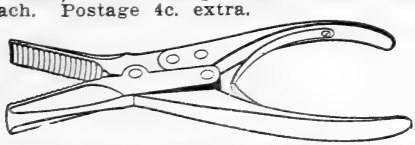
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PECAN NUTS PER POUND, CROP 1912.

Steckler's Mammoth, 42 to the pound.
Frotscher's Egg Shell, 57 to the pound.
Centennial, 57 to the pound.
Seedlings, 200 to the pound.



GALBREATH'S PECAN BUDDER.—$3.75 each. Postage 6c. extra.

NELSON'S ANNULAR BUDDING KNIFE, for budding Pecan trees, $3.50 each. Postage 4c. extra.



THE GREAT GRIP NUT SHELLER.—A perfect sheller with a light spring action that works easier than a ticket punch—that squeezes just so far and no farther, and compels a neat, workmanlike job—that opens the shell ten times more scientifically than any other device or plan in existence. Manufactured in the highest art style—drop forged, carbon steel, dental nickel finish, and handles that perfectly fit the smallest hand. Price, $1.50; postage 10c. extra, in this superb finish, and at $5.00, by express only, for the de luxe silver finish in the specially designed art case to match.

PERFECTION PECAN AND NUT CRACKER.—Fasten to a table, desk, chair, or any convenient place, placing the nut in the fixed pocket with one hand, give sharp tap with finger of other hand on end of the handle bar, causing movable head to tighten quickly against nut; as it begins to crack give handle a quick turn forward, the shell bursts immediately at the center, loosening the meat so as to be easily removed unbroken. A few trials will show you just what pressure is necessary and enable you to crack nuts perfectly. Price, $2.00.

Same as above, to be used by hand only, $1.75.

Walnut Trees.

ENGLISH WALNUTS.—$1.00 per tree. Nuts $1.00 per pound; by mail 10c. extra.

JAPANESE WALNUTS.—Jaglans Japonica Cordiformis.—Another variety of Japanese fruit, the trees of which will bear here as well as the above mentioned Chestnut. The fruit is nearly the size of the English Walnut, heart-shaped, and, although hard shelled, is very easy to open. The seed which we offer is of our own importation. Price, $1.00 per pound; by mail, 10c. extra; trees at $1.00 each.

BERRIES.

Blackberries.

Cultural Directions.—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but soil must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart, and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil.

ICEBERG.—This remarkable Blackberry is one of Luther Burbank's productions. It succeeds admirably in this climate. The fruit is transparent white. The seeds, which are usually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The fruit is borne in large clusters. The berries are of large size and good quality. The plant is an enormous bearer, and the fruit lasts through a long period. A desirable variety. Strong plants, 15c. each, $1 for 10, $3.50 for 50, $6 per 100.

Dewberries.

Cultural Directions.—Use short, stout stakes, driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake 2½ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail slanting toward the stake, upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one of the end stakes and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wire on each

side is now raised, pressing the canes inward, and caught in the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

All Dewberries should be mulched, to keep the berries from the ground.

AUSTIN'S IMPROVED.—Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, and is eight to ten days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower, and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. Twenty-five two-year plants produced forty quarts of immense berries. Strong plants, 10c. each, 50c. for 10, $1.50 for 50, $2.75 per 100.

Gooseberries.

Cultural Directions.—The Gooseberry and currant are two of the hardiest types of bush fruits. Our native forms range far north into British America. Seedlings of these natives are also very hardy, as is shown by some of the choice hybrids with European sorts. All Gooseberries like a cool, moist loam and either partial shade or a good mulch through summer. A good top-dressing every year is also necessary.

HOUGHTON.—An enormously productive and always reliable old sort; of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth, not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red; tender and good. Strong plants, 10c. each, 12 for $1.00, 50 for $3.50, 100 for $6.25.

Raspberries.

Cultural Directions.—The same as for Blackberries and Dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red, and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone, or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best, and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. To get the best results and keep the plants in vigorous condition, they must be mulched heavily with straw or leaves. Strong plants, 10c. each; 10 strong plants for 50c.; 50 strong plants for $1.50; 100 strong plants for $2.75.

Strawberries.

Cultural Directions.—The Strawberry can be grown on almost any conceivable kind of land, but gives the largest and finest crops on a naturally moist, but not wet soil. Stable manure, at the rate of say 20 large loads, and wood ashes at the rate of a ton to the acre, both scattered broadcast and thoroughly mixed with the soil, form a perfect manure for the crop. Lacking these, a good fertilizer, whose analysis (as printed on the bag) shows 3 to 4 per cent. ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 8 to 10 per cent. potash, will do nearly as well. Any quantity up to a ton or more an acre can be used, if broadcasted and thoroughly mixed in. If only a limited quantity can be used—say 400 to 600 pounds to the acre—it should be sown in the drill and thoroughly mixed with the soil before planting. Too much stable manure or ammonia in any form makes plant growth at the expense of fruit. For field culture set in rows ½ to 3 feet apart (as it is necessary to economize land or not), with the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in row. For garden cluture, where space is limited, set in rows 15 inches apart each way. But between each series of three rows there must be a two-foot alley or walkway. Set the plants just deep enough to cover the roots well, and no deeper. Spread out the roots well.

MICHEL'S EARLY STRAWBERRY.—We have various sorts of soil in Louisiana, and the strawberry suitable to and succeeding equally well in poor or rich land can only be determined by practical experiment. A strawberry having all the good qualities has not, and perhaps never will be discovered; still in choosing it is well to purchase plants having as many good points as possible. This we claim for Michel's Early. It is claimed to be the earliest in cultivation. It makes perfect flowers and fruit. Very prolific. Price, 50c. per 100, $4.00 per 1000.

KLONDYKE STRAWBERRY.—We have a fine stock of this valuable new variety grown from plants derived direct from the originator. We know them to be the absolutely true and pure Klondyke. 60c. per 100, $5.00 per 1000.

OCEAN CITY PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY.—A splendid berry which originated in Worcester County, Md. Plant is vigorous, with large broad green leaf; fruit as large as the Rubach, and larger than the Michel's Early, but later in bearing. Good for second crop; very prolific and a very fine shipping berry. Price, 75c. per 100, $6.00 per 1000.

PURE IMPROVED HOFFMAN STRAWBERRY.—If an experienced grower or commission merchant was asked what variety of strawberries, owing to its size, brilliant coloring and perfect shipping qualities, brought uniformly the highest price on the market, there could be but one answer—Hoffman. It stands drought well, the berry seeming to be composed more largely of solid matter than other varieties. Hence its unsurpassed firmness and high value as a shipping berry. It has a special value to growers who have to ship a long distance to market without refrigeration. Its great firmness enables it to carry fresh and bright a very long distance without ice. Price, 60c. per 100, $5.00 per 1000.

LADY THOMPSON STRAWBERRY.—The marvelous vigor and immense productiveness of this berry, its ability to adapt itself to all soils and all climates; its apparent indifference to heat, drought or flood, has rendered strawberry growing profitable over the vast regions where most other varieties could not be grown with profit, if at all. It is an exceedingly easy plant to live and is quick to grow off, rain or no rain. Hence its great value, especially for fall planting. Price, 60c. per 100, $5.00 per 1000.

EXCELSIOR STRAWBERRY.—The most profitable extra early berry grown. It is four to six days earlier than the Michel; firm and good shipper; stands heat and drouth second to none; beautiful deep blood red to center; exceedingly productive, thrifty and rank in growth; berries large and good shape; it is a staminate or self-pollenizer. 60c. per 100; $5.00 per 1000.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY.—Immense producer of firm berries of the highest flavor and beautiful color; thrifty grower and splendid drought resister. Per 100, 60c.; per 1000, $5.00.

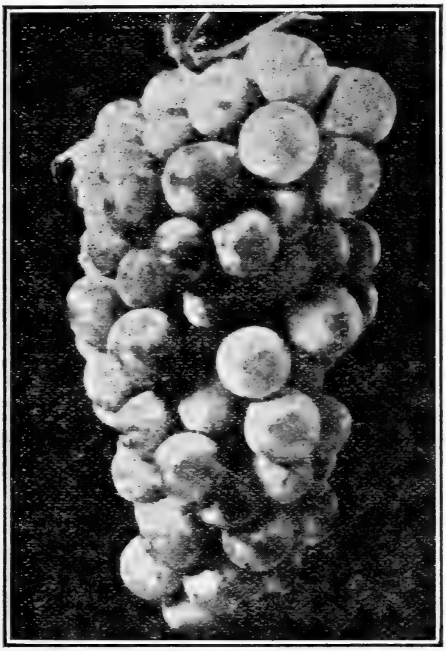
NUMBER OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE.

11,000 to acre, 4 feet rows.
12,500 to acre, 3½ feet rows.
14,000 to acre, 3 feet rows.
12 inches apart in row.

12,000 to acre is the average number in this vicinity.

Where 11,000 plants are put on an acre they are more easily cultivated with a horse, and the fruit is likely to be larger.

GRAPES.



Niagara Grape.

Cultural Directions.—There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably if trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fences, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruit. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about 8 feet apart, by the fence or building. For vineyards, make rows 8 feet apart, 6 to 10 feet in rows. Paper bags slipped over the clusters as soon as they have formed are a good protection from fungus, insects, birds, etc.

Have some select varieties for the table and for making wine. The following is a list of them, viz:

COLUMBIAN IMPERIAL GRAPE.—This is the largest and most beautiful purple Grape in the world. The vines are very productive and grow in any soil. Its deep feeding root enables it to resist any long period of drought which, however, while somewhat reducing the size of the fruit, does not in the least affect its bearing qualities. It is decidedly free from disease—mildew and black rot. Grows in immense clusters, berries of rich purple color, fine flavor, sweet juicy pulp, compact and even growth. Desirable shipping and table grape. Price, 50c. each; $5.00 per dozen.

CONCORD.—Blue-black berries of large size, and in large bunches; covered with bloom; flesh pulpy, sweet, tender; excellent. Vigorous grower and very prolific. Ripens in July. Desirable for nearby markets, but too tender for long shipments. 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen.

CYNTHIANA.—Very much like the Concord. Price, 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen.

DELAWARE.—Berries small, reddish or pink, skin very thin; pulp sweet, juicy, vinous; quality best. Bunches medium. One of the best for Florida and the Gulf Coast country. Price, 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen.

GOETHE.—Light pink, very fine for table use. It is the best of the Rogers' hybrids. Price, 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen.

HERBEMONT (McKee.) — The most popular and successful red or purple grape in the South, excellent for table and wine. McKee is identical with it. Price, 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen.

IVES.—Berries small, skin red or pink, very thin; juicy, sweet, vinous; quality excellent. Bunches medium. Ripens July. One of the best in the South. Price, 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Large size and very early, good for table use. Price, 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA.—An unfailing never rotting red grape of fine quality. Price, 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen.

NIAGARA.—The Niagara Grape is the best of the white variety. The bunches are large, transparent white, very sweet and delicious in flavor. This is one of the best table grapes, but will answer also for wine making. 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen.

SCUPPERNONG.—The Bronze Scuppernong Grapes are native of the South, and bear well here. In Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, Scuppernong Grapes are largely planted for preserving and wine making; they are excellent for the latter purpose, and will make as good wine as Missouri. The vines should not be trimmed. 1 year old, 30c. each; 3 year old, 75c. each.

TRIUMPH.—This is a late variety; bunches very large, golden when fully ripe; fine as best foreign, and sell equally well; melting pulp, small seeds, vigorous as Concord, of which it is a hybrid seedling. Rarely it rots; stands pre-eminently at the head as a late table grape. Price, 25c. each, $2.50 per dozen.

CURRANTS.

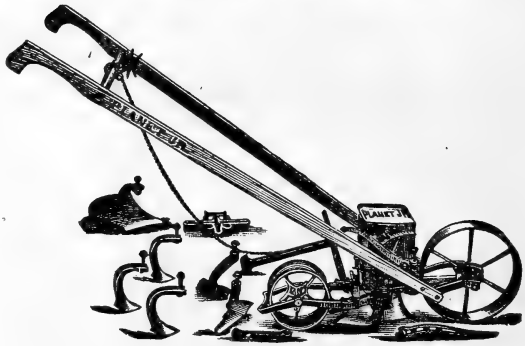
These are only moderately successful in this latitude. They do best in a cool, strong, moist loam. Plants should be well cultivated and fertilized. Keep them mulched. Set the plants 4 feet apart. Prune out all old wood, leaving only vigorous shoots. Price, strong 1-year plants, 15c.; 10 strong 1-year plants, $1.25; 50 strong 1-year plants, $3.50; 100 strong 1-year plants, $6.25.

VICTORIA.—Large, bright red bunches long berries; medium to excellent quality; erect grower; productive; ripens late.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

PLANET, JR., No. 4.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. Price, complete, $11.00. Weight, 53 lbs. As a Seeder only, $9.00; holds 2½ quarts of seed.

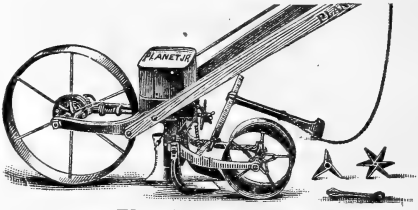


Planet, Jr., No. 4.

Planet, Jr., No. 25.

PLANET, JR., No. 25.—Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately. Steel frame. Price, $13.50. Weight, packed, 59 lbs. Holds 2½ quarts of seed.

PLANET, JR., No. 3.—Hill and Drill Seeder.—A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners and seedsmen. The special force feed is admirable, working equally well hether sowing with an ounce or a full hopper. The hill dropping is simple and reliable, making hills either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Price $10.50. 15-inch steel driving wheel; holds 3 quarts of seed; weight, packed, 46 lbs.



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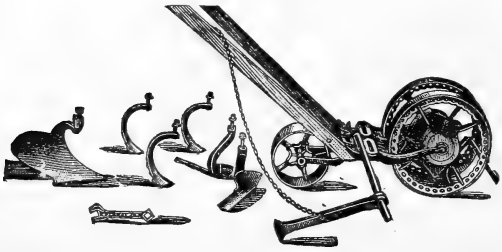
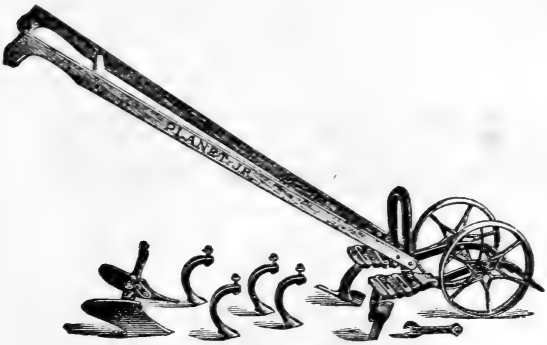


Planet, Jr., No. 1.

PLANET, JR., No. 1.—Combined Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. The sowing cylinder is a drum of spring brass set between the driving wheels, with a sliding brass band and cam. In drum and band are corresponding diamond-shaped discharge openings, quickly adjusted for any kind of seed. Inside the drum, shields cover the openings, and insure regular sowing with a full hopper or a thimbleful. Price, with tools as shown, $9.50. Holds 3 pints of seed; weight, packed, 44 lbs.

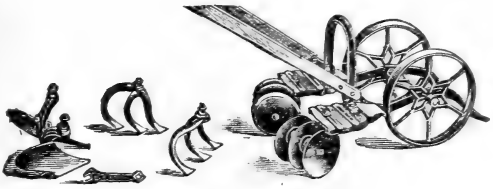


Planet, Jr., No. 12.

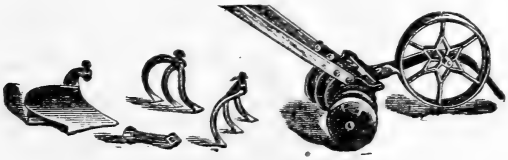
PLANET, JR., No. 12.—Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This tool has one pair plows, one pair hoes, two pairs cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters. The tools sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and the others can be added as wanted. Steel frame. Price, $7.00; weight, 34 lbs.

PLANET, JR. No. 13.—Double wheel Hoe. This tool has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. Other tools can be added as needed. Price, $4.75; weight, 29 lbs.

PLANET, JR., No. 14.—Double Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Steel frame. This new tool will give excellent satisfaction; is especially pleasing to all who work peat lands. There are three oil tempered discs on each side. The set of prong cultivator teeth are constructed on entirely new lines, and will be found invaluable in general cultivation. The plows are the regular Planet, Jr., model and are continually valuable for furrowing, covering and plowing. Price, with attachments, as in cut, $8.00; weight, 38 lbs.



Planet, Jr., No. 14.

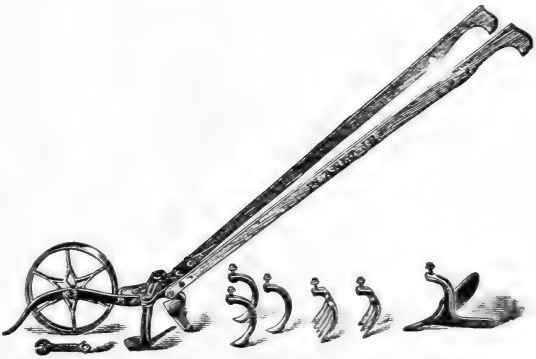


Planet, Jr., No. 38.

PLANET, JR., No. 38. — Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This combination occupies the same position among Single Wheel Hoes as that taken by the Planet, Jr., No. 14 Double Wheel Disc Hoe among Doubles. Steel frame. Price, complete, as in cut, $7.00; weight, packed, 28 lbs.

PLANET, JR., No. 16. — Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. The handles are adjustable in height. The frame is steel, convenient and strong, with quick change device by which to exchange the tools without removing the nuts. Price, $5.85; weight, 25 lbs.

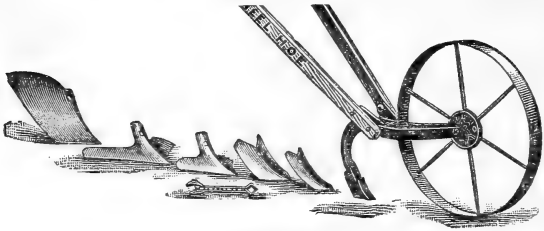
PLANET, JR., No. 17.—Single Wheel Hoe. You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work. Price, $5.00; weight, 23 lbs.



Planet, Jr., No. 16.

PLANET, JR., No. 17½.—Single Wheel Hoe. This tool is identical with No. 16, except in equipment. The pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, and leaf lifter, which go with it, are all the finest of their kind. Price, $4.50; weight, 21 lbs.

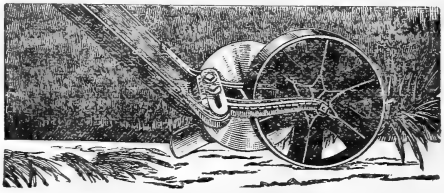
All our wheel hoe tools are of a special pattern, carefully tested by practical men; no others ever offered compare with them. All the steel parts are high carbon steel, oil tempered, finely formed, finished and polished, and work to a charm.



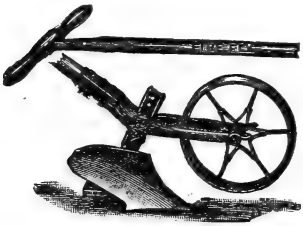
Steckler's Improved No. 19.

STECKLER'S IMPROVED No. 19.—Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. This new and attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations. The tools are as follows: A large garden plow, 10-inch sweep, 6-inch sweep, 4-inch cultivator tooth and a 2-inch cultivator tooth. Price, $3.75; weight, 20 lbs.

PLANET, JR., GRASS EDGER.—Extreme neatness is the great secret of attractiveness in grounds surrounding a house. The Planet, Jr., Grass Edger assists wonderfully in producing this effect. It will edge either straight or curved work, paths, drives, open borders or flower beds, doing the work well and rapidly. Price, $6.25; weight, packed, 26 lbs.

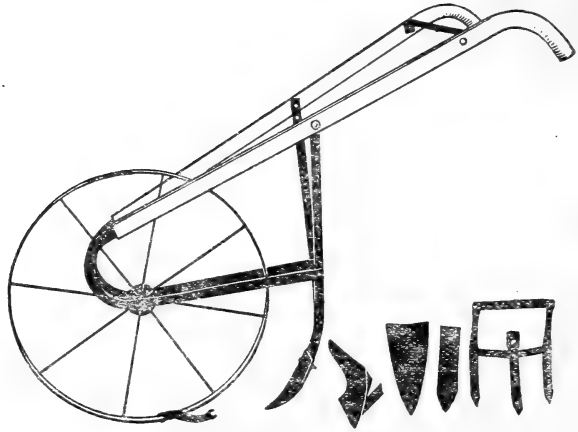


Planet, Jr., Grass Edger.



Fire-Fly Garden Plow.

FIRE-FLY GARDEN PLOW.—This tool is exceedingly useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going twice. Furrows for manure or seeds can be opened and covered. In cultivating, plow away, weed the row and plow back again. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards. Price, $2.35; packed weight, 14 lbs.



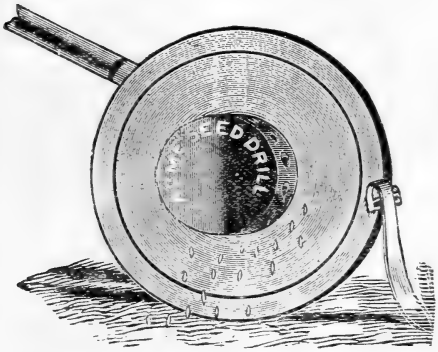
Steckler's No. 2 Garden Plow.

The Kohler Transplanter.

STECKLER'S No. 2 GARDEN PLOW.—As shown in above cut, has two wooden handles, and is designed mechanically correct throughout, with a view of making it the neatest and lightest running plow possible. It is constructed of the very best material, everything being steel, except the two wooden handles. It is used in the East and West with the greatest satisfaction, and it is so recommended that we feel it is the plow needed in our Southern States, due to its simplicity, light running and thorough mechanism. It is equipped with shovel, calf-tongue, weeder, cultivator, mow board or plow. Height of wheel is 24 inches. Price, $3.00.

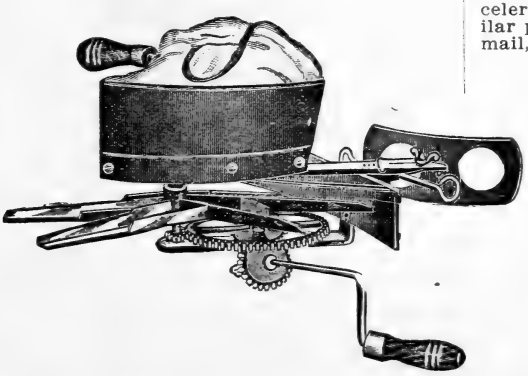
THE KOHLER TRANSPLANTER.—This is the simplest and best of all Transplanting tools yet introduced. It is light, yet strong, and so constructed that when the

handles are spread the blades form a closed pocket, from which no ground can escape, but retains all the soil around the roots. It is provided with stops at the Hinged Joints, thus preventing all danger of injuring the tops of the plants. Full length of tool, 22½ inches, and complete weight, 2½ pounds. Price, $1.50.



THE ACME SEED DRILL.—A Garden Seed Drill that will distribute Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip, and all such seeds with perfect regularity. Price, $1.50.

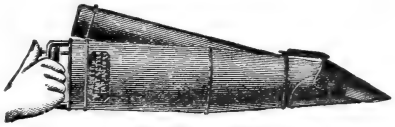
EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOE.—15c. If by mail, 20c. each.



ONLY PERFECT SEED SOWER.—$2.50 each.

THE ECLIPSE CORN PLANTER.—This implement is, in the working parts, similar to the Chautauqua, except that it is made of wood instead of iron and steel. It is easier handled than any other, and will do as much work as the best. Price, $2.00.

CLEVE'S ANGLE TROWEL.—This handy digger was originally intended for digging plantains and other weeds from lawns, but it has also found great favor among the ladies as a flower cultivator for loosening the soil in pots, and among young plants for transplanting. It serves every purpose of the old form of trowel. Price, No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 30c.; No. 3, 25c.

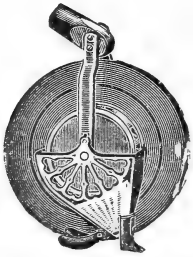


MASTER'S RAPID PLANT SETTER.—For setting out all kinds of plants, such as Cabbage, Tomatoes, Tobacco, Sweet Potatoes, Onion Slips, Celery, etc., this Setter is simply perfection itself. Any gardener or farm hand can easily set out 12,000 plants in 10 hours, and after you have become used to it, you will find no difficulty in setting out 15,000 plants per day, and there will be no re-setting plants, as it does absolutely sure work. Should dry weather set in at planting time this Planter will give each plant half a teacup of water at the root the moment it is put into the ground, and the Setter automatically throws into the hole on top of the roots and water plenty of earth, so that the plant becomes set, watered and covered at the one operation. Price, $3.75 each.

THE COMBINATION WEEDER.—Combining, as it does, both the rake and the hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable, and most perfect on the market. 40c. each.

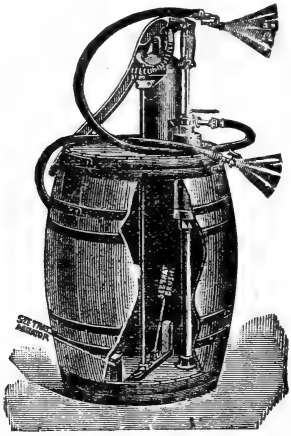
IMPROVED PLANTING DIBBLE.—This tool is designed for setting out cabbage, celery, tobacco, tomatoes, onions and similar plants. Price, 40c. each. If ordered by mail, 10c. extra must be added for postage.

The machine is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. $2.50 each.



The Eureka Seed Drill.

THE EUREKA KITCHEN GARDEN AND HOT BED SEED DRILL.—It will sow and cover beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onion, radishes, spinach, turnips and all seeds with the greatest regularity. The quality of work equals that done with the costly machines, and infinitely better and faster than hand work. Price, $2.00 each.



EMPIRE KING SPRAYING PUMP.—Will spray two hundred trees per hour. Has automatic mechanical agitator which ensures the perfect mixing of the poison and water, and an automatic brush for keeping strainer clean. With single brass spout and shut-off cock; also with galvanized suction and strainer, and with a 10-foot lead of heavy hose and one Niagara nozzle. Pump mounted on 50-gallon barrel, as per illustration, $20.00; pump mounted on 100-gallon cask, $33.00.

IDEAL PLANT SPRINKLER.—Is one of the most serviceable devices for spraying plants indoors and out. Plants when housed generally suffer from lack of moisture, such as rain or the morning dew give them; furnace or stove heat affects them badly. This spray substitutes a misty shower that supplies the plant most naturally and completely, is absolutely necessary to real success with house plants. Price, 75c. By mail, 20c. extra.

MYERS' GALVANIZED IRON KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP No. 330.—The tank holds 5 gallons, and is fitted with lid and strainer, which can be removed. The pump is our regular Brass Bucket Spray Pump with large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and agitator. The handle lever can be shifted from right to left shoulder at will. Fitted with 5 feet of ½ inch hose, pipe extension and Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel spray nozzle, which can be graduated from a fine mist-spray to a solid stream, or shut off entirely. Price, $9.00.

MYERS' PERFECT KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP No. 331.—With Copper Tank and Brass Ball Valves. Is identically the same as No. 330, with the exception that the tank on the Perfect Sprayer is constructed entirely of copper. Complete with hose, stop cock, pipe extension, and Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel nozzle, $14.00.

GARFIELD KNAPSACK SPRAYER.—One of the best, strongest, and most effective of all Knapsack Sprayers. The tank is made of heavy copper, slightly concaved to fit the back, and is, therefore, easily carried. The pump is made entirely of brass, double action, has metal valves, and will not get out of order. Can be used for all sorts of insecticides and fungicides in the Orchard, Field and Garden, and is the cheapest knapsack sprayer made. Price, as shown in cut, $15.00. Additional hose, 30c. per foot.

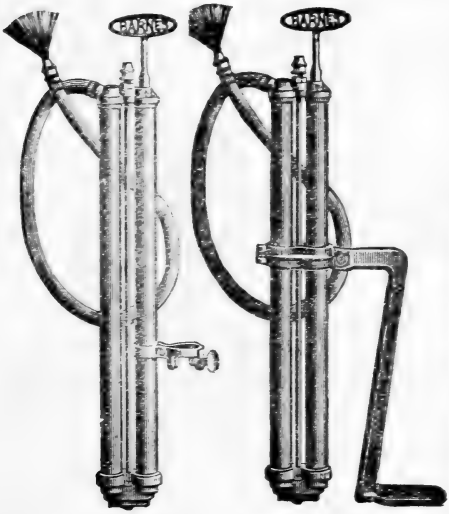


Fig. 255. Fig. 254.

Barnes Improved Perfection Spraying Pump.

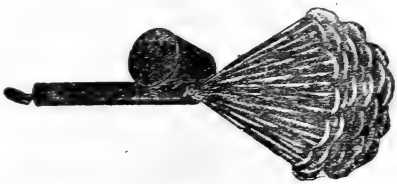
BARNES NEW IMPROVED ALL-BRASS "PERFECTION" SPRAYING PUMP.—The Perfection is the simplest and best spraying pump ever placed on the market. It is made of seamless brass tubing without threads on either end, and is held firmly together by a galvanized steel rod connected at the top and bottom parts, and is perfectly tight. Price of Fig. 255, complete, with two nozzles, each, $4.00; price of Fig. 254, complete, with two nozzles, each, $4.25.

The Lenox Sprayer.

THE LENOX SPRAYER.—This sprayer is made similar in style to the Eureka, only it is made of zinc instead of copper, and is worked by pressing a rubber bulb which is attached to the end of the hose. It surely is very beneficial for spraying small plants, such as cabbage, potatoes, cauliflower, etc.; also for young trees and grape vines, especially when using mixtures for insecticides, etc. This is the cheapest Knapsack on the market; very durable, and will pay for itself in a short time. Price, complete, $6.00.

STECKLER'S FAULTLESS SPRAYER, 50c. each.

STECKLER'S CONTINUOUS SPRAYER, $1.00 each.



STECKLER'S LADIES' SPRAYER, 50c. each.

GOULD'S BRASS BUCKET OR BOAT PUMP, No. 561½.—For Spraying, Sprinkling, Washing Wagons, Windows and Whitewashing.—It is used with a pail or bucket. It is strong, durable, and easily operated. Cylinder, plunger rod and gland are all brass. The plunger rod operates through an adjustable brass gland which can be tightened so no liquid will escape at that point. The strong iron foothold enables one to pump with one hand and hold the nozzle with the other. Price, with 2½ feet of ¾-inch discharge hose, spray nozzle and strainer, $7.50.

THE CORNELL KNAPSACK SPRAYER. This is substantially the same as our "Garfield" Knapsack Sprayer, except that the tank is of galvanized sheet steel. This pump is all brass with brass valves. As it will stand considerable rough handling, we are certain it will give satisfaction. Price, with 4 feet hose, brass hand tube, 14 inches long, shut-off cock and Vermorel nozzle, $10.50. Additional hose, 30c. per foot.

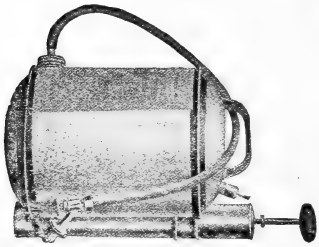
THE "LITTLE GEM" SPRAYING PUMP. This Pump is made entirely of brass. The entire weight of the pump complete is 4 pounds. When boxed ready for shipment, 7 pounds. Price with both nozzles, $5.00.

SHOO-FLY TRI-JET SPRAYER, $1.00.

PERFECT SPRAYER. 75c. each.
WORLD SPRAYER. 75c. each.
LIGHTNING DRY POWDER DUSTER. $1.25 each.

STAR INSECT SPRAYER, 50c. each.

LADIES' FAVORITE FLOWER AND PLANT SPRINKLER.—This is the neatest Plant Sprinkler yet introduced. It consists of a can holding a quart of water or insecticide, and a hose twelve inches long, with a large rubber bulb containing a fine nickel-plated rose or spray. Price, $2.00. Rubber Bulb attachment separately, $1.50.



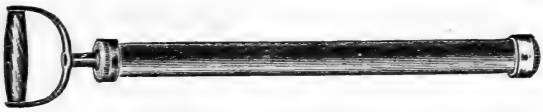
LIGHTNING COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER No. 30.—2 gallon, $4.00. No. 21, 4 gallon, $5.00.

LITTLE ASPINWALL SPRAYER.—75c. each.

PRIZE SPRAYER, $4.50 each.

SUCCESS WHITEWASH SPRAYER.—$10.00 each.

DRY POWDER DUSTER, $1.25.



Lewis' Agricultural Syringe.

LEWIS AGRICULTURAL SYRINGE.—This exterminator is 26 inches long by 1⅝ inches in diameter. It is made of zinc tubing, which does not rust by using strong chemicals. The piston is fitted with Lewis' Patent Extension Valve, which holds the liquid at any point in the tube except on pressure of the handle, when it discharges the liquid on each hill. Price, brass, $2.50.

TYRIAN RUBBER PLANT AND FLOWER SPRINKLER.—Very handy for sprinkling tender plants, small seeds and cut flowers. 4 oz. Straight Rubber Flower Sprinklers, 75c. each; 6 oz., 80c. each; 8 oz., 90c. each; 10 oz., $1.00 each. 4 oz. Bent Neck, 90c. each; 6 oz., $1.00 each; 8 oz., $1.10 each; 10 oz., $1.25 each.

GEM NOZZLE SPRAYER.—(Brass.) For 1-inch hose, $1.00 each; by mail, 5c. extra.

BROOKS IMPROVED HAND FORCE AND SPRAY PUMP.—A complete hand apparatus for throwing water. Made of brass with steel plunger and 5-ply rubber hose. Price, complete, $4.75.

DEAKIN'S IMPROVED BRASS GARDEN SYRINGE, AMERICAN.—No. 3. Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with one stream, two spray roses and side pieces on barrel. Price, $7.00.

No. 2. Ladies' Garden Syringe, length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 15/16 inch, with one stream and two spray roses. The two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel. Price, $5.00.

No. 3. Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with one stream, two spray roses and side pieces on barrel. Price, $7.00.

No. 11. (Second Quality.) Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. One Rose Syringe, full size. Two spray roses and one stream. Side attachment. Price, $5.50.

DEAKIN'S NEW SYRINGES. — The cheapest all-brass Syringes made; full length of barrel of the largest size, 18 inches, 1½ inches diameter. They are all-brass full length syringes, fill quickly and discharge perfectly. Price, letter H, $4.00; letter K, $3.50.

KANT KLOG NOZZLE.—The only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray or removing the nozzle from the tree. The first and only nozzle ever made which gives both flat and round sprays, or solid streams. Sprays fruit trees, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco and cotton. For wagons, windows, hen houses, fire, disinfecting, etc. Price, with galvanized steel body, $5.00; with polished brass body, $7.50. Kant Klog Nozzle only, $1.50 each.

SHOO-FLY TRI-JET SPRAY. — The cheapest spraying apparatus on the market at the price quoted, and is more effective than any other sprayer at ten times the cost. For spraying potato vines, shrubs, plants and cattle (to keep off flies), and the interior of henneries, it has no equal. Price, $1.00.

THE LOWELL GRAND SPRAYER.—A universal favorite. A general utility sprayer, adapted to all liquqid disinfecting and poisonous preparations, as well as for use on cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry. Made of heavy charcoal tin, with zinc caps and brass spraying tubes. Capacity, 1 quart. Finely finished with aluminum. No. 4, $1.00 each.

THE LOWELL FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER, No. 110.—For the farmer, fruit grower, stockman, florist and user of general liquid disinfectant and poisons. Made of galvanized steel; pump, automatic valve and valve fittings, filler plug and collar of brass. Spraying nozzle may be reversed to spray under side of bushes and plants. Valve shut offs. An adjustable shoulder strap and tree attachment, with suitable couplings for tree spraying is furnished with each machine. The vine attachment consists of a brass tube curved under the leaves of low plants and running vines will be furnished at 50c. extra. Capacity, 3 gallons. Aluminum finish. Price, $7.00 each.

THE LOWELL BLOW POWDER SPRAYER.—Is made to meet the demand from those preferring dry powder to liquid solutions, and is so constructed with its double screen arrangement that it is absolutely impossible for the machine to clog. Adapted to Paris Green, Bug Finish, Slug Shot, Lice Powder and all dry powder disinfectants and poisons. The powder can holds one quart, and has a 2-inch screw cap opening in back for filling. Finely finished with aluminum. $1.00 each.

LOWELL No. 112 SPECIAL SPRAYER. Tin, 75c.

LOWELL No. 115 CONTINUOUS SPRAYER.—Tin, $1.00.

BORDEAUX NOZZLE.—$1.50 each.

BORDEAUX AUTOMATIC NOZZLE.—For spray pumps (fitted for ¼-inch pipe only), $1.00; by mail, 5c. extra.

CATERPILLAR EXTERMINATOR.—For destroying caterpillars and worms in Pecan and other fruit trees there is nothing to equal it, and wherever used gives satisfaction. It is ball-shaped and made of cast iron, no soldering about it, hence cannot fall apart. The ball contains a peculiar substance which is soaked in kerosene oil, after which it is placed on a long pole and then ignited. This is slowly passed under the leaves and branches; the heat and resinous smoke arising from same will smother and kill all living insects and worms on the trees. We recommend it highly. Price, $1.00.

AUTO-SPRAY TORCH.—Directions: First remove the burners and fill both reservoirs of torch three-quarters full of kerosene oil, and replace both burners. Place as many extension pipes on the Auto-Spray as may be necessary to reach the worm nests. See that there is no solutions in the reservoir of the Auto-Spray. Screw the torch to the end of the extension pipe, and see that all joints are made air-tight with rubber packing. Light the wick in pilot torch, shut off the cock, and pump reservoir full of air. By opening the cock and releasing the air, the torch will spread itself, and should throw a flame from two to four feet, according to the air pressure. Price, $1.00.

ADJUSTABLE RIVAL SPRAYER. — Three-quarter inch hose; simple, easy to operate, and best all-round sprayer made. Price, 60c. each; if by mail, add 5c. for postage.

THE LIGHTNING BUG EXTERMINATOR.—One of the cheapest and best spraying machines for expelling and destroying Potato Bugs, Codling Moths and Canker Worms, Strawberry and Rose Slugs, Striped Fleas, Cucumber and Melon Beetles, etc. It is light, yet strong, and with proper care will last many years. Very good for applying the Japanese Soluble Insecticide. Price, brass, $2.25.

Lightning Bug Exterminator on Pole, $3.00.

RIPPLEY'S WHITEWASH AND PAINTING MACHINE.—Painting and whitewashing by machinery is an accomplished fact, and reduces the cost of whitewashing and painting to a minimum. By its use the Dairymen, Poultrymen, Farmers, Breeders, Liverymen, Millers, and parties running factories, warehouses, etc., can whitewash or paint all the buildings in a very short time, doing first-class work. Prices as follows:

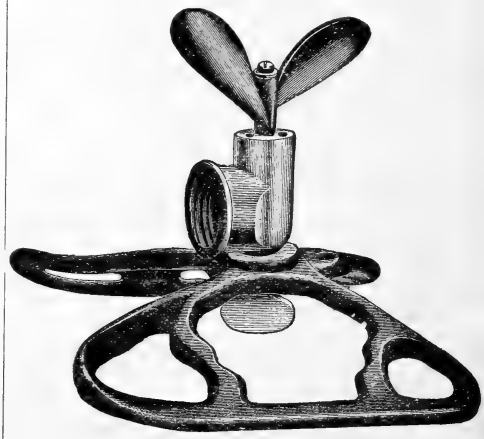
No. 6. 8-gallon, Galvanized Iron Machine, with all attachments	$13.00
No. 7. 16-gallon, Galvanized Iron Machine, with all attachments	16.00

LIGHTNING WHITEWASH, SPRAY AND FORCE PUMPS.

Galvanized, A. A. M., No. 28	$2.50
Brass, T. U. T.	3.50

FLORAL TOOLS.

Ladies' Set, Floral Tools, No. 5, three pieces	$1.00
Boys' and Ladies' Extra Heavy Set, three pieces, No. 31	1.50
Boys' and Ladies' Extra Heavy Set, four pieces, No. 441	2.00
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 1	.30
Toy Sets, three pieces, No. 2	.40
Boys' Hoes, No. BX6	.40
Ladies' Hoes, No. LX5	.30
Boys' Shovels, No. 7	.60
Boys' Spades, No. 9	.50
Spading Fork, No. B4D	.60
Boys' Rakes, No. TR5	.50



Rain Maker Lawn Sprinkler, $1.75.

LAWN SPRINKLERS.

Fountain Lawn Sprinkler, $1.50.

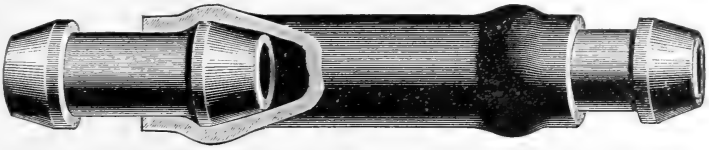
Maid of the Mist, $1.50.

Crescent Lawn Sprinkler	$3.00
No. 99	1.00
No. 10	2.25
No. 12	2.25
No. 94	3.25

GREEN HOUSE AND LAWN HOSE.—Made of best rubber. Sold only in lengths of fifty feet. The Harlem Hose is ¾-inch, 3 ply, nickel-plated spun brass coupling. 20c. per foot.

Gem Controlling Nozzles for standard hose, each	$1.00
Brass Rose or Nozzle, 1½ to 2½ inches, ⅝-inch coupling, 75c. and	1.00
Vermorel Nozzle, complete	1.50
Vermorel Sprayer	.25

THE REVERO HOSE is a non-pickable hose on a braided fabric, nickel-plated spun brass coupling, ¾ inch; per foot 20c.



LITTLE WONDER HOSE MENDER, 5c. each; 50 cents per dozen.

PRICE LIST OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FORKS.

Long Handle Spading Fork, 4 tine	$0.80
D. Handle Spading Fork, 4 tine, diamond point	.80
D. Handle Spading Fork, 5 tine, diamond point	1.10
Hay Fork, 2 tine, 6 foot handle	.50
D. Handle Manure Fork, 4 tine	.90
D. Handle Manure Fork, 5 tine	1.00
D. Handle Manure Fork, 6 tine	1.10
Manure, long handled, 4 tine, strapped	.65
Manure, long handled, 5 tine, strapped	.75
Manure, long handled, 6 tine, strapped	.90
Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 5 foot handle	.65
Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 6 foot handle	.75
Steel Garden Forks, No. 3	.45

HOES.

W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 000, field, without handle	$1.20
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 00, field, without handle	1.25
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 0, field, without handle	1.30
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 1, field, without handle	1.35
W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 2, field, without handle	1.50
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 00, field, without handle	.70
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 0, field, without handle	.80
W. A. Lyndon's Carolina, No. 1, field, without handle	.90
Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planters' No. 2, without handle	.50
Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planters' No. 6, without handle	.55
Sandusky Tool Co.'s No. 000, without handle	.35
Sandusky Tool Co.'s No. 4, without handle	.50
Steel Weeding Hoes, 1 prong	.35
Steel Weeding Hoes, 2 prong	.40
Steel Weeding Hoes, 3 prong	.50
Cast Iron Hoe and Rake combined, 6 tine	.35
Dutch or Scuffle, with handle, American, 8 inch	.80

Dutch or Scuffle, Saynor & Cocke:

5 inch	60c.	9 inch	$1.00
6 inch	70c.	10 inch	1.10
7 inch	80c.	12 inch	1.20
8 inch	90c.		

Solid Shank Cotton Planters, with handle, No. 2, 9 inch	.45
Solid Shank Cotton Planters, with handle, No. 4, 9 inch	.50
Hercules, light and strong, with handle; 7½ inch	.50
Hercules, light and strong, with handle; 8¼ inch	.60
4-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes, 4 inch	.50
4-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes, 5½ inch	.60
3-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes, 6 inch	.60
2-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes, 6½ inch	.65
1-0 H. B. German Handled Hoes, 7½ inch	.70
No. 1, H. B. German Handled Hoes, 9 inch	.80
No. 2, H. B. German Handled Hoes, 9¼ inch	.85
No. 5-0, H. B. German Handled Grub, 4 inch	.60
German Pattern Two Prong Grape, with handle	.75

LETTUCE OR KITCHEN KNIFE. 30c. postpaid.

Saw Tooth Scuffle Hoe, 6 inch, with handle ..... .60
Saw Tooth Scuffle Hoe, 8 inch, with handle ..... .75
Adjustable Hoes, with handles ..... .60

HOUGH PATENTED HOE AND EDGER. Has five cutting edges. Improved form of hoe, and provides a simple, inexpensive tool, which may be conveniently used for trimming the edges of lawns, walks and flower-beds. To use this hoe you "push and pull," or dig same as with a spade, and for that reason can be used advantageously in places close to fences, around flower-beds, walks, etc. Price, $1.00 each.

Knives.

This list of Knives is especially adapted for budding, pruning and cutting of green-wood. Do not compare these Knives with common ordinary Knives.

PRUNING KNIVES.

J. A. Henckel's Rosewood Handle, No. 33 ..... $2.25
Saynor & Cocke Horn Handle, No. 162 ..... 2.25
J. A. Henckel's Hardwood Handle, No. 2C 1.50
J. A. Henckel's Hardwood Handle, No. 6C 1.50
J. Wiss & Son, Hardwood Handle, No. 1 ..... 1.00
J. A. Henckel's Hardwood Handle, No. 32 ..... 1.50

PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES.

J. A. Henckel's Black Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 769 ST $1.50
Steckler's Black Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 718 ST 2.00

BUDDING KNIVES.

J. A. Henckel's, No. 11C $1.45
J. A. Henckel's, No. 715B 1.75
J. A. Henckel's, No. 716-I 2.00
J. A. Henckel's, No. 779-I 1.00
J. A. Henckel's, No. 747-W 1.60
Steckler's Black Handle, 2 blades, 1 steel and 1 ivory, 717-B 1.75
Steckler's White Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 721-I 2.50
Needham Brothers, England, No. 12 ..... 1.50
Needham Brothers, No. 9067 ..... 1.25
Saynor & Cocke, No. 204 ..... 2.25

POCKET KNIVES.

Oxidized Handle, 2 blades, cork screw and champagne opener 2.50
Graef & Schmidt Black Bone Handle, 2 blades, No. 2243 ST 1.25
Lettuce Knife, Wood Handle ..... .30
Vegetable Knife, Wood Handle ..... .30

POTATO HOOKS.

Long Handle, 4 tine $0.50
Long Handle, 5 tine ..... .60
Long Handle, 6 tine ..... .65
Long Handle, 4 tine, extra heavy ..... .60
Long Handle, 5 tine, extra heavy ..... .70
Combination potato hook and fork, 4 tine ..... .75
Flat and Diamond Point, 4 tine ..... .60
Mint and Potato, round teeth, pointed ..... .65

PRUNING SAWS.

Diston's 12-inch, No. 7 ..... $0.80
Diston's Compass, 14-inch ..... .90
Diston's Crescent, 14-inch ..... .90
Diston's Duplex, 16-inch ..... .95
18-inch, No. 7 ..... 1.00

Lawn Rakes.

LAWN QUEEN RAKE.—No. 1, 46 teeth, 90c.; No. 2, 42 teeth, $1.25; No. 3, 36 teeth, $1.00; No. 4, 20 teeth, 70c.; No. 5, 24 teeth, 80c.

PARAGON.—Wooden Head. No. 6, 24 teeth, 60c.; Wooden Rakes, 10 teeth, 40c.; Wooden Rakes, 20 teeth, 60c.

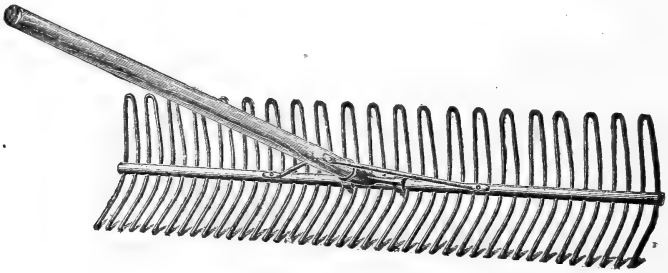
JUMBO.—Extra heavy, 42 teeth, $1.50.

OLE NELSON.—Wooden Lawn Rake, 75c.

NINETEENTH CENTURY RAKE.—This is the coming rake of the season. A strong, durable, light and neat wrought-iron rake. Price, 12 teeth, 60c.; 14 teeth, 70c.; 16 teeth, 80c.

STEEL GARDEN RAKES.

American Steel, Rough and Ready, 12 teeth $0.50



Lawn Queen Rake.

American Steel, Rough and Ready, 14 teeth	.70
American Steel, Rough and Ready, 16 teeth	.70
American Columbus Socket Rakes, 10 teeth	.65
American Columbus Socket Rakes, 12 teeth	.75
American Columbus Socket Rakes, 14 teeth	.80
American Columbus Socket Rakes, 16 teeth	.85
10 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	.65
12 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	.70
14 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	.75
16 Teeth Steel Garden Rakes	.80
Cast Steel Bow, 10 teeth	.50
Cast Steel Bow, 12 teeth	.60
Cast Steel Bow, 14 teeth	.70
Cast Steel Bow, 16 teeth	.80
Rough and Ready (malleable iron), 10 teeth	.25
Rough and Ready (malleable iron), 12 teeth	.30
Rough and Ready (malleable iron), 14 teeth	.35
Rough and Ready (malleable iron), 16 teeth	.40
Wood Head, wrought iron teeth, 10 teeth	.40
Wooden Hay Rakes	.30
Lawn Rakes, all wood, wire braced	.50

SPADES.

Ames' Long Handled Bright (the best made)	$1.20
Hadwin's Long Handled	.80
Favorite Long Handled	.80
A. 72, Wood, Long Handled, P. B. No. 2, polished Garden Spades	1.00
D. 62, D. Handle, polished Garden Spades	.80

NURSERY SPADES.

D Handle, solid shank, all steel (polished), extra fine	2.00
D Handle, Ames Black (strapped)	$2.50 and 2.75
D Handle, Ames' Polished (strapped)	4.50
T Handle, Ames' Tree Digger (strapped)	5.00

SHOVELS.

Ames' Bright Long Handled, round point	1.20
Hadwin's Long Handled, round point, Favorite	.80
Favorite Black, round point	1.00
Pequa, Long Handled, Black Shovels	.80
D Handled Polished Shovels	.80

SCYTHE SNATHS.

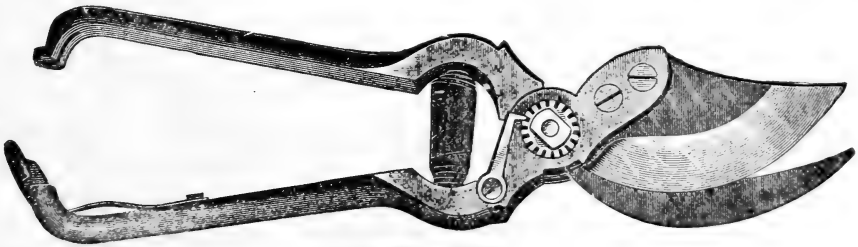
Handle for French Scythe Blades, with Rings and Wedge	.85
No. 1, American Ring and Plate Heel	.75

SICKELS.

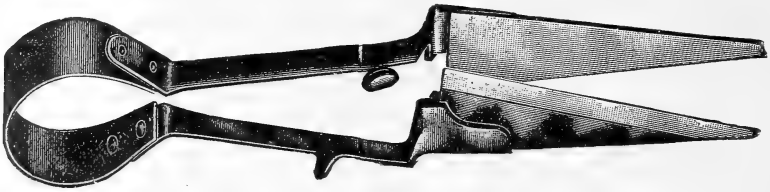
English Welded, No. 3	.35
English Welded, No. 1	.40
French Sickels, No. 0	.20
French Sickels, No. 1	.25
French Sickels, No. 2	.30
French Sickels, No. 3	.35
English Rice Sickels, No. 2	.25
English Rice Sickels, No. 3	.30

SHEARS.

Sheep Clipping Shears	$1.25
English Grass Shears	1.50
Hedge Shears, 7 inches	2.25
Hedge Shears, 8 inches	2.50
Hedge Shears, 9 inches	2.75
Hedge Shears, 10 inches	3.00
Hedge Shears, 11 inches	4.00
Hedge Shears, 12 inches	5.25
Pruning Shears, No. 1, Wiss. A.	1.85
Pruning Shears, No. 2, Wiss. A.	1.75
Pruning Shears, No. 109, Wiss. B., Steel Springs, 9 inch	2.25
Pruning Shears, No. 110, Wiss. B., Steel Springs, 10 inch	2.50
Pruning Shears, No. 4771, 10 inch	2.75
Pruning Shears, No. 1887, 8½ inch, superior quality	3.25
Pruning Shears, No. 4773, 9 inch	3.00
Pruning Shears, No. 4773, 10 inch	3.25
Orange Clipper, Gun Shaped	2.00
Wiss Practical Orange Clippers	1.10
Ladies' Favorite for Roses, No. 23, nickel plated	1.25
Grape Shears, from 75c. to	1.00
Rose Shears, which hold the roses when cut, No. 3333	2.50
Flower Gatherer, No. A 58—6	1.25
English Eagle Claw Shears, from $1.75 to	2.25
Sheep Toe Shears, Nos. 1 and 2, green painted	.75
Sheep Toe Shears, Nos. 33 and 21, black painted	.75
American Pruning Shears, No. 4665, 9-inch	1.00
American Pruning Shears, No. 4673, 9-inch	2.00
American Shears, No. 4771, 9-inch	2.50
German Shears, No. 16	1.50
American Shears, No. 4665, 10-inch	1.25
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 1, Saynor & Cocke	2.75
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 2, Saynor & Cocke	3.00
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 3, Saynor & Cocke	3.50
Slide Pruning Shears, No. 4, Saynor & Cocke	4.00
Eagle Pruning Shears, American	2.75
Waters' Tree Pruners, 4 feet	1.75
Waters' Tree Pruners, 8 feet	2.00
Waters' Tree Pruners, 10 feet	2.25
Waters' Tree Pruners, 12 feet	2.50
Extra Blades for Waters' Tree Pruners	.30



American Shears.



English Grass Shears.

Lawn Border Shears, No. 1069, on roller	4.00
Lawn Shear, No. 1062, on roller	5.00
Telegraph, to be attached to a pole	1.75
Automatic Fruit Pickers	2.00

THE LEVIN PRUNER.—This is one of the strongest and best cutting pruners. No. 1, 7 inches long, ½-inch cut, $1.25.

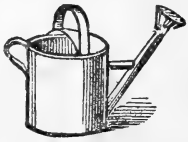
SCYTHES.

French First Quality (polished), 18 inches	.75
French First Quality (polished), 20 inches	.80
French First Quality (polished), 22 inches	.85
French First Quality (polished), 24 inches	.90
French First Quality (polished), 26 inches	.95
French First Quality (polished), 28 inches	1.00
French Second Quality (blue), 18 inches	.70
French Second Quality (blue), 20 inches	.75
French Second Quality (blue), 22 inches	.80
French Second Quality (blue), 24 inches	.85
French Second Quality (blue), 26 inches	.90
French Second Quality (blue), 28 inches	.95
French, Croix Brand, 22 inches	.75
French, Croix Brand, 24 inches	.80
French, Croix Brand, 26 inches	.85
French, Croix Brand, 28 inches	.90

The French Scythe Blades are imported by us, and are of best quality; none better can be had.

Have also the above blades, bridled, 25c. extra each.

American Grass, 26 to 28 inches	.75
American Bramble, 16 to 20 inches	1.00
Blood's Bramble, 12-inch	.75
Blood's Bramble, 16-inch	.85
Blood's Bramble, 18-inch	1.00
Blood's Bramble, 21-inch	1.25



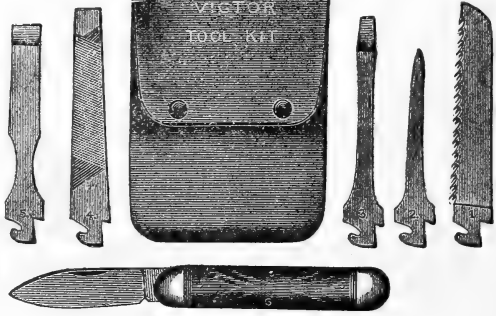
WATERING POTS.

2 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	$0.30
4 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	.35
6 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	.40
8 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	.50
10 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	.65
12 Quarts, Japanese Screw Tops	.75
4 Quarts, Galvanized	.50
6 Quarts, Galvanized	.60
8 Quarts, Galvanized	.70
10 Quarts, Galvanized	.85
12 Quarts, Galvanized	.95

Either Tin or Galvanized, extra heavy, hand made:

No. 1, 20 Quarts, Tin	2.25
No. 1, 20 Quarts, Galvanized	2.50
No. 2, 16 Quarts, Tin	2.00
No. 2, 16 Quarts, Galvanized	2.25
No. 3, 14 Quarts, Tin	1.75
No. 3, 14 Quarts, Galvanized	2.00
No. 4, 10 Quarts, Tin	1.50
No. 4, 10 Quarts, Galvanized	1.75
No. 5, 8 Quarts, Tin	1.25
No. 5, 8 Quarts, Galvanized	1.50
French, 8-quart size, long spout	3.50
Philadelphia, 6-quart size, long spout	3.50

Fruit Gatherer.



Victor Tool Kit. Set, $2.30.

Fruit Picker.

Philadelphia, 8-quart size, long spout.. 3.95
Philadelphia, 10-quart size, long spout.. 4.40
Philadelphia, 12-quart size, long spout.. 5.00
Long Spout, French, 6 Quarts 4.00
Long Spout, French, 8 Quarts 4.50

KEEN KUTTER GARDEN FORKS.—3 tine, steel. Price, 80c. each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grass Hook $0.75
Fig Gatherer ..... .75
Diston's Transplanting Trowels, solid shanks, 5 inch, 35c.; 6 inch, 40c.; 7 inch ..... .50
Transplanting Forks, malleable iron, 15c. and ..... .20
Keen Cutter Socket Trowel, all steel.... .80

American Transplanting Trowels, 5 inch, 10c. and ..... .15
American Briar Hooks 1.10
Fork Handles ..... .30
Hoe Handles ..... .30
Rake Handles ..... .30
Spade and Shovel Handles ..... .30
Edging Knives for trimming grass borders, 25c. and ..... .50
Hand Plow, used same as hoe, but is a plow 1.25
Diston's 10 inch Flat Files ..... .25
Diston's 12 inch Flat Files ..... .35
Grafting Wax, Lion Brand, best quality, per lb., 50c.; per ¼ lb. ..... .20

WHETSTONES.

American Indian Pond Whetstone $0.10
American Bera Whetstone ..... .15
Round English Wetstones, an all round quick worker for shapening large knives, American Scythes, mowing machine blades, etc. Price, each ..... .25
French Whetstones ..... .15
Black German Scythe Stones, each ..... .25
Black Vienna Scythe Stones, each ..... .25
Hammer and Anvil for beating French Scythes 1.60
Hammer or Anvil, separate, each ..... .90

UNIQUE HEDGE TRIMMER.—Mow your hedge. Don't cut it—save time. The Unique Hedge Trimmer mows a 13 inch swath easily, evenly and quickly. Five day's work in one day's time. Hedge contractors quadruple their wages and profits. No lost motion, every movement counts. Every man can trim his own hedge in one-fifth of the time. Workmanship and material indefinitely guaranteed. $5.00 each; express only.

FRUIT GATHERERS.—This is the article to pick your fruits without bruising them. It is made of galvanized wire, funnel shaped, put at the end of any desired length pole. Price, $1.00 each.

READY FOR USE

GALVANIZED TOMATO SUPPORTS.—Price, 25c. each; $2.75 per dozen.

VEGETABLE OR FRUIT BASKET.—Made of No. 12½ wire, with heavy top rim and drop handle. The wire is galvanized before weaving. Size ¾ bushel. Price, $1.50 each.

Raffia is the name of a palm which furnishes a staple article of commerce called raffia fiber. It is used by the natives for making cloths called silk lambas and rebannas, which bring fancy prices in Europe and America. While it has been used to some extent in America in the manufacture of hats, its principal use is for tying vines, flowers, asparagus and celery bunches and for grafting. It is as soft as silk, and not affected by moisture or change in temperature so as to risk cutting or wounding the most delicate tissues, and it does not break or ravel when folded or knotted. These qualities bring it into general use. ¼ lb., 15c.; 1 pound, 30c. Natural color, which is a light straw.

KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES.—We have on hand a large stock of material for Kindergarten use, which we quote as follows: White Raffia, 30c. per pound; 15c. per ¼ pound. Red, Green, Purple, Garnet, Black, Blue and Orange, 15c. per ounce; 25c. per ¼ pound; 35c. per ½ pound; 60c. per pound.

REEDS FOR WORKING RAFFIA.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
No. 0	$0.15	$1.50
No. 3	.15	1.40
No. 4	.15	1.20
No. 5	.15	1.00
No. 6	.15	.90
No. 7	.15	.80
No. 9	.15	.75
No. 10	.15	.75
No. 4 M M	.15	.75
No. 8 M M	.15	.75
No. 5 M M	.15	.75

RINGS.

No. 1. At 20c. per dozen.
No. 2. At 15c. per dozen.
No. 3. At 10c. per dozen.

MACREME CORD.—Assorted colors; for use in Raffia work; 20c. per ball of 3 ounces.

RAFFIA NEEDLES.—No. 19, small, 3 for 5c.; 15c. per package. No. 18, large, 3 for 5c.; 15c. per package.

Insecticides.

STECKLER'S TOBACCO DUST.—The best and most inexpensive insecticide and fertilizer of the day, and one of the most effective agents against the cabbage fly and worms which are so injurious and destructive to Cabbage and Cauliflower plants, and to Cucumbers and Melons. Used by the larger cucumber growers with satisfactory results. We have had opportunity to have a thorough test of our Tobacco Dust on chicken lice, and have found it to be the best insecticide for henneries, under setting hens, etc. We have had it tested by a number of poultrymen, who pronounce it to be the best agent against poultry vermin. Also for insects on Flowering and Vegetable Plants; in fact, for all live plants. In addition to the advantageous results of the Tobacco Dust as an insecticide, it is one of the best fertilizers. It is as good as a commercial fertilizer, used at the rate of 300 lbs. to the acre. It is worth 10c. per lb.; if by mail, 9c. per pound must be added for postage. 3 lbs. for 25c.; 10 lbs. for 80c.; $2.00 per 100 lbs.; $19.00 per 1,000 lbs., put up in sacks.

TOBACCO STEMS.—Next to our fine Tobacco Dust the stems are extensively used as an insecticide by thoroughly boiling them down to a strong decoction, thus extracting all the strength from them, using the liquid for spraying. The stems are also strewn around the plants, permitting the rain and sun to strike them, which causes a kind of suffocating steam to emanate from them, killing all insects infecting the plant. Price, 10c. per pound; 10 lbs. for 80c., $3.00 per oat sack.

"NICO-FUME" TOBACCO PAPER is so well known to florists and horticulturists throughout the country that detailed comment is doubtless unnecessary; our claim being that "Nico-Fume" Paper is the "strongest, best packed and easiest applied" tobacco paper on the market—the sheets being folded and punched, ready for use, thus saving labor and loss of strength through evaporation while handling.

Prices:
Can containing 24 sheets.....$0.75
Can containing 144 sheets..... 3.50
Can containing 288 sheets..... 6.50

STECKLER'S TREE WASH.—For insects, ants, scale, etc., on orange and other fruit trees. Twenty pound package will make fifty gallons of insecticide. Always strain before using. Use sediment for fertilizing. Price, 10 pound package, 80c.; 20 pound package, $1.50.

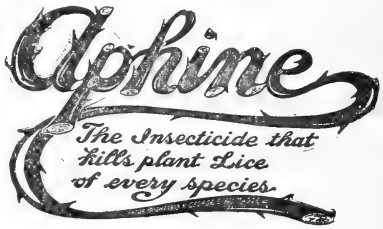
STECKLER'S INSECT SOAP.—A sure preventive for lice scale, also all other insect pests on all kinds of foliage plants. Price, 25c. a package; by mail, 30c.

Steckler's Glubo.

TREE PROTECTOR AND INSECT DESTROYER.—To be mixed with water to the consistency of whitewash, and applied with a spray. Fruit trees, plants and vegetables of every description, if drenched with a sollution of it, will be rid of all insects and at the same time their growth promoted. Has the reputation of being the best Tree Fertilizer and Wash in use. Has been advantageously used in vegetable gardens, and especially on cabbage, for the prevention and destruction of worms and slugs.

Price, $3.00 per barrel of 300 pounds weight. The cheapest and best on the market.

TREE STICKY.—Will positively prevent all creeping insects from injuring shade and fruit trees. 1-lb. can, 60c.; 3-lb. can, $1.50.



Aphine has no equal as a general insecticide for greenhouse and outdoor use. It destroys Green, Black and White Fly, Red Spider, Thrips, Mealy Bug, White and Brown Scale, and does it effectively. It does not injure the tenderest flowers or foliage; in fact, it contains some excellent fertilizing qualities, invigorating to plant life. It can be safely applied to fruits and vegetables. Used as a spray. It is readily soluble with water. Aphine is endorsed by eminent entomologists and floriculturists. $2.50 per gallon, $1.00 per quart, 65c. per pint, 40c. per half pint, 25c. per quarter pint.

PARIS GREEN.—Mixed at the rate of one pound to two hundred gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Put up in 1 pound packages only at 50 cents per pound. This article is liable to fluctuate in price.

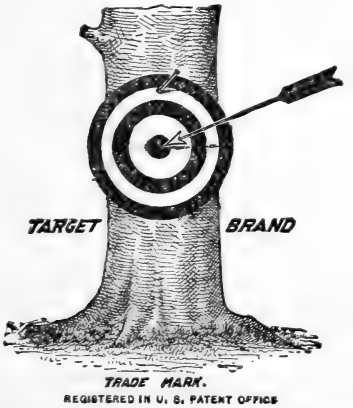
SULPHUR TOBACCO SOAP.—Destroys all kinds of insects on live plants. 25c. per pound box.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.—An excellent article for destroying cabbage fleas, green lice, turnip and beet fly, potato bug, grub worm, etc. It is ready for use, and only requires to be dusted on to the plants while they are wet with the dew in the morning; or, when applied in the evening, plants should be watered over the leaves half an hour before the Slug Shot is applied. Five-pound packages, 40c.; in bulk, $7 per 100 pounds. Single pound, 10c. Have Dusters for distributing the above powder. Price, 1 gallon size, 60c.; ½ gallon size, 50c.

Hammond's Bellows for Slug Shot, $2.00 each.

SCALEOID.—For destroying all kinds of insects and parasites which infest plants, whether at roots or in the foliage, such as Green and Black Fly, Mealy Bug, Thrip, Red Spider, Brown and White Scale, American Blight, Wooly Aphis, Ants, Grubs, Worms, Wood Lice and Scale on deciduous and evergreen trees. To be used as contained in package with the Shoo-Fly Sprayer or Watering Pots. Quart bottle, 25c.; one gallon, 75c.; five-gallon can, $3.00. Cannot be sent by mail.

DALMATION INSECT POWDER.—Good for Roaches, Moths, Ants, etc. Price, 15c. and 25c. per package.

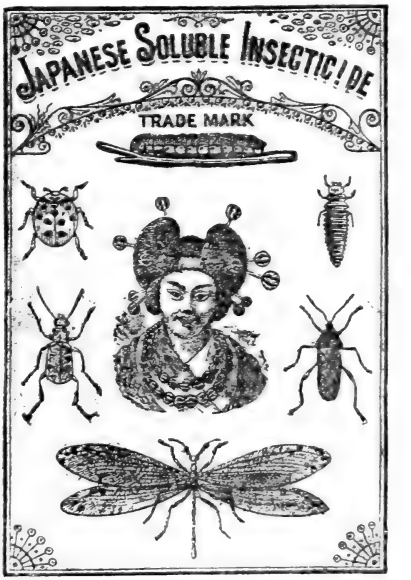


TARGET BRAND SCALE DESTROYER. For White fly, orange scale, oyster shell scale, oleander scale, red scale, black scale, soft scale, young San Jose scale and scurvy bark louse, on orange and citrus trees, as well as mites, aphids and other lice, on house plants, rose bushes, etc. When and How to Spray: Any time after the leaves begin to drop in the fall, spray as thoroughly as possible every part of the trees, using a nozzle that makes a fine mist, and diluting one gallon of Target Brand Scale Destroyer with nineteen gallons of water. Prices, 1 gallon can, $1.00; 5 gallon can, $3.75.

KING OF GERM KILLERS.—The most powerful disinfectant in the world; odorless. 25c. per package.

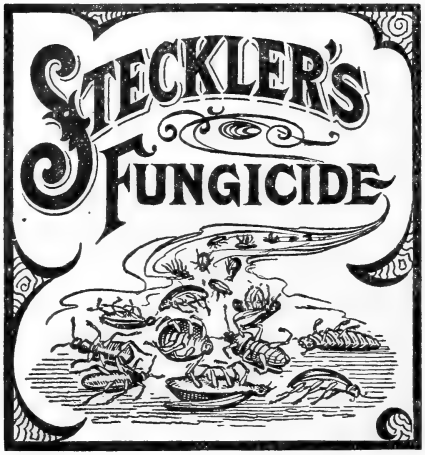
WHALE OIL SOAP.—Very effective for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark; it is also an exterminator of insects and lice on plants and shrubbery. Mix at the rate of one pound soap to two quarts of hot water, and then add 5 gallons of cold water; apply with watering pot or syringe; used in this manner it will promptly rid cabbage or any other vegetable plants, also rose bushes and all sorts of fruit trees, of the aphides and other insects which so often injure them. Price, 1 pound boxes, 20c. In bulk, 15c. per pound. If sent by mail, 9c. per pound must be added.

PYRETHRUM OR PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—A standard insecticide used in green houses on all kinds of plants, on chrysanthemums for thrip, and used very effectively on all flowering and vegetable plants. Sprinkled on cabbage plants, against the cabbage worm, it is very efficacious. By burning in rooms it can be made to drive away mosquitoes, etc. Harmless to plants or animals. ¼ pound 15c.; 1 pound, 50c. If by mail, add 10c. additional for postage.



JAPANESE SOLUBLE INSECTICIDE.—This is the safest, surest and best insecticide ever brought before the public. It is a sure remedy for Cabbage Worms, Turnip and Beet Fleas, Rose Lice, Green Fly, Scale, Mealy Bug, Red Spider, Aphids, etc.

For green house, conservatory, garden and field use it has no equal, and is sure death to insects. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail, 15c. extra. Full directions on every box. We are the sole agents for the United States.



We take great pleasure in introducing to our patrons a formula to be used as a spray that is one of the most valuable preventives and remedies for the various forms of rust and mildew ever introduced, being, as it is, non-poisonous and absolutely non-injurious to the most sensitive form of plant life. The various forms of mildew and rust are positively controlled on melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, egg plants, etc., while the same troubles are equally as easily subsided on fig, peach, plum, apple and all kinds of fruit trees, sweet olives, cape jasmines and all deciduous trees. It should be applied about every two weeks or following each excessive rain. It will not discolor the most delicate fruit, and can be used with great freedom. Prices, 1 pint, 15c.; 1 quart, 25c.; ½ gallon, 40c.; 1 gallon, 60c.; 5 gallons, $2.50. Cannot be sent by mail.

WOODASON'S BELLOWS.—Double Cone, for insect powder; $3.50.
Single Cone, for insect powder; $1.50.
Atomizer, for liquid and powder; $2.50.

POWDER BLOW GUNS.—20c. each.

FORMULA TO PREVENT SCAB, BEETLES AND BLIGHT ON POTATOES.

Potato Beetles, Scab, Blight. First Application: For Scab, soak seeds in corrosive sublimate solution, 2 oz. in 16 gallons of water for 90 minutes. Second Application: When beetles or the larvae appear. Paris green, 1 pound to 200 gallons of water, or, preferably, arsenate of lead, 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. Third Application: Repeat whenever necessary. Fourth Application: When blight of the leaves is accompanied by rot of the tubers, Bordeaux. Fifth Application: Repeat if necessary.

The following mixtures have been found to be very effective in destroying all parasites and insects on fruit trees:

KEROSENE EMULSION.—This solution is used with great success in killing all sucking insects, such as scales, plant lice, and above all, the destructive Icterya Purchasi Maskell, or Cottony Cushion Scale, on orange or other fruit trees.

This formula will be found the best. Dissolve half a pound of Whale Oil Soap in half a gallon of boiling water; then add 1 gallon of kerosene oil, churn the mixture with a force pump until it forms a cream, which thickens upon cooling. For scale insects, dilute 1 part of the emulsion with 9 parts of water.

AMMONIACAL CARBONATE OF COPPER SOLUTION.—Dissolve 3 ounces of copper carbonate in 1 quart of liquid ammonia and dilute to 27 gallons.

GRASSELLI'S ARSENATE OF LEAD.—(Paste.)—100-lb. kegs, 14c. per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 15c. per lb.; 25-lb. kegs, 20c. per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 22c. per lb.; 5-lb. jars, 25c. per lb.; 1-lb. jar, 30c. per lb. Use from 2 to 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water, according to infestation.

GRASSELLI'S ARSENATE OF LEAD.—(Powdered.)—100-lb. kegs, 34c. per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 36c. per lb.; 20-lb. kegs, 38c. per lb.; 1-lb. cans, 50c. per lb. Use from 2 to 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water, according to infestation.

GRASSELLI'S BORDEAUX MIXTURE. (Paste.)—100-lb. kegs, 9c. per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 10c. per lb.; 20-lb. kegs, 12c. per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 14c. per lb.; 2-lb. glass jars, 20c. per lb.; 1-lb. glass jars, 25c. per lb. Use from 5 to 12 pounds to 50 gallons of water, according to infestation.

GRASSELLI'S BORDEAUX LEAD ARSENATE MIXTURE. — (Paste.) — 100-lb. kegs, 12c. per lb.; 50-lb. kegs, 14c. per lb.; 20-lb. kegs, 16c. per lb.; 10-lb. kegs, 18c. per lb.; 2-lb. glass jars, 25c. per lb.; 1-lb. glass jars, 30c. per lb. Use from 2 to 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water, according to infestation.

GOOD'S CAUSTIC WHALE OIL SOAP.—Per barrel (about 450 pounds), 7½c. per pound.

STERLINGWORTH FLEA KILLER.
This is the most potential Flea Killer known, and is for use on all animals that wear hair. You can see these annoying pests drop dead from the animals when treated with this Killer. It is non-poisonous to animals or human beings. Put up in sprinkler top boxes. Price, 25c., by mail 30c.

STERLINGWORTH RAT KILLER.
Is a paste for spreading on bread, meat, fish, doughnuts, or other favored food, and is superior to powder killers because not easily tracked by them and vermin into food intended for human consumption. It is compounded of materials of which rats and mice are fond. It has to them the same charm that catnip has for a cat, and no rat or mouse can resist its alluring effect. Eaten even in small quantities death is quick and certain. They seldom

die indoors, but in most instances die outdoors near water. Those that die indoors rarely give off any odor, as the preparation causes the flesh to dry up. It gives absolute satisfaction. Do not suffer from the ravages of rats, when they can be so cheaply, quickly and surely exterminated. Prices, household size, 25c.; postpaid 30c.

CHLORO-NAPTHOLEUM DIP AND DISINFECTANT.

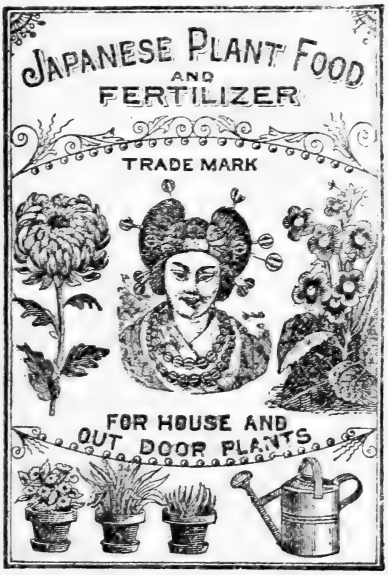
To one tumblerful of water, half a teaspoonful of Chloro-Naptholeum Dip and Disinfectant. To one pint of water, one teaspoonful of Chloro-Naptholeum Dip and Disinfectant. To one gallon of water, 1¼ ounces (ten teaspoonfuls) of Chloro-Naptholeum Dip and Disinfectant. To one pail of water, one gill of Chloro-Naptholeum Dip and Disinfectant.

Note.—In mixing with water, put the Chloro-Naptholeum Dip and Disinfectant in first, and pour the water on it. It will make a quicker and more perfect emulsion in this way.

Prices, quart can. 50c.; ½ gallon can 90c.; 1 gallon can $1.50; 2 gallon can $3.00.

DICKS' ANT DESTROYER, combined with Dicks' Safety Ant Trap device—the whole complete for 50 cents—is guaranteed to rid your premises of ants when used as directed. The trap may be recharged at will at a cost of only 25 cents each for additional bottles of Dicks' Ant-Poison-Food. Can be sent by express or freight only.

Some reasons why it is the best: It is always ready for use; it is proof against weather and dampness; it may be used indoors or outdoors; it never spills out and soils floors; it is most economical, requiring recharging only once a month; it never endangers lives of pets or children.

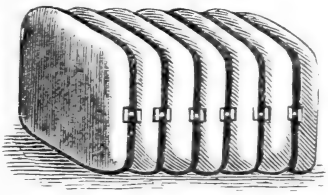


JAPANESE PLANT FOOD AND FERTILIZER.—(Odorless.) This is a safe and high grade plant food and fertilizer, prepared especially for potted plants and outdoor use. It is truly a wonderful invigorator, producing luxuriant foliage of rich texture, large, perfect and more brilliant flowers and strong, healthy plants. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail 15c. extra. We are the sole agents for the United States.

POTTING SOIL.

Specially prepared for Horticultural purposes, either in green houses or garden. Price per 100 pound bag, $1.50; 50 pound bag, $1.00; 25 pound bag, 75c.; 10 pound package, 50c., 5 pound package, 30c., single pound, 10c.

STECKLER'S LEAF MOLD.—All plant life thrives in it. Admirably adapted for raising Seedlings, Cuttings and general Conservatory and framework, increases the size of the flowers, gives substance and enduring qualities, insures brilliancy and intensity of color. Specially suited for hanging baskets, because of its lightness and freedom from drip; less frequent watering required. Bedding out plants grown with Leaf Mold will resist long continued drought. Excellent for Tomatoes and Strawberries. Fruit Trees can be grown in pots and brought to the greatest perfection. This is the stuff, in combination with Japanese Plant Food, to grow your large Chrysanthemums in. Clean to handle, and therefore specially suitable for window boxes and for growing flowers at home. Price per ton, half ton or quarter ton, 2c. per pound; single bag, 125 pounds, 3c. per pound; 25 pounds, $1.00; 10 pounds, 50c.; 5 pounds, 30c.; 1 pound, 10c.



DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND CULTIVATING COTTON.

Thoroughly break and prepare your land early, having the rows 3½ to 4 feet wide, and hill 12 to 14 inches apart in drill. When the cotton comes up plow it deep while it is small, in order to let the heat

of the sun strike through the beds. As it gets larger shallow down, and towards the last plow very shallow with wide sweeps. Always keep the top crust of the ground broken in dry weather, as it prevents it from losing its forms, but plow very shallow. Never stop plowing for wet weather until the ground turns in slices; then quit immediately until it dries off. Never lay-by until the middle of August. The most successful time we have ever had in planting for a big yield was on the 5th and 6th days of April; in fact, the first week in April is the best time for planting cotton for good results. One bushel of cotton seed required to plant an acre of land.

All of our Cotton Seed is grown in Georgia, and is free from Boll Weevil. These are all good varieties which have been thoroughly tested and recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of the Southern States.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—Extra long staple; line 1⅝ or 1¾ to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant ½ bushel to acre in row—5-feet rows, 3-feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons off the South Carolina-Georgia coasts are known all over the world. We get our seed there. Product of this cotton is usually 350-pound bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 pounds of seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. Highest-priced cotton lint in the world. $3.25 per bushel of 40 pounds.

MEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL COTTON.—(Short Staple).—For Boll Weevil Lands.—Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact, an immense boll, 46 bolls making one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent. of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds, showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil. $1.60 per bushel of 30 pounds.

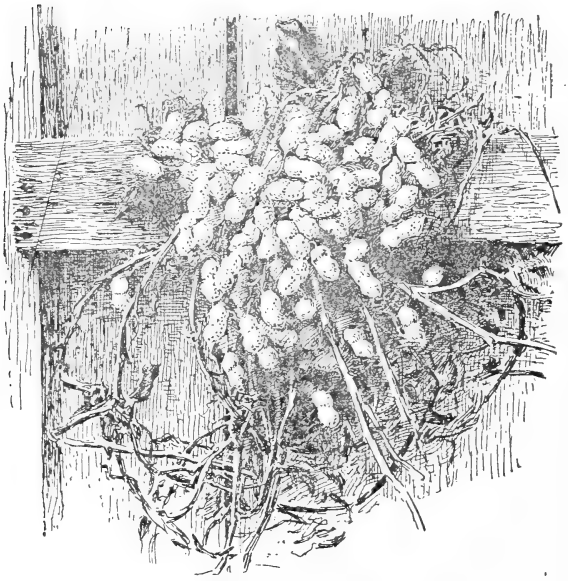
SIMPKINS' EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON.—(Short Staple).—Resembles the King's, but is earlier by ten days, and bolls are larger, and it gives much larger yields both in field and at the gin. The superiority of this cotton over all others consists of its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting; has long limbs, which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin. $1.60 per bushel of 30 pounds.

TOOLE COTTON.—(Short Staple).—Low bush; shapely height; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 pound seed cotton. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. No other cotton so prolific in field or at gin. $1.60 per bushel of 30 pounds.

KING'S EARLY IMPROVED COTTON. This short staple Cotton has wonderfully increased in popularity. It is extra early, wonderfully prolific, long limbed, seed small, lint 36 to 40 per cent. $1.60 per bushel of 30 pounds.

Special prices on large quantities of any of the above Cotton Seed.

PEANUTS.



Spanish Peanuts.

SPANISH PEANUTS.

As a money making crop, as a crop that replenishes the soil, and as a crop that may follow others on the same land with safety, the peanut has proved its worth to the South and particularly to the lands of Mississippi and Louisiana where the boll weevil has made the production of cotton more or less of a venture.

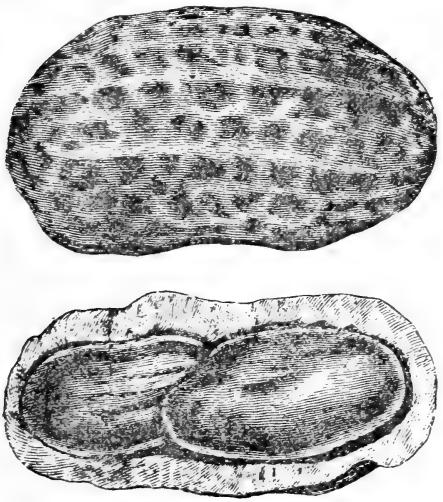
The growing of the Spanish Peanut for commercial purposes is no longer an experiment. In the last few years and particularly the year of 1911, it has been shown that this variety is particularly adapted to the climate and the soils of these Southern States. As a consequence thousands of acres will be planted to peanuts the coming season, and prosperity will again look boldly in the face of the farmer who grows them.

Peanuts are a benefit in many ways to the farmer. They not only produce enough tubers to pay a handsome profit to the grower, but they enrich the soil. And not only that, but they provide enough hay from the vine to pay for the cost of growing them, in-

cluding seed and cultivation, so that the nut crop itself is clear profit.

Spanish Peanuts can be cultivated entirely with a plow, and are easily gathered, as all the peas hang close to the roots. The fruit is smaller than the Virginia or Tennessee, but the plants yield heavier. Price, per pound, 15c.; by mail prepaid, 25c.; per peck, 60c.;' per bushel, $2.00, measured bushel.

The average yield of Spanish Peanuts for the year 1912 in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas was about 30 bushels to the acre.



Steckler's White Mammoth Peanuts.

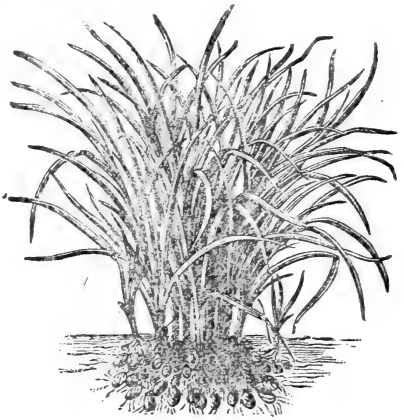
STECKLER'S WHITE MAMMOTH PEANUTS.—This is the largest peanut ever introduced. The pods measure on an average 2¼ inches in length and 1¼ inches in diameter. Thick shelled and deeply ridged. The kernels are of light color, 1⅛ inches long and ½ inch in diameter, which would easily be mistaken for pecans. Although of wonderful size, its bearing qualities are still more wonderful. It is known to yield on an average of 1 gallon of peanuts to one kernel planted, making it the most prolific and largest peanut known. ½ pound, postpaid, 25c.; 1 peck, measured, $1.75; ½ bushel, measured, $3.00; 1 bushel, measured, $5.00.

PEANUTS OR GOOBERS.—Goobers seem to do best on a fairly dry, light, sandy soil. They are pre-emintntly the "hog feed" for sand hill and high pine land, though they will do well on most any land. Plant in rows 3½ or 4 feet apart, and about 10 inches apart in the rows, at any time from March 1 to June 1, when the ground is moist enough for planting corn. Cultivate the same as Spanish Peanuts, which they resemble in growth. Let the hogs into them when the leaves turn quite yellow. On new ground, drop the goober or peanut in every other furrow as you break the land, and they will make a good crop without cultivation.

Have also the White Virgina and Red Tennessee Peanuts in stock. They are larger in size than the Spanish kinds. They are of a spreading habit, and are cultivated in ridges ilke sweet potatoes. Price of White Virginia is 10c. per pound. Price of Red Tennessee is 15c. per pound. If by mail, 9c. extra.

AMOUNT OF PEANUTS REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE.—Planting peanuts in 3 feet rows, 20 to 24 inches in drill, requires about a bushel per acre. This is varied by circumstances. Some double drop or put two in a place and use more, but one bushel per acre is about the correct amount.

White Virginia, Red Tennessee and Spanish Peanuts are usually planted in the hull. Mammoth Peanuts are usually shelled to be planted.

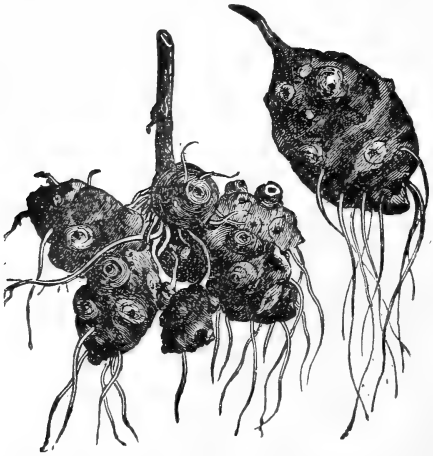


CHUFAS.
(Earth Almonds.)

A species of ground nut forming an abundance of small tubers on its roots, but near the surface. They are easily harvested, and furnish one of the most valuable fattening feeds for hogs and poultry. Plant in April and May in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, dropping the roots 4 inches apart. Give shallow cultivation. The tubers mature in September and can remain in the ground until needed. One peck will plant one acre. Chufas are one of the best fattening feeds we know of and farmers are more and more realizing their value. The tops, if properly cured, furnish an excellent hay which is highly relished by all kinds of stock. Price, 25c. per pound; if by mail, 10c. extra for postage; $1.50 per peck; $5.00 per bushel.

CASTOR-BEAN. (Ricinus Communis.)—The plant prefers a rich, well drained, sandy or clay loam and will not do so well on either a stiff clay or a light sand. The seeds are planted either in rows four to five feet apart each way, or else in rows about four feet apart and only eighteen inches apart in the row. Price, 25c. per pound. By mail, 35c. per pound.

FENNEL FLORENCE OR NAPLES.—(Fennoul de Florence, Finocchio di Napoli.) Culture: Sow in spring in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 to 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. 5c. and 10c. papers; ¼ pound, 50c.; per pound, $1.50.



JERUSALEM OR GROUND ARTICHOKE. This tuber is well known and requires no further description. It is used for the table, also for stock feed. It does better in a rich loam, and should be planted and cultivated like potatoes. The required quantity of Ground Artichokes to plant an acre is 10 to 12 bushels. The returns from one acre are from 200 to 500 bushels. Price, per bushel $2.50; per gallon 35c.; per barrel $6.00.

UPLAND AND LOW LAND SEED RICE.—These are the only varieties for our Southern soil. Domestic Honduras, $1.00 per peck; $3.00 per bushel of 44 lbs.; $8.50 per barrel of 162 lbs. Domestic Japan, $1.00 per peck, $3.00 per bushel of 44 lbs., $8.50 per barrel of 162 lbs. Domestic Carolina, $1.00 per peck, $3.00 per bushel of 44 lbs., $8.50 per barrel of 162 lbs. Imported Honduras, $1.50 per peck, $4.50 per bushel of 44 lbs., $14.00 per barrel of 162 lbs. The crop of seed rice for 1912 was the smallest ever recorded.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING UPLAND RICE.

On lands that hold moisture well, such as waxey or post oak land, plant anywhere. On dry or sandy land rice is planted in the low places. Perpare the land and cultivate as for corn, except the rows are only 22 to 24 inches apart, so that one furrow in each middle, with an 18-inch sweep, usually suffices for a working, and the hills just far enough so it can be hoed. Plant as early in April as you can. Furrows are opened and the seed covered in any way most convenient at the time, just so the seeds get a little dirt over them. Drop 15 or 20 seed in each hill and leave all that come up. Cultivate for moisture and to keep down grass and weeds until rice begins to head. It usually ripens last of August or early in September. The color tells when it is ripe.

The required quantity of rice to plant one acre, ordinary alluvial soil, is 3 bushels of 44 pounds to the bushel, or 132 pounds. Some planters have a tendency to plant less, but a good stand cannot be had unless this much is planted.

STECKLER CO.'S MIXED LAWN GRASS.

For lawns of any extent we recommend this our best mixture. We have combined all the most suitable varieties that are necessary for making a beautiful lawn. It is the best proportioned mixture of grasses in the South. Three bushels to acre.

STECKLER CO.'S GRASS SEED MIXTURE.

For meadows and pastures.—No. 1, for light soils; No. 2, for heavy soils; No. 3, for shady soils. When ordering, please state condition of soil and location; 3 bushels per acre.

STECKLER CO.'S SPECIAL HOG PASTURE MIXTURE.

Makes one of the best pastures for hogs. Three bushels per acre. See Price List on Red Pages.

SOUVENIRS OF LOUISIANA.

We can furnish to our friends the following Louisiana products:

Louisiana Cotton Bolls, open, showing the growth of the Cotton, at 5c. per boll, or 6 for 25c.

Louisiana Honduras Rice, in the hull, in sheaves, at 50c. a bunch.

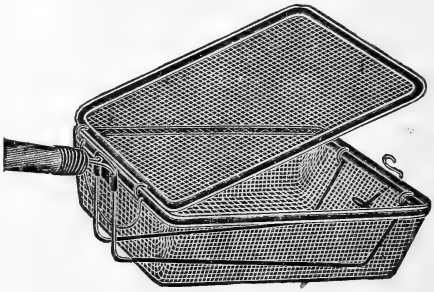
Louisiana Sugar Cane, 10c. each; $1.00 per dozen.

Regarding the production of Sugar Cane, the average tonnage at Reserve in 1907 was 20 tons to the acre, and the average of syrup per ton was 22 gallons.

STERLINGWORTH WEED KILLER.—Full directions on each package. Prices: 1 lb. package makes 15 gallons, covers 45 to 60 square yards, 75c.; 3 lb. package makes 45 gallons, covers 130 to 180 square yards, $1.50; 5 lb. package makes 100 gallons, covers 300 to 400 square yards, $2.50.

MOSQUITO HEAD NET.—We have in stock a long felt want in the Southern country, a peace-maker, where a person can attend to his business without being annoyed by the mosquito pest. We have two makes. They are both good.

Wood's Mosquito Head Net, $1.00.
Ward's Mosquito Head Net, $1.00.



CORN POPPERS.—For popping Pop Corn, making the work quick, easy and pleasant. Extensively used and gives general satisfaction. Price, No. 1, 30c.; No. 2, 20c.; by mail add 20c. extra for postage for either size.

TREE SEEDS.

DECIDUOUS AND SHRUB SEEDS.

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
White Ash	$ .15	$ .90
Box Elder or Negundo	.15	1.00
Catalpa Speciosa (True)	.25	2.50
Black Locust	.15	.80
Honey Locust	.15	.80
Acer Platanoides, Norway Maple	.15	1.00
Osage Orange	.15	1.00
Eucalyptus Carynocalyx	1.00	13.00
Eucalyptus Globolus	.75	6.00
Eucalyptus Robusta	.60	5.00
Eucalyptus Rostrata	.60	5.00
Citrus Trifoliata Seed	.15	1.00
In 10 lb. lots, 90c. per lb.		
Sour Orange Seed	.25	2.50
Texas Umbrella China	.10	.50

FRUIT TREE SEEDS.

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
Peach Pits	$ .10	$ .25
English Walnuts	.10	.75
Japan Walnuts	.10	.75
English Chestnuts	.10	.75
Japan Chestnuts	.10	.75

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
Live Oak	$ .10	$ .75
Blue Spruce	.50	5.00
Scotch Pine	.40	3.00
White Pine	.40	3.00
Red Cedar	.25	2.00
Grevillea Robusta	.75	6.00
Camphor	.25	2.00
Magnolia Grandiflora	.25	2.00

PALM SEEDS.

	Per Oz.	Per Lb.
Washingtonia Robusta (True)	$ .25	$1.50
Washingtonia Filifera	.25	1.50
Chamaerops Excelsa	.25	1.50

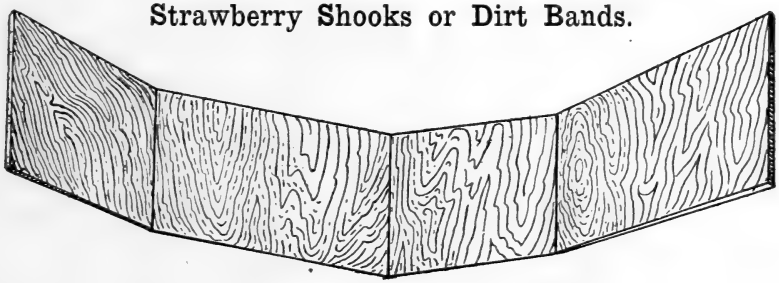
	Per 100 Seeds.
Chamaerops Humilis	$ .50
Phoenix Canariensis	.50
Phoenix Reclinata	.75

BULBS.

Madeira Vine Tubers, 10c. each; per 100 ..... $7.50

If by mail, add 9 cents per pound for postage.

Strawberry Shooks or Dirt Bands.



Eggplants, Musk Melons and Early Cucumbers pay well if they come early into the market. In order to have them early it is a good plan to start them in a cold frame in what are called "Dirt Bands." This is a box 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, without bottoms. These are placed in a frame and filled up with good rich soil, and five or six seeds in each box; when the plants come up, thin them out to one or two in each box. Before using dirt bands, wet them thoroughly before bending or they will be apt to break at the grooves. Price, 50c. per 100, $2.50 per 1,000.

Tacks for Dirt Bands and Boxes, ¼ pound, 15c.; pound, 40c.

Complete List of Commercial Fertilizers.

Ground Bone or Meal, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Standard Soluble Guano, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Stern's R. B. Sup. Phos., 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $1.75 per 100 lbs.

Blood, Bone and Meat, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Mississippi Home Guano, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Rice Fertilizer, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Acid Phosphate, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Kainit, 5c. per lb; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Vegetable Super-Phosphate, or Potato Fertilizer, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $2.50 per 100 lbs.

Land Plaster, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $1.50 per 100 lbs.

Dissolved Bone, 10c. per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.; $2.25 per 100 lbs.

Orange and Fruit Tree Fertilizer, 10c. per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.; $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Nitrate of Soda, 10c. per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.; $5.00 per 100 lbs.

Muriate of Potash, 10c. per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.; $5.00 per 100 lbs.

Sulphate of Potash, 10c. per lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.; $5.00 per 100 lbs.

Ground Oyster Shells, 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.; $1.00 per 100 lbs.

FLORISTS' SUPPLIES.

CHRISTMAS TREES.—We beg to notify our many patrons that we carry the largest stock of Christmas trees of any house in the South. Prices ranging from 50c. to $20.00. The trees averaging from 4 to 20 feet, of the finest Spruce Pine. Also holders for same, as well as Candles and Candle Holders, etc. Send in your orders early next season. Trees on hand from December 15th.

CHRISTMAS TREE HOLDERS.—Prices, No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, 75c. Candles, 15c. per box; Candle Holders, 15c. per dozen.

TERRA COTTA JARDINIERS WITH FERN PANS FOR DECORATING TABLES AND PARLORS; HANDSOMELY DECORATED.—9 x 4 inches, 80c.; 7¼ x 2½ inches, 60c.; 7 x 3 inches, 50c.; 5¾ x 2¾ inches, 40c.

GLAZED TERRA COTTA JARDINIERS WITH FERN PANS.—9 x 4 inches, 80c.; 8 x 3 inches, 60c.; 7 x 3 inches, 50c.

IMPORTED JAPANESE TERRA COTTA FLOWER POTS; HIGHLY DECORATED.—7 inch, $1.25; 9 inch, $1.50; 10 inch, $1.75.

GLAZED JARDINIERS AND PEDESTAL, HIGHLY DECORATED.

13 in. High,	6 in. diameter		$ 1.60
22½ in. High,	9½ in. diameter		3.00
25 in. High,	11½ in. diameter		3.60
27 in. High,	12 in. diameter		8.80
29 in. High,	12½ in. diameter		9.00
36 in. High,	12 in. diameter		10.00
42 in. High,	14½ in. diameter		11.00
36 in. High,	13 in. diameter		11.00

GLAZED TERRA COTTA JARDINIERS; HANDSOMELY DECORATED.—14 inch, $7.00; 13 inch, $5.50; 12 inch, $5.00; 11 inch, $3.50; 10 inch, $2.50; 9 inch, $2.00; 8 inch, $1.50; 7 inch, 75c.; 6 inch, 50c.

WHITE CAPE FLOWERS.—Used for all kinds of Floral Designs. Price, $1.25 per pound, postpaid.

SPHAGNUM MOSS.—Strictly best grade, clean, hand-picked Moss. Price per single pound, 20c.; 5 pound lots, 15c. per pound; per bale, $3.00.

PLANT STICKS.—Wooden Rose Sticks, cut tapering and pointed, excellent for tying plants of all descriptions, 4 feet, 50c. per dozen; 5 feet long, 75c. per dozen; 6 feet, 90c. per dozen.

Galvanized Wire Plant Sticks, indestructible; will, with ordinary care, last a lifetime. They are 4 feet high, strong enough to hold up ordinary plants and are almost invisible, 50c. per dozen.

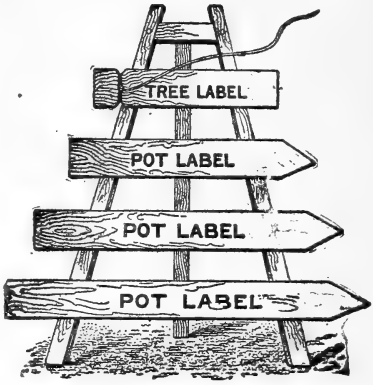
Bamboo Rose Sticks, 20c. per dozen, 8 to 10 feet, $2.00 per 100.

ROSE BRACKETS.—This is an iron frame that can be attached to the house, fence or post for trailing of all kinds of Vines and Roses. It is light, yet strong, and easily placed in position, holes being drilled in it for fastening wherever desired. Price, $1.00 each; $9.00 per dozen.

WIRE BASKETS.

8 inch	$ .40
9 inch	.45
10 inch	.50
12 inch	.60

Chains for above baskets, 25c. per set.



POT AND TREE LABELS.

	Per 100.	Postage.
Wire Tree Labels, 4 in.	$0.30	$0.05
Pot Labels, 6 in.	.25	.05
Pot Labels, 5 in.	.20	.05
Pot Labels, 4 in.	.15	.05
Pot Labels, 10 in.	.75	.10

LAYER POTS.

	Each.	Per Doz.
5 inch	.20	$1.50
6 inch	.30	2.00

Rose. Jar.

Flower Pot.

ROSE JARS.

3x6	$ .25 each
4x5½	.25 each
4x8	.50 each
6x12	.90 each
6x18	1.00 each

HYACINTH GLASSES (Assorted Colors). Low and tall, 30c. each, or $3.00 per dozen.

HYACINTH JARS FOR EARTH PLANTING.—4x5x7½ inches, 25c. each.

CALLA LILY POTS.—50c. each.

ORNAMENTAL HANGING BASKETS.

No. 406, 8 inch	$ .75 each
No. 405, 9 inch	1.00 each
No. 408, 8 inch	.60 each
No. 406, 9 inch	.75 each

Chains, 20c. per set extra.

FLOWER POTS.

Note.—We pack carefully and in the most approved manner, but will not be responsible for breakage in transit.

	Each.	Per Doz.
2 inches	$0.02	$0.20
2½ inches	.03	.25
3 inches	.04	.30
4 inches	.05	.40
5 inches	.10	.70
6 inches	.12	.75
7 inches	.15	1.25
8 inches	.20	1.50
9 inches	.30	2.25
10 inches	.35	3.50
12 inches		.50 each
14 inches		1.20 each
15 inches		1.50 each
16 inches		2.25 each
18 inches		3.25 each

Saucers for all the above sized pots same price as pots, less 20 per cent. discount.

The cost of packing charged extra.

Special prices on larger quantities given on application.

FANCY CLAY HANGING BASKETS.

8 inch	$ .25 each
9 inch	.35 each

Chains for above baskets, 25c. per set.

IMITATION LOG HANGING BASKETS.

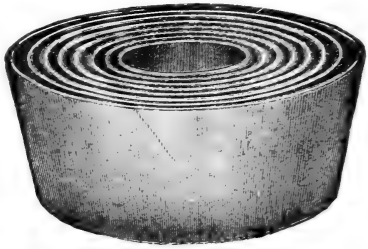
(Made of Earthen Ware.)

6½ inches Long, 4 inches Deep	$ .35
7 inches Long, 4½ inches Deep	.40
10 inches Long, 3 inches Deep	.45

Chains for above baskets, 25c. per set.

FLORIDA GLAZED POTS.

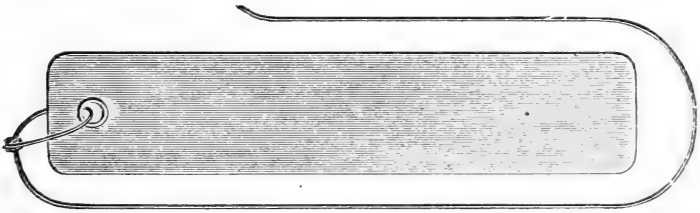
1 Pint size	$0.15 each
1½ Pint size	.20 each
1 Quart size	.25 each
½ Gallon size	.35 each
¾ Gallon size	.40 each
1 Gallon size	.45 each
1½ Gallon size	.50 each
2 Gallon size	.60 each



FERN PANS.—The best pot to grow Ferns or Lycopodiums in. They are made of Terra Cotta, shallow and porous, strong, and, above all, very clean. To grow ferns in the house, no better pot could be found, if used in connection with the saucer to prevent the water from dripping through. Instead of potting soil, Leaf Mould should be used. Ferns grow best in it, it is light and retains moisture much longer than any other soil. We have these Pans and Saucers in the following sizes:

	Fern Pans.	Saucers to Suit.
4 by 1½ inch	10c. each	5c. each
4¾ by 2 inch	15c. each	10c. each
5½ by 2 inch	20c. each	15c. each
6¼ by 2 inch	25c. each	20c. each
7 by 2 inch	30c. each	25c. each
8 by 3 inch	35c. each	30c. each
9 by 3 inch	40c. each	35c. each
10 by 4 inch	50c. each	50c. each

Dimensions given are outside measurements.



COPPER TREE LABELS.—No. 1, 50c. per dozen; $1.75 per 100; No. 2, 75c. per dozen; $2.75 per 100.

Steckler's Tobacco Dust Destroys All Insect Life on Plants and Animals.

	Per Pound.
Wax Paper, plain white	$ .40
Wax Paper, Sweet Pea	.40
Cut Wire for Stemming Flowers, all sizes	.30
Tin Foil	.25

FLOWER POT BRACKETS.

No. 20.—5-inch cup, solid bottom, extra heavy, 10-inch brackets	$ .70
No. 30.—6-inch cup, solid bottom, extra heavy 8-inch brackets	.80
No. 40.—6-inch cup, solid bottom, extra heavy, 11-inch brackets	1.00
No. 1.—6-inch cup, open bottom, light, 9½-inch brackets	.50
No. 0.—4-inch cup, solid bottom, light, 6-inch brackets	.20

SEED PANS.

6 inch pans	$ .20 each
8 inch pans	.30 each
10 inch pans	.50 each

AZALIA POTS.—Also suitable for Boston Ferns. 4 inch, 10c. each; 5 inch, 15c. each; 6 inch, 20c. each; 7 inch, 25c. each; 8 inch, 30c. each; 9 inch, 35c. each; 10 inch, 40c. each; 12 inch, 60c. each.

WIRE FRAMES.

Plateau, 14 inch	$ .60
Wreath, 14 inch	.30
Wreath, 16 inch	.40
Egg Wreath, 16 inch	.75
Egg Wreath, 10 inch	.50
Pillow, 16 inch	.60
Pillow, 18 inch	.70
Cross, 16 inch	.25
Cross, 24 inch	.30
Standing Cross, 16 inch	.30
Standing Cross, 18 inch	.35
Cross and Crown, 22 inch	1.25
Star and Crescent, 21 inch	1.60
Standing Anchor, 16 inch	.50
Standing Anchor, 20 inch	.80
Harp, 18 inch	.50
Broken Column, 30 inch	1.50
Standing Harp, 19 inch	1.05
Lyre on Stand, 22 inch	1.20
Gates Ajar, 30 inch	3.00
Gates Ajar and Pillow, 20 inch	2.25
Roman Urn	4.00

WIRE FLOWER STANDS.

No. 1. Flower Stand, semi-circle with arch	$8.50 each
No. 2. Flower Stand, semi-circle	8.00 each
No. 3. Flower Stand, two shelf	6.50 each
No. 4. Flower Stand, two shelf with arch	7.50 each
No. 5. Flower Stand, square	10.00 each
No. 6. Flower Stand, square with arch	12.00 each
No. 7. Flower Stand, 3 shelf with arch	7.50 each
No. 8. Flower Stand, 3 shelf	8.75 each

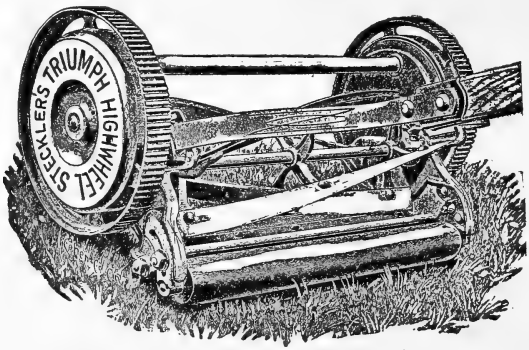
GERMAN GREEN MOSS.

For making backgrounds for flower work. Price per package, 15c. Add 5c. for postage.

GILT LETTERS FOR OBITUARY NOTICES.—No. 1, 75c. per dozen; No. M, 50c. per dozen; No. 5, 50c. per dozen; No. 8, 40c. per dozen.

CEMETERY SHELLS, at $8.00 per barrel or 40c. per dozen.

WHEELBARROW.—Eastern No. 1.—Nineteen inches wide, 21 inches deep, 10 inches high, $4.00. These garden wheelbarrows are indispensible on a farm, plantation or garden. No such establishment should be without a wheelbarrow.



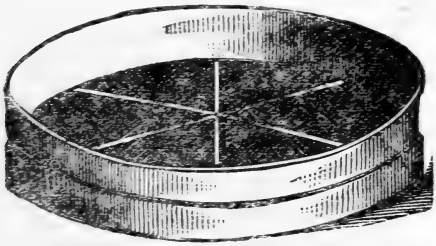
STECKLER'S HIGH WHEEL LAWN MOWER.—Made especially for our trade, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Frame work is of steel and all parts accurately fitted. Price, 14-inch, $6.00; 16-inch, $6.50; 18-inch, $7.50; 20-inch, $8.00.

Wire Grass Catchers for Lawn Mowers.

14 inch	$2.00 each
16 inch	2.25 each
18 inch	2.50 each
20 inch	2.75 each

GREEN HOUSE OR LAWN RUBBER APRONS.

Used for gardeners, house establishments, conservatories and amateurs, who do a great deal of house watering. It is simple, durable and saves clothes; prevents sickness from getting wet by watering. Price, $2.00.



SIEVES.—Medium. 17 inches in diameter, all sizes from ½ inch to ⅛ inch mesh. Brass, $2.00 each; iron, 80c., for securing fine, mellow earth, so desirable for planting all kinds of small seeds.

THERMOMETERS.

Hot bed Thermometer No. 2025. Indispensible to the farmer, planter and florist. Price, $1.50 each.

Weather Thermometers.—See page 194.

STECKLER'S OKRA GLOVES.—This is a new enterprise in the gardening world, made of crude mule's skin; strong and durable; the article which was long wanted for gardeners. 60c. per pair, postpaid.

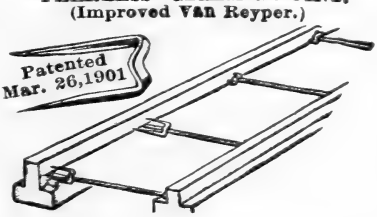
GARDEN LINES.—Made of cotton, at $1.00 per roll.

JOB'S TEARS.—(Coix Lachryma).—This is a curious ornamental grass, with broad leaves, similar to corn, of a light slate color. It is valuable for winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers. The seeds, when dry, are strung on heavy waxed shoemakers' thread, making fine necklaces, chains and bracelets, and is also good for children when teething. It is a hardy annual and grows three feet high. Price, ounce, 15c.; ¼ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., $1.00.

MASTICA.—The best substance known for glazing greenhouses. Remains in a soft, pliable and elastic condition for years. Put up in one gallon cans, $1.50.

MASTICA GLAZING MACHINE.—For applying above composition. Price, $1.50. Full directions accompany each machine.

"PEERLESS" GLAZING POINT.
(Improved Van Reyper.)



THE PEERLESS GLAZING POINT.

The most durable, reliable and cheapest in the market. Made of steel wire, with two points, they never bend in the middle when driven or work out by wear.

Sold in boxes of 1,000, which will glaze 500 lights of glass. Price, per 1000, $1.00.

ATKIN'S CORN HUSKER.
Price, 80c. each.

CLARK'S NEW PLATE HOOK AND WRIST CORN HUSKER.
Price, 80c. each.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

The Shipping of Fresh Cut Flowers, Bouquets and Floral Designs has always had our special attention. This department is in charge of a Floral Artist who prides himself with the fact that he

NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

This is a source of great satisfaction to people in the country who want fresh flowers on short notice for Funerals, Weddings, etc. We always ship **something appropriate** in case the desired flower is not in season.

Telephone or telegraph us, allowing a few hours before train time, and you can count on prompt service.

It is preferable to write us explicitly, if possible, naming prices and colors of flowers desired, also the time for which flowers are needed in cases of weddings and entertainments.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR PACKING.

Cash or city references should accompany each order. Telegraph or Telephone orders are shipped C. O. D., except where parties are known to us.

CUT FLOWERS.

These are all hot house grown. Roses on long stems and large buds, Carnations fresh and sweet, Lilies of the Valley every day of the year from our own forcing houses.

PRICES OF CUT FLOWERS.

American Beauties, dozen,	$5.00 to $12.00
Roses, white and pink, per dozen	2.50
Carnations, white, pale and deep pink, per dozen	1.50
Lilies of the Valley, white only, per dozen	1.25

From Christmas to Mardi Gras Only—

Hyacinths, white, per dozen, $1.00.

Hyacinths, large, in pink, white, red and lilac, per dozen, $2.00.

Narcissus, white, per dozen, 75c.

Daffodils, yellow, per dozen, $1.50.

Sweet Peas, all colors, per dozen, 25c.

Gladiolus, all colors, per dozen, $1.50.

During Mid-Summer—

Asters, white, pink and lavender, per dozen, $1.00 to $2.00.

Paeonies, per dozen, $2.50 to $4.00.

Easter Lilies, in season, per dozen, $4.00 to $5.00.

Ferns free with each shipment.

During Holidays, prices are higher from 25 to 50 per cent.

FUNERAL DESIGNS.

Crosses, without foot, to lay on coffin, $2.50 to $10.00.

Crosses, on stand, $3.00 to $25.00.

Wreaths, without foot, to lay on coffin, $2.50 to $10.00.

Wreaths, on stand or easel, $3.00 to $25.00.

Pillows, Lyres, Harps, Stars, $3.00 to $25.00.

Gates Ajar, with Doors and gold painted Ribbon, $10.00 to $30.00.

Masonic, Odd Fellows, Elks and other fraternity emblems, $10.00 to $30.00.

Funeral Bouquets, flat for coffin, $1.50 to $10.00.

Casket Covers or Floral Palls, $25.00 to $100.00.

These require at least six hours and longer for elaborate pieces, and should be ordered as early as possible.

WEDDING BOUQUETS, ETC.

The Bride's Bouquet is nearly always white, but of late we have furnished American Beauties and other colored flowers for the Bride to carry.

The Maid of Honor carries the same color as the bride and the bouquets for the Bridesmaids correspond in color with their toilets, but pink is predominant.

BRIDAL BOUQUETS.

White Carnations, with white ribbon or tulle, $3.00 to $6.00.

White Carnations and Bride Roses, with ribbon or tulle, $4.00 to $8.00.

White Carnations and Lilies of the Valley with ribbon or tulle, $4.00 to $10.00.

Carnation Basket.

Bride Roses only, with tulle or ribbon, $3.00 to $8.00.

Bride Roses with Lilies of the Valley, $5.00 to $10.00.

Shower Bouquets of Carnations, $5.00 to $8.00.

Shower Bouquets of Carnations and Bride Roses, $5.00 to $10.00.

Shower Bouquets of Lilies of the Valley and Roses, $5.00 to $20.00.

Shower Bouquets of Orchids and Lilies of the Valley, $15.00 to $50.00.

Boutonnieres to match, 25c. to 50c.

Maids of Honor and Bridesmaids Bouquets, in white or pink, $3.00 to $6.00.

Baskets for Flower Girls, $2.00 to $4.00 each.

MARDI-GRAS, FAIRS AND OTHER FESTIVITIES.

We are prepared to furnish up-to-date Floral Decorations, Bouquets, Baskets, etc., for Queen and attendants. Correspondence solicited.

ANNIVERSARIES, BIRTHDAYS, ETC.

Horseshoes of Fresh Flowers, from $3.00 to $20.00.

Horn of Plenty, from $5.00 up.

EASTER LILIES.

We grow quantities of these and ship to all parts of the South. Price, per dozen, $4.00 to $5.00.

We suggest timely correspondence to arrange for coming events and guarantee satisfaction.

We exercise the greatest care in packing and shipping only fresh stock, but all shipments travel at the risk of consignees.

FOREIGN POSTAGE ON SEEDS AND PLANTS.

We very respectfully solicit orders for Seed and Small Plants from private individuals, market gardeners, or merchants in foreign countries, especially those countries with which the United States has a Merchandise Post Agreement, and below enumerate these particular countries and the weight per package which may in every case be posted at 12 cents per pound:

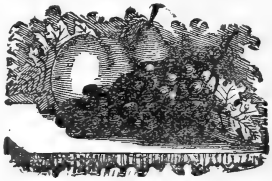
Australia (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania.)	4 lbs. 6 oz.
Bahamahs	11 lbs.
Barbados	11 lbs.
Bermuda	11 lbs.
Bolivia	11 lbs.
British Guiana	11 lbs.
Chile	11 lbs.
Colombia	11 lbs.
Costa Rica	11 lbs.
Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas.)	11 lbs.
Ecuador	11 lbs.
Guatemala	11 lbs.
Honduras (British)	11 lbs.
Hong Kong (Amoy, Canton, Cheefoo, Feechow, Hoihow, Hankow, Liu Kug Tau, Ningpo, Shanghai and Swatow.)	11 lbs.
Jamaica (Including the Turks and Caicos Islands.)	11 lbs.
Japan	4 lbs. 6 oz.
China (Amoy, Changsha, Chinkiang, Chefoo, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghaikwan, Shanghai, Shasi, Soochow, Sungchin, Swatow, Taiye, Tientsin and Wuchang.)	11 lbs.
Korea	4 lbs. 6 oz.
Leeward Islands (Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, St. Kitts, Nevis, with Anguilla, Dominica, Montserret, and the Virgin Islands.)	11 lbs.
Mexico	11 lbs.
New Zealand	11 lbs.
Nicaragua	11 lbs.
Peru	11 lbs.
Salvador	11 lbs.
Trinidad	11 lbs.
Uraguay	11 lbs.
Venezuela	11 lbs.
Windward Islands	11 lbs.

Merchandise packages to every one of the countries may be two feet in length, but to some of the countries may be three feet six inches. Local Postmasters can give the information. It will be observed these provisions admit of sending not only Seed, but Plants like Blackberries, Grapes, Raspberries, and even fruit trees of small size.

International Money Orders can be obtained at the Post Offices of all the above countries, and every order for Seeds must be accompanied by a Postal Order made out at the prices in this Catalogue.

BOYS' GOLD WATCH CLUB.

We will give a Knickerbocker Jewelled Gold Watch, guaranteed for 5 years, free, to any boy who will send in an order for $20.00 worth of **Garden Seeds** exclusively. Boys, this is your opportunity; you need not send in an order for one person, but you can send in several orders aggregating $20.00 worth, but it must be for **Garden Seeds** only. Cash must accompany the order.



FRESH FRUITS, ETC.

During their proper seasons we will have for sale Assorted Fancy Fruits, ranging in price from $3.00 to $5.00 per basket, such as Louisiana Sweet Oranges, Satsumas, Mandarins, Grape Fruit, Fancy Apples, etc.

Eating Pecans, from 35c. to 50c. per lb., according to size; mixed nuts, 30c. per lb., if by mail, 10c. per lb. extra.

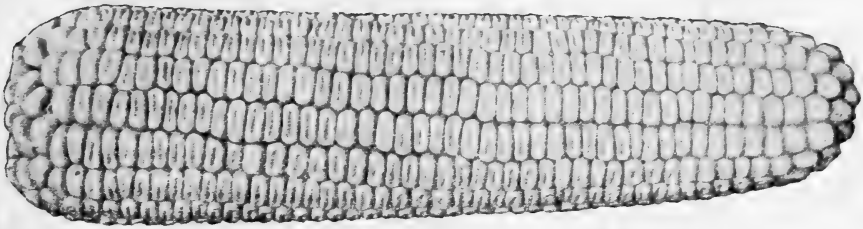
A DAY'S PLOWING.

The average man with a pair of good mules can plow 2½ to 3 arpents of good soil in a day of 11 hours.

GARDENERS' SITUATIONS.

A register for application of gardeners open for engagement, and employers seeking reliable men, is kept at our office. We can often advise both parties interested. We have aided many each year. There is no fee.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES



Batt's Four-Ear Prolific Corn.

BATT'S FOUR-EAR PROLIFIC CORN.

This is a small ear white variety of corn, and grows from four to six ears to the stalk. Batt, the originator of this corn, claims that it yielded last year 227 bushels per acre on land in North Carolina; the land was measured by the Agricultural Department of that State and the yield verified by them. We secured several bushels of the seed at an expense of $8.00 per bushel and planted it here and it has given us splendid results and we feel that it is going to be a very fine corn for this country, as well as our State. It matures in about 100 days and grows about the same height as the ordinary variety of corn. Price, pint 20c.; quart 35c.; gallon 80c.; peck $1.25; bushel $4.00.

BLOODY BUTCHER CORN.

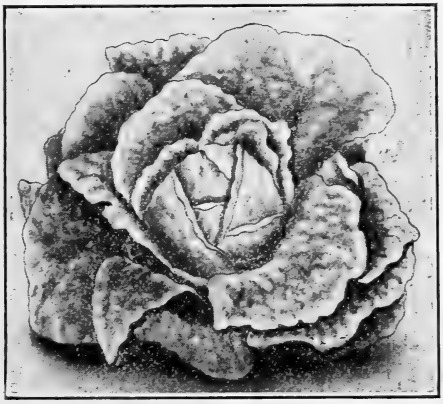
A most beautiful large-grained Red Corn. It is an enormous yielder of large, handsome ears, measuring from 10 to 12 inches long and containing from fifteen to twenty rows of splendid, deep grains. Price, pint 15c.; quart 20c.; gallon 60c.; peck $1.00; bushel $3.00.

STRAWBERRY HICKORY KING CORN.

This is the largest grained and smallest cobbed dent corn in the world. It is early, the ears are from 7 to 9 inches in length, and are generally borne from 3 to 5 on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by shucks, a great consideration in field corn planted in the South. It matures in 118 days, is a splendid keeper, almost weevil-proof, and very firm; has been tried in the South with satisfactory results. Price, pint 20c.; quart 35c.; gallon 90c.; peck $1.50; bushel $5.00.

WHITE TUSCARORA CORN.

This variety is becoming a great favorite in the South because of the fact that it is as sweet as sugar corn, with ears much longer, and fully as early as the Early Evergreen or ten days earlier than the Stowell's Evergreen. It has 8 or 10 rows of cream white colored corn. We cannot recommend a better roasting ear than this corn and we feel that it will please you if planted for home use and will please your customers in the market, if you are planting for profit. Price, pint 15c.; quart 25c.; gallon 75c.; peck $1.25; bushel $3.50.



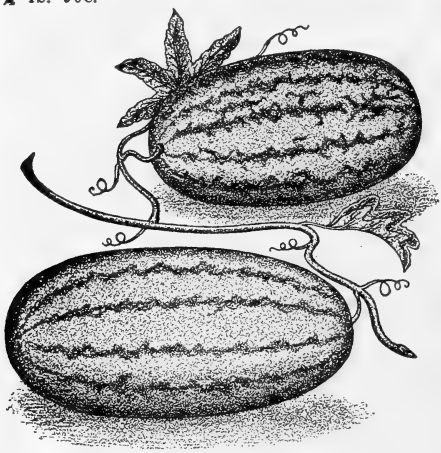
STECKLER'S SPECIAL WHITE WINTER LETTUCE.

This Lettuce has been planted North, East and West, and has become more than popular. It has been tried here last winter and found to surpass any of the other Lettuce we are now growing. It is hardy, light green in color; fine head. We feel that it is the coming winter Lettuce for the Southern States; too much cannot be said of it as a winter growing Lettuce. Price, 25c. per ounce; 50c. per ¼ lb.; $1.75 per lb.

HALBERT'S RUBBER RIND WATERMELON.

This grand new variety is the product of Mr. H. A. Halbert, the veteran melon grower of Texas and the world. Mr. Halbert has given to the public many fine new varieties of melons during the years he has been making a specialty of growing watermelons. Some have been shipping varieties

with thick, tough rinds that would carry long distances, and others of thin skin type, of rich flavor and large heart for home use or nearby markets. His greatest melon until this year has been the Halbert's Honey, so well known to every one in the Southwest, and, in fact, the United States, who grow melons. Since the introduction of the Halbert Honey, Mr. Halbert's one ambition has been to produce a melon that world equal this variety and still produce a thin rind, harder and strong enough to carry long distances in good condition. He has succeeded beyond his expectations in the Rubber Rind. This variety has all the characteristics of the Halbert Honey, being of about the same shape, weighing from 20 to 40 lbs., very thick heart, seed setting close to the rind, flesh rich, bright red and free from strings, very sweet and crisp. Price, ounce 25c.; ¼ lb. 90c.



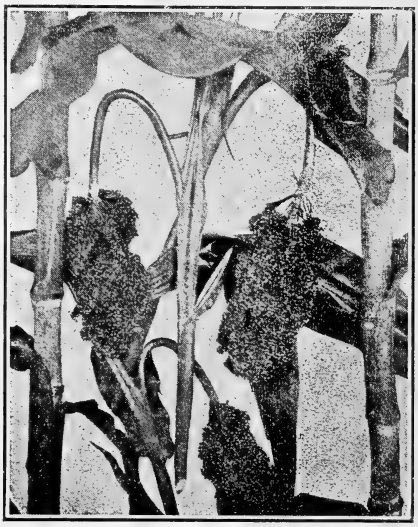
STECKLER'S CREAM FLESH WATERMELON.

Something new and a decided novelty in Watermelons. Fruit large, heavy, oblong shape, with several different shades of light and dark green lines, frequently a light and dark striped melon on the same vine. On opening these melons you will find about 60 per cent. of them having a pretty, rich cream-colored flesh of a peculiar delicious flavor, others will have a brilliant pink flesh of fine flavor, and as the outside color of the rind does not indicate the color of the flesh every one you cut is a surprise. Seed are white with black and brown rims or spots.

This melon is also wonderfully hardy and prolific; the strong vine stands scalding sun and wet weather and continues to produce large melons when other varieties are failing. The rind is rather heavy and strong and will not rot in the field and is tough enough to ship if desired for this purpose. Price, ounce 25c.; 2 ounces 40c.; ¼ lb. 75c.

STECKLER'S PRIDE EXTRA EARLY CABBAGE.

Large, early, white, solid. Amongst the many sorts of White (pale green) Cabbages none combine the two desirable qualities of being early and large so well as this sort. It comes in as early as the Early Flat Dutch, but makes fine large ball-shaped heads, attractive for market purposes. Rather pale green with very few outside leaves, thin ribbed and solid heads. Price, ounce 30c.; ¼ lb. $1.00; pound $3.50.



TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE, OR SORGHUM.

A very strong and tall-growing variety, noted for the immense quantities of finest syrup which it produces. It has yielded from 300 to 400 gallons of molasses per acre. The strong, leafy stalks also make excellent forage. Plant in rows 3½ feet apart, eight to ten pounds to the acre. Price, 1 pound, postpaid, 25c.; by express, 15c. per pound; 20 pounds for $2.00; 50 pounds for $5.00; 100 pounds for $9.00.

JAPANESE HONEY SYRUP CANE.

This is a very early variety of our saccharine sorghum, the largest and strongest of any, yielding more syrup than any other cane. It really is the best to sow for pasture or hay for stock, as it contains more saccharine matter than other varieties of sorghum. Our growers are reporting wonderful success with this cane for syrup purposes, as it makes a syrup next to our ribbon cane in quality. Price, 20c. per pound; by mail, 9c. for postage.

SMELLING APPLE.

Commonly called Pomegranate. This is a small, round melon (sweet scented) belonging to the Musk Melon or Cantaloupe Family, which is edible. It is used extensively for making preserves and sweet pickles. The culture is practically the same as that of Cucumber or Cantaloupe. The vines are strong growers, very prolific bearers. One or two vines will produce as much as an ordinary family can use. 10c. per packet.

JAPAN CLOVER.
(Lespedeza Striata.)

A legume. Southern seed. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils it grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds, or one bushel per acre alone, or in the fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South.

As important to the Southern farmer as crimson clover is to the farmer and stock raiser of the North is Lespedeza, the Japanese clover that has been found to be particularly adapted to the soils and climate of the States bordering on the Gulf and even further to the North. Introduced here several years ago, it has proven one of the best hay and forage crops of the continent, the record of its family kin in the North not being nearly so good nor so advantageous.

Inasmuch as Lespedeza is comparatively a new crop, it is probable that in general, Mr. Farmer, you are not familiar with the habits of the plant. For this reason we print for your benefit the following facts from one who has made a specialty of this clover both for forage and for seed:

"The best time to sow the seed is from December to March 1st, but can be sowed as late as during month of April. The best time for harvesting for hay only is just when the clover is in bloom, but for hay and seed both, just when the seeds are about full grown. The clover blooms here from about August 15th to October 1st, according to the character of the soil and its richness. In poor, thin soil it will mature much earlier than in rich, and thin land will produce much more seed.

"The real and ideal way to start and maintain a Lespedeza field in a country where oats can be planted, is to plant oats, having the land in thoroughly good shape, and sow the clover at any time after the oats are up until the 1st of March. When the oats are harvested, the clover will be up ready to grow off. Now, I venture to say that if the land is properly handled after that first planting, it would be years before it would need reseeding.

"After about three years the weeds will naturally begin to grow, then the land can be plowed very shallow in the fall and another crop of oats grown without reseeding with clover. This can be kept up indefinitely, provided the hay is thoroughly ripe when cut. The hay at all times should be cut either early enough to put on a second growth in the fall to make seed or not cut until the seed is ripe. The fields can be grazed as late as the 1st or middle of July and a good crop made, but stock should not be allowed to run on the fields in wet weather, particularly when the ground is boggy.

"The most redeeming quality of the Japan Clover is that it will build up old worn out lands and make a nice profit at the same time, and most any kind of a farmer can raise it, if he has money enough to buy seed. It does not require many teams or much labor. In other words, it is a fine crop for a poor man, better for a wealthy one and best of all for a lazy one.

"I started to raise Lespedeza about seven years ago, as I was buying $800 to $1,000 worth of hay from one of my neighbors who raised it on a 40-acre farm and had all he wanted for his own stock and sold more elsewhere. I raised all I wanted the first year I started and I was so well pleased with my profits that I have this year 300 acres, not meaning by this that I am extra lazy, as I have 200 in corn, 100 in cotton and 265 in cane to keep me busy in between time of hay planting and harvesting.

"The clover seed should not be planted on land very loose and mellow, as heavy rains will bury them too deep. If planted where there are no oats, the land should be prepared and leveled and let it get a good rain to settle it. Then scar it with a broadcast harrow and follow with the sowing, as the seed will lodge in the harrow marks and will not be blown or washed off."

There is a mistaken idea that Lespedeza is killed by frost in the Southern part of the United States. We have the testimony of one farmer who has been raising this hay for twenty years for his own use and has never had it killed by frost, although at one time a late freeze nipped it somewhat.

Horses and mules will keep fat on it alone if not doing hard work. Mares and colts will keep in excellent condition on Lespedeza alone, while cows will give an abundance of milk and butter if fed on this hay.

We are told, "To try all things, prove all things, hold fast to that which is good." If any one will try feeding his stock with well cured, pure Lespedeza hay in competition with hay from any section of the country, and will hear the verdict as to which is best for the stock, Lespedeza will surely win out.

Lespedeza is the cheapest restorer for worn-out lands the Southern farmer can find, and the easiest made and best hay that can be grown in the South. (1 bushel per acre.)

Well cultivated, heavy seed will be scarce, we therefore urge prospective purchasers to buy early.

For Prices see Red Pages in back of book.

MALINER KREN HORSE RADISH.

In describing this Radish will say that cuttings planted in April will produce fine large radish for grating the first of the following October, about five months from planting. It is as white as snow; free from disease; grows to enormous size when left in the ground till spring. Yields of four tons to the acre are recorded; grows on any kind of soil from the heaviest to the sandiest, and stands the dry weather as well as potatoes or any other vegetable. Simply make up the soil the same as if you were going to plant strawberries and put the cutting in which has the lower end made planting down and let the top of cutting be about one inch below the surface; cultivate same as corn, cabbage or any other garden crop. Every root will grow and in about two weeks after setting it will show above ground and will soon shade the ground so that weeds will not bother them much. It requires about 10,000 to plant an acre. It sells readily in any market at from 5c. to 10c. per pound and to the pickling houses at about $100 per ton. Price, per dozen, 40c., postpaid.

VETIVER.

(Andropogon Squarrosus.)

Planted chiefly as a source of Vetiver Oil, an ingredient in Perfumery, as it is aromatic, balsamic and persistent in odor, suggesting sandalwood and myrrh. The culture of Vetiver is very simple. After preparing the ground by plowing fertilizing with a little manure, and harrowing (no hills or furrows being made), the plants are planted 3 to 4 feet each way, and are simply left to grow. When the tops begin to dry, in November, the entire plant is dug out, and the roots are cut as close as possible to the plant, washed and dried in the shade. The plant or stub is now either divided into several pieces before replanting or is replanted whole. Price, 25c. per plant, $2.50 per dozen, divided plant.

COLORADO GRASS (Panicum Texanum).

Is a native of alluvial soils found along the Colorado River in Texas, and is well adapted to any of our alluvial soils of the Gulf Coast States. While it is a grass that grows luxuriantly from three to five feet high, and even crowding out other grasses on the above kind of soils, it is not a grass to be dreaded like Johnson Grass or Bermuda, being killed out simply by cultivation. The plant is one of the most valuable for forage purposes, having small stems and broad leaves—a grass worthy of being planted for hay and forage. It is sown broadcast like most other grasses at the rate of about 15 pounds to the acre. Price, 35c. per pound; by mail, 9c. for postage.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

A new introduction from the Philippine Islands of a shrub-like upright habit of growth, and is exceedingly sensitive and very interesting. It is not only affected by touch but the least jar and even a slight breeze will cause the leaves to be affected. Do not fail to try it. Nice plants 15c. and 25c. each.

French Mushroom Spawn.

HOW TO CULTIVATE MUSHROOMS. Mushrooms may be grown almost anywhere and at any season of the year, so long as the conditions required are reasonably considered. During the summer months they may be grown out of doors and an abundant supply secured at a trifling expense. The location should, in all cases, be rather dry than damp, and a uniform temperature as nearly 75 degrees as possible is of primary importance. Full directions, etc., accompany every pound. Price, 60 cents per pound, postpaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PLANTERS.

For early feed plant either German Millet, Amber or Orange Sorghum, Improved Yellow Leaming, White St. Charles, Golden Dent, and Golden Beauty Corn.

In forage grasses, **Improved Lucerne or Alfalfa Clover,** Red or White Clover, Crimson Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape or Hairy Vetch.

For a genuine all around pasture grass, Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover. These will save the planter over fifty per cent. on his feed bill.

While we have been filling orders for eggs for several years, we find that they do not bear transportation with safety and satisfaction, hence we advise our customers and friends to order poultry instead. In the event that eggs are ordered, we want it fully understood that we are not responsible for the eggs after they leave our establishment as to unfertility due to transportation.

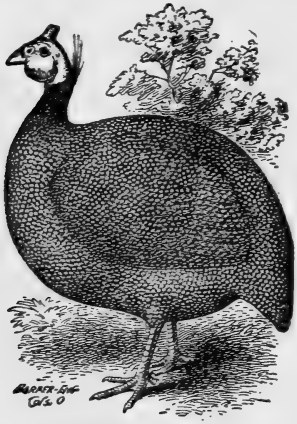
POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

MALTESE CATS.

Fine house pets and best ratters. Price, Kittens, Male, $5.00; Female, $4.00; Pair, $8.50; Full grown Male, $8.00; Female, $6.00; Pair, $13.00.

ANGORA CATS.

The possession of an Angora Cat has become a fad, particularly in fashionable circles, and you will not wonder when you have made the acquaintance of a beautiful affectionate Angora Cat. The hair is long, soft and silky, and their tails are used very gracefully, and express emotions as plainly as words. When displeased, the tail is swayed from side to side in a manner, the meaning of which cannot be mistaken. The eyes are large, playful and full of expression. The animals are beautifully formed and are considerably longer than the ordinary cat. They are wonderful jumpers, very exquisite, and want to understand everything that is going on. They are affectionate and loving, very graceful, and have most charming manners and dispositions, unusual intelligence, and, as naturally follows, great dignity and vanity. Price, Males, $12.00; Females, $10.00.



GUINEA FOWLS.

Fine yard birds, blue gray in color. Price, Hens, $1.00 each; Cocks, $1.50 each. **White African Guineas.**—Hens, $3.00; Cocks, $3.50; Pair, $6.25.

GUINEA PIGS.

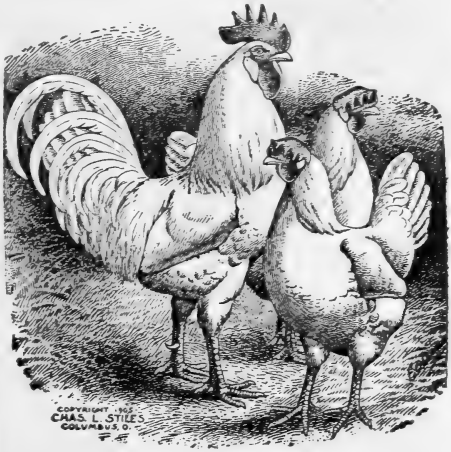
These pigs are not Hogs, but pet animals similar in shape of the Hog. It is not an edible Hog, but a pet pig. $3.00 per pair.

PIT GAMES.

We breed the following strains: Warhorses (black reds), Arkansas Travelers (blue), Round Heads (dark reds), Greys. Cocks, $7.50; Hens, $3.50; Stags, $5.00; Pullets, $3.00. Eggs $3.00 per sitting (13). These fowls are bred from winners in the pit for generations, and are unsurpassed as fighters.

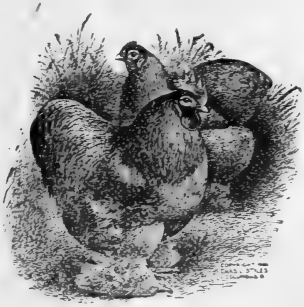
GAFFS.

No. 2, $7.00; No. 2½, $7.00. Gaffs are used to put on Game Chickens for pit fighting.



WHITE LEGHORNS.
(Single Combs.)

White Leghorns resemble very closely the Brown variety, except in color. The large red combs, white earlobes, bright yellow legs and pure white plumage make them very attractive. They mature early and begin laying when about 4 months old. Sitting of thirteen eggs, $2.00. Hens, $2.00; Pullets, $1.75 each; Cocks, $3.00; Cockerels, $2.50 each.



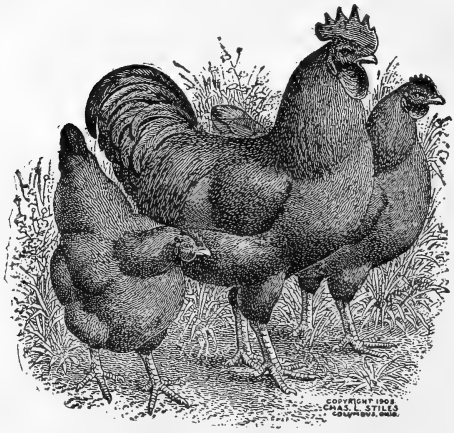
BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

Buff, as the name indicates, in color; same shape and features as the large Buff Cochins, very good layers. Price, Hens, $2.50; Cocks, $3.50; Trio, $7.00.

We also have **Bantam Fowls** of different colors. Price, Hens, $1.50; Cocks, $2.00; Trio, $5.00.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

They are brown in color, with the exception that the cock is black on the breast, deep bay red on hackle; each feather should have a black stripe in center; back and saddle a deep bay red, tail black, have fine red combs and wattles, pure white earlobes and perfectly yellow legs and skin. Their meat is very tender, sweet, juicy and fine grained. Chicks grow most rapidly, maturing at an early age. Sitting of thirteen eggs, $2.00; Hens, $2.00 each; Pullets, $1.75 each; Cocks, $3.00 each; Cockerels, $2.50 each.



RHODE ISLAND REDS.

During the twenty years prior to 1900, some thrifty fanciers and egg producers in the southern part of New England labored diligently to produce a fowl of good size, of marketable excellence, of large egg-producing ability, and of a reddish buff color. They succeeded in all these particulars, but they quarreled amongst themselves on some minor requirements, and especially as to whether their favorites should have single combs, rose combs, or pea-combs. It was not uncommon to fine two or even three kinds of combs in the yard of the same breeder. Hens, $2.50; Pullets, $2.00; Cocks, $3.50; Cockerels, $3.00; Trio, $8.00; Eggs, $2.00 per sitting of thirteen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

They are very prolific, thrive well in either small enclosures or running at large. The chicks when first hatched are about half white, and quite frequently they show some white feathers in wings after they molt those chick feathers, black feathers will come in where the white ones were seen. In color the Langshan is a beautiful glossy black throughout, which makes it decidedly handsome. Sitting of thirteen eggs, $2.50; Hens, $3.00 each; Pullets, $2.50 each; Cocks, $4.00 each; Cockerels, $3.00 each; Trio, $9.00.

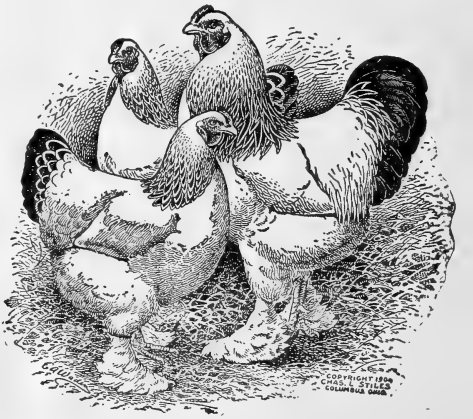
WHITE WYANDOTTES.

This variety has shown its superiority as a practical and profitable fowl. Hardy, vigorous, a rapid grower, yellow skin, beak and legs, compact and plump body, and superior laying qualities, even in very cold weather, they combine as many or more good points than any other fowl. Sitting of thirteen eggs, $2.00; Hens, $2.50 each; Pullets, $2.00 each; Cocks, $3.50 each; Cockerels, $3.00 each; Trio, $8.00.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This most popular breed as an all round fowl needs no words of praise. They are good layers the year round, chicks grow very rapidly and make good broilers in a few weeks. Sitting of thirteen eggs, $2.00; Hens, $2.50 each; Pullets, $2.00 each; Cocks, $3.50 each; Cockerels, $3.00 each; Trio, $8.00. These are fine breeding stock.

White Plymouth Rock Chickens and eggs, same price ar barred.

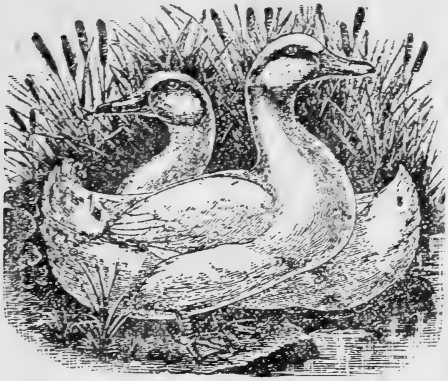


LIGHT BRAHMAS.

The Light Brahma is a very popular and profitable bird; their large bodies and rapid growth making them a good market fowl. They are also an excellent fall and winter layer, producing a large part of their eggs when other breeds are not laying and will do nearly as well in a cold coop as in a warm one, and are the largest among imported fowls. Sitting of thirteen eggs, $2.50; Hens, $4.00 each; Pullets, $3.50 each; Cocks, $5.00 each; Cockerels, $4.00 each; Trio, $12.00.

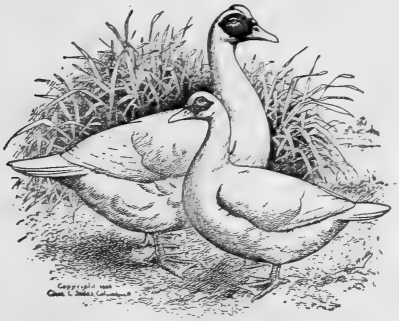
CAPONS.

A capon is a castrated male fowl. The act of caponizing consists in the removal of the testicles of a cockerel, in order that he may grow larger, and become more gentle, and fatten more readily than he otherwise would. The castrated cockerel, or capon, grows somewhat plumper and fatter, even if not much heavier, than the unaltered male, and retains much of the tenderness and juiciness of flesh and the higher meat value of the spring chicken. In addition to its high meat value, the capon makes a splendid mother or nurse for young chicks. We have known them to protect as many as 60 young chicks at one time and they care for them even better than a hen would. Price, $2.25 each.



IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks, and is the most extensively raised. They are large white ducks, in many instances they are a rich creamy white. They are very hardy, having seen ducklings at the age of eight weeks weigh over four pounds and in full feather. They are splendid layers, having been known to lay as high as 75 eggs in succession, but they lay best when in small flocks. Sitting of eleven eggs, $2.00; Drake, $3.00; Hen, $2.00; Trio, $6.00.

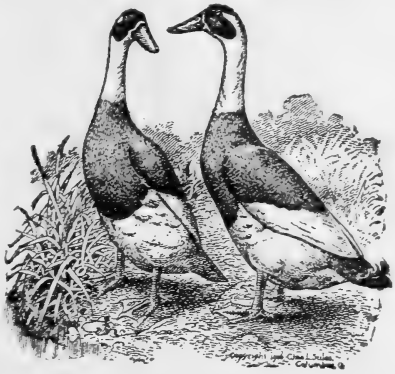


WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS.

Have been bred from the Colored variety by careful selection of the whitest specimens and now bred true to color. The young usually show some black at the top of the head and frequently on the back, underneath the wing, but this disappears after the first molt. Unlike others, it molts but once a year. The White is the same as the Colored variety except in color. Hens, $3.00; Drakes, $4.00.

COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS.

They are of good size, black and white in color, the black predominating. The most peculiar characteristic is that the side of the head and the region around the eye are without feathers and corrugated and scarlet in color. Unlike any other variety, this duck builds her nest and never scatters her eggs. She will hatch and rear her young with diligent care. It requires the Muscovy five weeks to hatch, while other varieties hatch in four weeks. It is the duck that never quacks. Crossed with the Poodle Duck it forms the Muley Duck, which improves the size about one-third. Drake, $3.00; Hen, $2.00: Trio, $6.50.



INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

Their wonderful laying qualities, together with the delicate flavor and richness of their eggs, make them much sought after for the breakfast table. These birds are very quick motioned, and it is possible for them to move very rapidly, being very strong in legs, well set back, with erect carriage. There is no suggestion of the awkward waddle of the common duck. Hence their name Indian Runner. Their peculiar markings and racy appearance make them very attractive, and to see them is to admire them. But what is best of all is their egg producing qualities, easily surpassing anything yet produced. The standard weight for a mature duck is 4 pounds, for a mature drake 4½ pounds. If one desires it, by careful selection and breeding they can be very easily made to weigh 6 to 7 pounds, but these are the leghorn of the duck family and should be kept very trim and neat and close to the standard weights. While they do best when given free range, they can be quite successfully handled in limited quarters, a two-foot fence being sufficient to enclose them. Sitting of eleven eggs, $2.50; Drakes, $4.00 each; Hens, $3.00 each; Trio, $9.00. They are fawn and white in color.

COMMON GEESE.—$4.00 per pair; Goose $1.75; Gander, $2.25.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY. — This variety is pure white in plumage throughout, and has pinkish white shanks. $10.00 per pair; Hens, $4.00; Gobblers, $6.00.

BRONZE TURKEY.—As originated in the United States by crossing the wild turkey with the Black Turkey, known in England as the Norfolk. It is the largest, hardiest and the most admired of all varieties of turkeys for the market. $10.00 per pair; Hens, $4.00; Gobblers, $6.00.

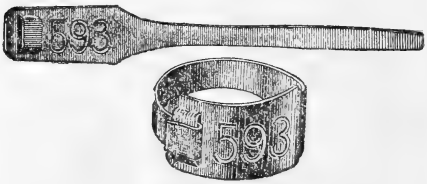
ORDINARY TURKEYS.—$7.00 per pair; Hens, $3.50; Gobblers, $4.50 each.

WHITE FAN TAIL PIGEONS.—$2.50 per pair; Blue Fan Tail Pigeons, $3.00 per pair; Carrier Pigeons, $3.50 per pair; Homer Pigeons, $3.00 per pair.

ORDINARY PIGEONS.—$1.00 per pair.

PIGEON NESTS.—25c. each.

EARTHEN PIGEON NAPPIES.—9 inch, 30c.; 8½ inch, 25c.



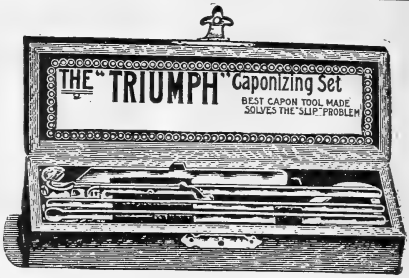
ALUMINUM LEG BANDS.—25c. per dozen; if by mail, 30c. per dozen; $1.50 per 100.

ALUMINUM PIGEON LEG BANDS.—25c. per dozen, postpaid; $1.50 per 100, postpaid.

COPPER LEG BANDS.—20c. per dozen; if by mail, 25c. per dozen; $1.25 per 100.

LEAD PROBES.—25c. each; if by mail, 30c.

PILLING POULTRY KILLER.—50c.; by mail 60c.



CAPONIZING SETS, NO CASE.—$2.50 each; if by mail, $2.60.

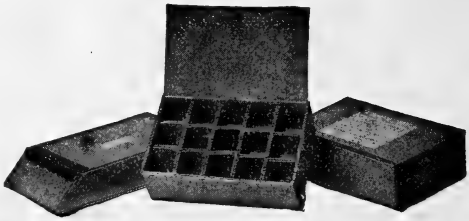
CAPONIZING SETS, WITH CASE.—$2.75 each; if by mail, $2.85.

FRENCH POULTRY KILLING KNIVES. 50c. each.

PILLING'S POULTRY PUNCH.—45c. each, postage 2c.

THE RELIABLE SPRING LEVER POULTRY PUNCH.—For keeping a record of your chickens of the different breeds, strains, etc. The leverage provided in this device enables one to punch with perfect ease any kind or number of webs. The punch is self-opening. They are well made, handsomely finished and carefully tested. 45c. each, postage 2c.

THE LANDSDOWN POULTRY PUNCH. 45c. each, postage 2c.



EYRIE EGG BOX.—One sitting, 25c. each; 2 sittings, 30c. each.

ANDERSON EGG BOXES.—One sitting, 20c. each; 2 sittings, 25c. each.

ESSEX-MODEL SALT CAT.

Essex-Model Salt Cat is an all-round tonic invaluable for pigeons, pheasants, turkeys and game birds, and is prepared from an old English formula, which has been in successful use by fanciers abroad for many years. The ingredients used in the preparation of our Salt Cat are of the highest quality (mineral salts, seeds, herbs, etc.). They are carefully compounded, so that their medicinal properties will be quickly assimilated by the birds, insuring natural improvement in constitutional vigor, strength and appearance. Price, 15c. per package, by express only.

Steckler's Guaranteed Poultry Supplies.

On account of change of Postage Regulations, all Feed Stuff and General Merchandise now takes full postage of 1c. per ounce. This is the New Postal Law.
Seed and everything pertaining to Seed takes half rate or 1c. for every two ounces.

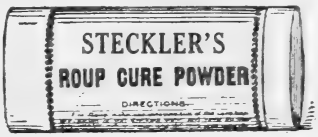
Years of experience have taught us the good and bad qualities of Poultry Remedies now on the market, and in order to thoroughly protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, from an inferior grade of goods and to fully know just what we are selling, we have arranged with one of the largest chemical houses in the country to analyze and pick out the best qualities of other well known makes, regardless of expense, to put up for us under our own name and label a full line of Poultry supplies that we can bank on as standing at the head of all. This enables us to place on the market goods of absolute uniformity and of highest quality, and our name on the labels will be a guarantee of purity and merit at all times.

STECKLER'S MAGIC EGG PRODUCER.
Acts like magic in stimulating egg production. Containing all necessary elements for egg-making that hens need in accurate and scientific proportions. This preparation is made to a famous recipe which has been tested and approved by the largest poultry raisers in the country and declared superior to all other egg-producers. We can therefore absolutely guarantee it to be the best on the market. Full directions on each package. Price, 2½ pound packet, 25c.; by mail, 43c. extra. Express or freight is the best way to ship this.

STECKLER'S INSECT POWDER.
Kills insects on poultry, live stock and plants. Exterminates Moths, Ants, Chiggers, Roaches, Fleas, Lice, etc. Unexcelled for the household, garden, poultry house and stable. Quickly eradicates insects from domestic animals. Stands at the head of insect powders, being absolutely effective for all purposes. 16 oz. sifter can, 25c., by mail 16c. extra; 3 lb. can, 50c., by express or freight only.

STECKLER'S DEATH TO CHICKEN LICE AND MITES.

This is our preparation, and we guarantee it to be as effective as any on the market, and much cheaper. For roost and hen houses, for vermin, lice, mites on chickens, horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, etc., it cannot be beat. 20 oz. can, 25c., by mail 22c. extra; 4 lb. packages, 50c., by express or freight only.



STECKLER'S ROUP CURE POWDER.
A guaranted cure. Put one measure of the cure into one gallon of soft drinking water and keep all the other water out of reach, and the fowl will take its own medicine. In a well developed case of Roup keep all the affected fowls in a separate coop. When a fowl cannot see to drink, bathe its head with a solution of the Cure. As a preventive, add about one-half the measure full to one gallon of water. This will cure a cold in three or four days. But a full developed case of Roup will take from two to three weeks. Small box 25c., by mail 3c. extra; medium box, 50c., by mail 5c. extra; large, $1.00 per box, by mail 5c. extra.

STECKLER'S MICROZONE.
Disease cure and preventive. Keeps poultry in a healthy condition. A valuable antidote for many diseases of live stock. Will cure Roup, Cholera, Indigestion, Bowel Complaints, Canker, Frosted Combs, Chicken Pox, Swelled Head, Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. We strongly recommend its use occasionally, once or twice a week, in drinking water, which will prevent the possibility of disease invading the chicken house. Also cures Sore Mouth, Sore Breast, Back or Shoulders, Cracked Heels, Thrush, Wounds, Cuts, Sores, Saddle Galls. Per bottle, 50c.; by express only. Full directions on each bottle. Also put up in tablet form at 60c. per package.

STECKLER'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE.

The best on the market, 25c. and 50c. per package; by mail 5c. extra.

STECKLER'S CRUSHED OYSTER POULTRY FOOD.

Is of superior quality, being manufactured by a new roller process from oyster

shells (without first being baked or burned, which destroy the essential properties), consequently they contain all their natural properties and the full percentage of carbonate of lime. To get the best results in Poultry raising the use of something of this kind is positively necessary. Splendid to help the formation of egg shells and keep fowls healthy. Every poultry house or yard should have a pan or trough full of crushed shell, so that the fowls can have free access at all times. Feed alone. Price, 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c.; 100 pounds for $1.25.

PRATT'S POULTRY FOOD.—This egg producer is too well known to make any comment on the same; it makes large fowls, quickens the growth of young chicks, prevents and cures all poultry diseases. The manufacturer claims it to be a sure cure for Chicken Cholera, Roup, Gapes and all diseases that poultry are subject to. Price per package, 26 oz., 25c., by mail 25c. extra; 12 lb. bags, $1.25, by freight or express only. Pratt's Egg Producer, 60c. for 5 pounds, by freight or express only. Pratt's Animal Regulator, 25c. size, by mail 28c. extra; 50c. size, by express or freight only. Pratt's Stock Food, 7 pounds, 50c. In 12 pound bags, 75c.

PRATT'S ROUP CURE.—Is a fine powder and you simply mix it with the drinking water, the fowls drink and are cured. A 25c. box makes 15 gallons of roup medicine, and it will mean life to your flocks. You cannot afford to be without it. 25c. per box, by mail 5c. extra.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD.—Price, 25c. per package; by mail, 30c. extra for postage.

MAGIC FOOD FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.—A Vegetable Tonic and Appetizer for all sorts of stock, improving their general health and keeping them in good condition. It is nature's own remedy for the cure and prevention of all diseases which horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are subject to. It is not directly a food, but should be given with the regular rations of grain daily. Price per package, 25c.; by mail, 38c. extra.

CHICKEN FEED.

Kaffir Corn at $2.50 per 100 lbs. Millo Maize at $2.50 per 100 lbs. Cracked Corn at $2.00 per 100 lbs. Wheat Bran at $1.85 per 100 lbs. Hemp at $6.00 per 100 lbs. Sunflower at $7.50 per 100 lbs.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT MASH EGG FEED.—Will furnish your fowls at all times of the year with Meat and Green Stuff and is the greatest winter egg producer known. For hens that do not have free range and have to run in yards that have nothing growing green in them, the Mash Feed will supply them with what is needed and what they must have to lay strong fertile eggs and lots of them. $2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb; 6 lbs. for 25c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT HEN FEED.—Is a complete feed in itself, and contains all the bone, meat, grit and shells that are necessary. Make the hens scratch in cut straw, hay or leaves for all they eat, and see that they have clean scratching often. During the laying season you must feed heavy for good results. Give the hens plenty of shade and fresh water in hot weather, and plenty of fresh air and a light, dry place in winter. Hens must have care if you expect good returns from them. Feed Chamberlain's Perfect Hen Feed night and morning, and Chamberlain's Perfect Mash Egg Feed at noon, and you will have eggs winter and summer. $2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb.; 6 pounds for 25c.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED.—Is a strong, rich feed, and care must be taken in feeding. Feed only what they pick up clean, and never leave any around on the ground. Keep them hungry enough so they will enjoy their next meal. Better let your chicks go hungry a few hours than to overfeed them one minute. This feed will go a long way, if care is taken in feeding. Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed is not a medicine, but a good, strong, healthful feed, that will grow your little chicks, and keep them in good health. $2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.

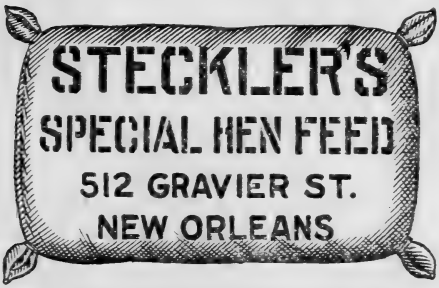
CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT PIGEON FEED.—Is a complete feed for Pigeons, and contains everything necessary for their welfare. Keep them clean and free from lice, and feed them regular. $2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.

PURINA CHICKEN CHOWDER.—The greatest egg-producing feed in the country. It is also great for baby chicks and growing fowls. Sold only in checkerboard bags. Put up in 8 lb. bags at 25c. per bag.

EVER-GREEN CLOVER MEAL.—Is as green as grass, and when mixed in mash feed is one of the greatest egg producers known. For hens that are penned up in

the breeding season or any other time of the year, the Ever-Green Clover is just the thing to feed them, as it supplies your hens with egg making material, and your eggs will be fertile and your chicks strong. Keep Ever-Green Clover Meal in dark place so it will hold its color. $2.50 per 100 lbs.; 5c. per lb.; 6 lbs. for 25c.

STERLINGWORTH EGG TABLETS.—We do not claim that Sterlingworth Egg Tablets will make a hen lay every time, nor that it takes the place of food, but we do claim that they are a concentrated medicine of merit, and that they greatly help to put hens in the best possible physical condition, a condition which helps to make it possible for her to properly assimilate her food and secure the egg-producing benefits from this food. Each of these tablets contain as much medicinal value as ten spoonfuls of the ordinary package Condimental Egg Food, which Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges claim is largely composed of bran shorts and middlings. By their use the Poultryman furnishes his own filler at a great saving over the price charged for filler Egg Producers. These tablets are used by dissolving in water and mixing the solution from each tablet with 3 to 5 pounds of the fowls' food. Each tablet is of liberal size, being 1 inch in diameter and ¼ inch thick. Price of trial size containing 27 tablets, sufficient to medicate 130 pounds of feed, 25c.; by mail, 30c.



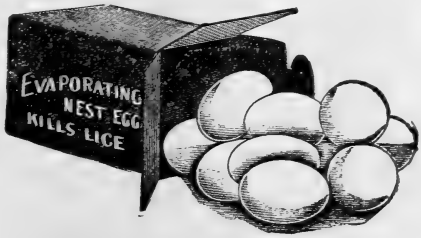
STECKLER'S SPECIAL HEN FEED.—Composed of the best grain to give bone, flesh and egg producing qualities to Chickens. Put up in 100-lb. bags, at $2.50 per hundred pounds. For grown Chickens only. None genuine unless in original sacks with our name and address on same.

POULTRY FOOD.—Wheat, 5c. per pound; 6 pounds for 25c. Millet, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c. Rye, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c. Hemp Seed, 10c. per pound, 2 pounds for 15c. Russian Sunflower, 15c. per pound; in 5 pound lots, 10c. per pound. Ground Oyster Shells, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c. Ground Poultry Bone (coarse or fine), 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c., $2.50 per 100 pounds. Pearl Grit (white), coarse, medium and fine, 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c., $2.00 per 100 pounds. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc. Coarse for hens, medium for pigeons or half-grown fowls, and fine for baby chicks. Fine Ground Dried Blood, 10c. per pound, 3 pounds for 25c., $5.00 per 100 pounds. Bone and Meat Meal, 10c. per pound, 3 pounds for 25c., $5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef Scraps, 10c. per pound, 3 pounds for 25c., $4.50 per 100 pounds.

GRANULATED CHARCOAL.—No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. 5c. per pound, 6 pounds for 25c., $3.00 per 100 pounds.

BLUM'S INSECT DESTROYER should be sprinkled around freely wherever the insects congregate. If necessary, use an insect powder gun to force it into inaccessible corners and crevices. It should only be used in dry places, as moisture decreases its efficiency. It drives away ants, moths, weevils, bed-bugs and all other insects around the house. Price, 10c.; by mail, 4c. extra.

ZUCKER'S MEDICOL INSECTO.—The most perfect disinfectant and most wonderful destroyer of moths, lice, mites and cock-roaches ever discovered. Price, 15c. each; postage 5c. extra.



REYNOLD'S MEDICATED EGGS.—5c. each; 50c. per dozen; by mail, 70c. per dozen.

KNOX LICE EXPELLING MEDICOL EGG.—One of the best inventions in the line of Nest Eggs. They have the appearance of buff colored chicken eggs, are clean and a positive vermin exterminator. These eggs are made of burnt clay, hollow inside, and filled with a dry, strong insecticide, harmless to chickens, but sure death to all insects which fowls are subject to. No

dusting insect powders, etc., in the nest; one of the eggs, if placed under chickens, will keep them and their nests free from vermin. 10c. each; $1.00 per dozen; by mail, $1.35 per dozen.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE.—A disinfectant insect powder and a cheap, effective remedy for all kinds of vermin such as lice on poultry, horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, ticks on sheep, moths, bed, water or squash bugs, roaches, etc. Price, 3 pound package 50c., by express or freight only; 1 pound package, 25c., by mail 20c. extra; ¼ pound package, 15c., by mail 7c. extra.

CONKEY'S CELEBRATED POULTRY REMEDIES.

Roup Cure, 25c. size, mail 3c. extra; 50c. size, mail 5c. extra; $1.00 size, mail 10c. extra.

Cholera Cure, 25c. size, mail 4c. extra; 50c. size, mail 8c. extra.

Gape Cure, 50c.; mail 18c. extra.

Chicken Pox, 50c.; mail 10c. extra.

Limber Neck, 50c.; mail 10c. extra.

Scaley Leg, 50c.; mail 10c. extra.

Poultry Tonic, 25c.; mail 8c. extra.

Lice Powder, 25c. size, mail 18c. extra; 50c. size, express or freight only.

Head Lice Ointment, 25c.; mail 3c. extra.

Healing Salve, 25c.; mail 5c. extra.

Laying Tonic, 25c.; mail 25c. extra.

Bronchitis, 50c.; mail 7c. extra.

Nox-i-cide, 1 pint, 35c.; 1 qt., 60c.; ½ gal., 90c.; by express or freight only.

Fly Knocker, 1 qt., 35c.; 2 qts., 60c.; 1 gal., $1.00; by express or freight only.

Rheumatic, 50c.; mail 10c. extra.

Poultry Laxative, 25c.; mail 3c. extra.

Liquid Lice Killer, 1 qt., 35c.; 2 qts., 60c.; 1 gallon, $1.00; can only be sent by express or freight.

CURE FOR WHITE DIARRHOEA (Tiphlitis Coccidiosa).—A germ disease which attacks the caeca or blind intestine. A post mortem examination will always reveal the presence of Coccidium Tennelum, a parasite belonging to the Sporozoa of the division Protozoa, the lowest division of animal life. This same germ attacks turkeys, ducks and pigeons. When this disease prevails, it kills from 60 to 75 per cent. of all chicks hatched. It is accompanied by a white, pasty, fecal discharge which pastes up the feathers and closes the vent. There is also a disease which is a contraction of the vent which comes with or without White Diarrhoea, and is always fatal. Price 50c., postage 7c. extra.

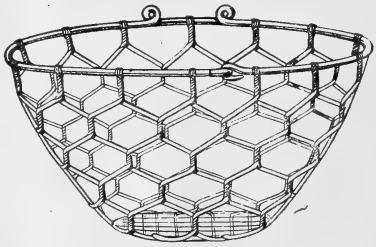
CONKEY'S STOCK VIGOR.—25c. per package, postage 20c.

FOWL HEAD OINTMENT.—Price, 50c. per box, postpaid.

O. K. FLY RELIEF.—Two quarts, 65c.; 1 gallon, $1.10; 5 gallons, $4.50; by express or freight only.

CHINA NEST EGGS.

These eggs are the exact size and shape as the natural ones, and are well adapted for breaking the habits of setting hens. With ordinary care they will last a lifetime. 5c. each; 6 for 25c.; postage 10c. extra.



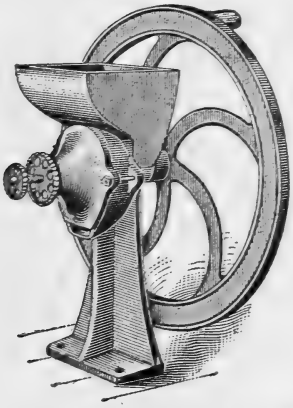
EGG NESTS.—Made of No. 16 galvanized wire, with two loops to fasten to the wall. The bottom is closely woven, diameter 15 inches, depth 7 inches, and weight ¾ lb. Price, 60c. each.

EGG TESTERS.—60c. each, postpaid.

X-RAY OR STANDARD EGG TESTERS. 35c. each, postage 10c. extra.

THOMPSON'S No. 7 BANNER HAND ROOT CUTTER.—This Root Cutter has been out ten years and thousands of them are in use among Poultrymen; weighs 50 pounds. Price, $7.00 each.

DRY BONE, SHELL, CRYSTAL AND CORN MILLS, No. 750.—Height, 17¼ inches; length, 12 inches, width, 8½ inches; diameter of throat, 3½ inches; wheel, 19 inches in diameter; weight, 60 pounds; capacity, 1¼ bushels per hour. It is a well-known fact that ground bone, shells and crystals and cracked corn, etc., are excellent for poultry. These mills are especially adapted to the above, but in dry state only. For instance, shells, crystal, corn, root, bark, grain, chicken feed, salt, etc. It is considered that ground bone is one of the best fertilizers for that purpose alone. They are good general mills for farmers, poultrymen, etc. For compactness, strength and durability, we regard them as excellent. Price, $10.50.

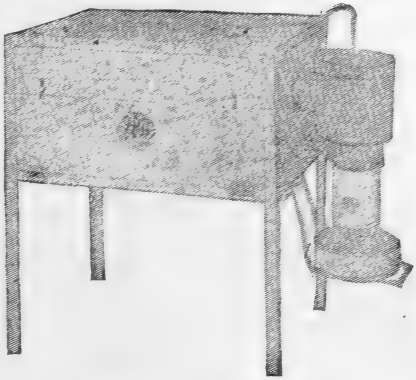


STECKLER'S No. 32 HAND GRINDING MILL.

In this mill are embodied all the good features of other hand grinding mills to which have been added universal burrs or grinding plates that are adjustable for grinding coarse or fine. This machine grinds, oats, barley, rye, corn, peas, dry bone, oyster shells, nut shells, dry stale bread, etc., for poultry feed, or will grind table meal for family use. It is a well designed machine, is strong and well made throughout and of excellent finish; has a 16-inch fly wheel and is light running. The capacity of this mill is not equalled by any other of the same size. Shipping weight, 40 pounds. Capacity, 1 to 2 bushels per hour. Price, $6.00.

RED CHIEF CORN SHELLER.

Cast iron, japanned; fastened to bin, box, barrel, bucket or tub by two clamps; height over all 10 inches; width over all 8 inches. Adjustable hopper, width, 3½ inches; depth, 4 inches. Pressure regulated by a No. 10 gauge wire coil spring; diameter of shell wheel, 7¼ inches, studded with ½ inch oval teeth, which will not crack the grains. Length of steel axle bearing 4½ inches; length of cranks, 9½ inches. Will shell clean all kinds of field corn and throw out the cobs. Weight each about 11 pounds. Price, $2.50.



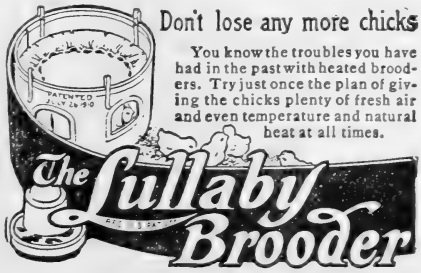
KEYSTONE INCUBATORS.

These are hot air incubators, built of a high grade of lumber, double walled and insulated with cotton batting, having all the modern improvements of the larger and more expensive machines, viz: The Sand Tray, which supplies the humidity required to hatch big, strong chicks. Metal thermostat insuring absolute and correct action of regulator. Double metal heater on outside of machine with the most successful lamp support ever invented, which centers the lamp and makes it impossible to place the same improperly or permitting it to smoke. No springs used in same, but it works automatically and is a most successful device. The No. 0 weighs 55 lbs. crated for shipment and 36 lbs. net. Egg Tray measures 14¾x14¾ inches inside, making capacity 60 hen eggs. The legs used are nicely turned and hold the machine 33¾ inches from floor to top of incubator. This machine measures 18½x27⅞ inches, including the heater when in proper position. The ventilation is successfully provided and cannot be prevented by lack of attention or forgetfulness on the part of the operator. Price, $9.00.

Keystone No. 1, capacity 100 eggs, built in same manner as No. 0; weight 75 lbs. Price, $13.00.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS.

No. 0. 100 hen eggs, 135 lbs. crated..$21.00
No. 1. 150 hen eggs, 160 lbs. crated.. 24.75



THE LULLABY BROODER.

The most simple, wonderful, practical and economical system of brooding chicks ever offered the public. The only brooder which provides plenty of fresh air, which grows with the chicks, which has no cor-

ners in which they can crowd and smother, no artificial heat, no lamp, no smoke, to poison the air and kill them off. If you have been troubled in the past with heated brooders, get the Lullaby of us to-day and stop losing chicks. Designed to hold 25 chicks, but will comfortably hold 35 chicks. Price $1.50.

EXTRA PIECES FOR PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS.

Burner, each	$ .50
Chimney, each	.40
Screws, each	.01
Lamp complete, 6x2¾ with No. 2 burner and chimney, each	1.00

INCUBATOR BURNERS.

No. 0, each	$ .50
No. 1, each	.60

COMBINATION COLONY HOUSE BROODERS.

No. 1 (Outdoor.)—Floor space 36x72 inches; weight, crated, 270 lbs.	$23.50
No. 2 (Outdoor).—Floor space 30x60 inches; weight, crated, 208 lbs.	18.50
No. 3 (Outdoor).—Floor space 27x48 inches; weight, crated, 150 lbs.	14.00

Heat regulator attached to any of the above brooders $1.00 extra.

Notice.—One should never attempt to rear over sixty-five newly hatched chicks in one brood to secure best results. Of course, there is ample room in our brooders for many more, but it would be folly to place a great number together.

UNIVERSAL HOVER.

Price of hovers, with lamp case, smoke conductors, lamp and thermometers	$8.50
When used indoor alone, lamp case is not required.	
Hover and lamp with smoke pipes	7.50
With regular attached, $1.00 extra.	
Prairie State Mash Hoppers, galvanized, each	1.50
Dry Feed Hoppers, galvanized, two compartments, each	1.00
Sanitary Grit and Shell Boxes, galvanized, 3 compartments, each	.75

TYCOS HYGROMETER, No. 5796.

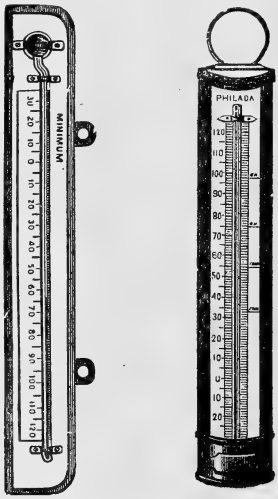
Millions of chicks die in the shell every year for lack of proper moisture conditions. The correct percentage of moisture during incubation determines to a great extent the success or failure of your hatch. The "Tycos" is an accurate indicator of the degree of moisture present, showing exactly what the conditions are, so that if they are not correct they can be made so. It is fitted with an easy reading scale of black oxidized brass with white filled figures and graduation; glass cistern and silk wicks which can be duplicated at any time. "Tycos" stands for quality, accuracy and dependability. Price, $1.75; by mail, $1.90.

COIL SPRING HYGROMETER.

Two inch card dial, nickel case, metallic coil spring Hyrometer for indicating percentage of humidity, and dial is marked "very dry, dry, normal, moist and full saturation." Price, $1.25; by mail, $1.30.

INCUBATION TABLE.

Geese, 30 days; turkeys, 28 days; chickens, 21 days; ducks, 28 days; partridges, 24 days; pheasants, 25 days; Guinea hens, 25 days.



THERMOMETERS.

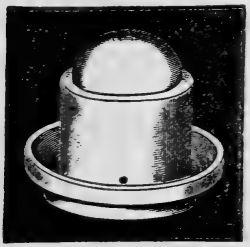
Our Thermometers are made from seasoned lens tubes. Their accuracy is guaranteed. Minimum Thermometers consist of a glass tube arranged horizontally and filled with alcohol, a black index moving freely in the fluid. The instrument is set by raising the bulb and allowing the index to float to the end of the column of alcohol; as the temperature decreases the column recedes, carrying with it the index to the lowest point, where it remains, while on an increase of temperature the alcohol alone re-ascends. The end of the index farthest from the bulb shows the lowest temperature reached. These Thermometers are of the greatest value to planters, farmers and any one wishing to know "how cold it got" during the night. It will be impossible with the ordinary thermometers to exercise sufficient watchfulness to obtain accurate results. Usually the coldest time during the 24 hours is between 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning. To get an accurate result of the degree of cold these thermometers should be exposed

to the north. They should not be exposed to the sun and rain.

Weather, 8-inch, tin frame, 75c.; 10-inch, $1.00; 12-inch, $1.25; 8-inch, wood frame, 30c.; 10½-inch, minimum horizontal, $2.00.

Incubator (Steckler's), 60c.; all glass, 75c.; 5-inch, $1.00; 6-inch, Prairie State, $1.00.

Brooder, 4½ inch, white, 75c.; 5-inch, black. 75c.



Chicken Fount.

Mann's New Green Bone Cutter

MANN'S GREEN BONE CUTTERS.—Nothing better for making hens lay than green cut bone.

No. 5 C. With crank handle	$ 8.00
No. 5 B. With balance wheel	10.00
No. 5 B. M. With balance wheel and iron stand	15.00
No. 7. With balance wheel and iron stand	18.00
No. 9. With balance wheel and iron stand	26.00

CHICKEN FOUNTS.

Earthen.

¼ gallon E. H. M. Founts, each	$ .30
½ gallon E. H. M. Founts, each	.40
1 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each	.75
2 gallon E. H. M. Founts, each	1.00
½ gallon W. R. Founts, each	.50
1 gallon W. R. Founts, each	.70
2 gallon W. R. Founts, each	1.00

Galvanized.

1 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top	$ .25
2 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top	.30
3 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top	.40
4 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top	.50
6 qt. Drinking Founts, Cone Top	.60
1 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top	.20
2 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top	.25
3 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top	.35
4 qt. Drinking Founts, Flat Top	.45

BEES.

Italian Queens.

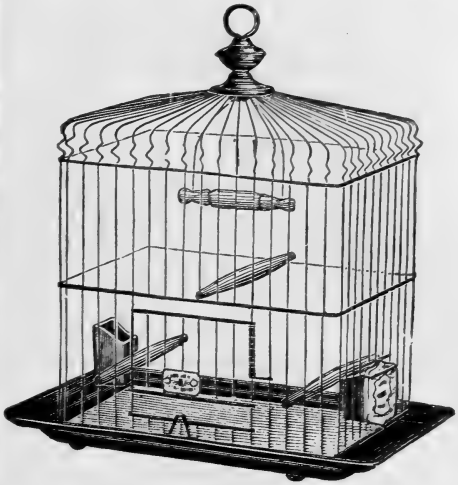
Our strain of Italian Bees are true to name, tested and up to the highest standard of perfection as honey producers. Price, $2.00, postpaid.

BEE SUPPLIES.

Italian Bee Hives, with Live Bees, each	$10.00
Muth's Special Dovetailed Hive, 1 and 1½ story, each	4.00
Conqueror's Bee Smokers, each	1.25
No. 2 Bee Veil, each	1.00
Medium Broad Foundation, per lb.	1.25
Thin's Surplus Bee Foundation, per pound	1.50
Porter's Bee Escape, each	.40
Muth's Crate Section No. 2, each	.25

MOLE TRAPS.

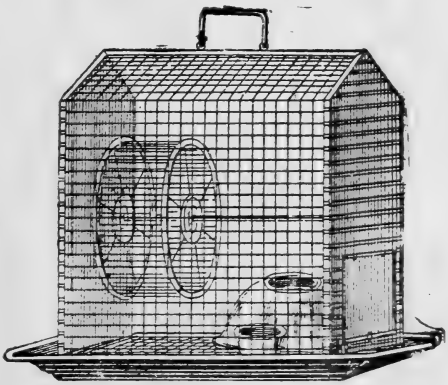
English Mole Trap, each	$ .75
Red Dix Mole Trap, each	1.50
Lightning Mole Trap, each	2.25



CAGES.

Fancy, Extra Heavy Brass Wire Canary Cages.

No. 22, each	$ 1.25
No. 23, each	1.55
No. 24, each	1.75
No. 231, each	1.50
No. 523, each	3.00
No. 525, each	3.25
No. 5233, each	3.25
Shield Cups	.15
Old's Cups	.15
D. P. Cups	.15
Crystal and Opal Cups, each	.05
Crystal and Opal Cups, per dozen	.50
N. B. Brackets	.25
Bird Cage Chain and Spring	.20



Squirrel Cage, Crimped Wire.

No. 1. 12½x11½x13, each	$ 2.60
No. 2. 14½x12½x15½, each	3.00
No. 3. 14½x13½x17½, each	3.50
No. 4. 18½x15½x19½, each	3.75

Round Parrot Cages—Plain.

No. 1, each	$ 3.50
No. 2, each	4.00
No. 3, each	5.00

Mocking Bird Cages.

No.	Length. in.	Width. in.	Height. in.	Price.
1	17	9½	16	$2.50
2	19½	11½	18½	3.00
3	22	12½	20½	3.50
4	23½	14	22¼	4.00
5	25½	15	23½	5.00

Breeding Cages.

16 inch, each	$ 2.25
18 inch, each	2.50
20 inch, each	2.75
22 inch, each	3.00
24 inch, each	3.25

CANARIES.

German (Hartz Mountain) Male Canaries, very good singers, each	3.50
German (Hartz Mountain) Female Canaries, each	1.50
St. Andreasberg Male Canaries (warblers)	6.00
English (Norwich) Male Canaries, orange colored (singers)	5.00
English (Norwich) Female Canaries, orange colored	2.50
English Pepper Fed Male Canaries, red (singers)	7.00
English Pepper Fed Female Canaries, red	3.25
Trained German Golden Opera Singers (Male), each	8.00

PARROTS.

Trained Parrots (good talkers), $20, $25, $30 and above, according to talking.

Young Hand-Raised Mexican Double Yellow Head Parrots, $12 and $15 each.

Young Hand-Raised Mexican Red Head Parrots, $6 and $7 each.

Trapped Parrots are cheaper than hand-raised birds, but as a rule cannot be recommended. Besides being wild they are lacking in talking ability. In fact, old trapped Parrots will never learn to talk.

The only variety of trapped Parrots which will learn to talk fairly well, if properly trained, are young trapped Mexican Double Yellowheads, not over one year old. We can usually furnish these from December till April. Price, $6.00 each.

PAROQUETS, COCKATOOS AND MACAWS.

Australian Shell Paroquets, per pair, $7.00.

Large Green Mexican Paroquets, each, $3.00.

Blue Mountain Lories, $20 a year.

Cockatillos, $12 a pair.

Leadbeater Cockatoos, red and yellow crested, $25 each.

Large White Cockatoos, red crested, $35 each.

Large White Cockatoos, yellow crested, $25 and $30 each.

Small White Cockatoos, yellow crested, $12 and $15 each.

Rosa Cockatoos, $10 and $12 each.

Red Macaws, $20 each.

Blue Macaws, $20 each.

Green Macaws, $15 each.

VARIOUS CAGE BIRDS.

European Goldfinches, $2.50 each.

European Linnets, $2.50 each.

European Chaffinches, $2.50 each.

European Bullfinches, $4.00 each.

OSTENDORF'S BIRD TONIC.—35c. per bottle; by mail, 5c. extra.

DR. GUNNING'S SONG RESTORER.—35c. per package; by mail, 5c. extra.

DR. GUNNING'S BIRD TONIC.—35c. per bottle. If by mail, add 10c. for postage.

O. D. Cuttle Fish Bone Holder, each	$ .05
Bird Nests (Wire), each	.15
Bird Nests (Willow)	.15
Fish Nets	.30

BIRD BATH TUBS.

White China, Oval, 8"x4"x2½"	$ .20
White China, Oval, 5"x3¼"x1¾"	.15
White China, Oval, 4½"x3"x1½"	.10

WM. KAMPFMULLER'S GEM CANARY POWDER AND BIRD MEDICINE.—50c. per bottle.

EXTRA CLEANED BIRD SEED.—We make a specialty of putting up choice recleaned bird seed in cartoons holding one pound. These cartoons contain a mixture of Sicily Canary Seed, Rape, Millet and Hemp, all recleaned and of best quality. Have also plain Canary Seed put up in the same way, one pound cartoons; this is of the very best quality and also recleaned. Prices, 10c. per cartoon; 3 cartoons, 25c. Hemp and Rape, 10c. per lb.; 2 lbs., 15c.; 3 lbs., 25c. Millet, 5c. per pound; 6 lbs., 25c. Have also in bulk the above, as well as Hemp, Rape and Millet. Cuttle Fish Bone, 5c. apiece, 50c. a pound.

STECKLER'S PREPARED FOOD for Mocking Birds, Thrushes, Nightingales, Robins, Starlings, Sky Larks and all soft billed birds. Price, per bottle or box, 30c.; by mail, 16c. extra.

BIRD GRAVEL.—Small sized box, 5c.; by mail, 10c.; large sized box, 10c., by mail 20c.

RED BIRD FEED.—10c. per pound; 3 lbs. for 25c.; postpaid 9c. per lb. extra.

Bird Manna, per cake 15c. postpaid.

Plumage Rest, per box 25c. postpaid.

Bird Bitters, per vial 25c.; 30c. postpaid.

Mite Exterminator, per box 25c.; 30c. postpaid.

Bird Eye Water, per vial 25c.; 30c. postpaid.

Moulting Pepper, per box 25c.; 30c. postpaid.

Orange Color Food, per vial 25c.; 35c. postpaid.

Nestling Food, per box 25c.; 40c. postpaid.

Nesting Hair, per box 10c. postpaid.

American Salve, per box 25c. postpaid.

Ant Eggs, per oz. pkge. 20c. postpaid.

German Song Restorer, per bottle 25c.; 30c. postpaid.

BELGIAN HARES.

Three months old, per pair	$ 6.00
Three months old, Single Buck	3.00
Three months old, Single Doe	2.50
Nine months old, per pair	8.00
Nine months old, Single Buck	5.00
Nine months old, Single Doe	4.00

GRAY AND WHITE RABBITS.

Young Male or Female, each	$ 1.00
Young, per pair	2.00
Full Grown Male or Female, each	1.50
Full Grown, per pair	3.00

DOGS.

Collies, 2 months old, males, $15.00; females, $12.00.

Fox Terriers, 3 months old, male, $7.00; female, $6.00.

Poodles, 2 months old, males, $12.00; females, $10.00.

Mastiff, 3 months old, males, $25.00; females, $20.00.

New Foundland, 3 months old, males, $25.00; females, $20.00.

St. Bernard, 3 months old, males, $35.00; females, $30.00.

Pugs, 2 months old, males, $12.00; females, $9.00.

Bull Terriers, 2 months old, males, $15.00; females, $12.00.

English Bull Dogs, 2 months old, males, $25.00; females, $20.00.

Rabbit Hounds, 2 months old, males, $15.00; females, $12.00.

Deer Hounds, 2 months old, males, $15.00; females, $12.00.

Pointers and Setters, 2 months old, males, $20.00; females, $15.00.

Boston Bull Terriers, a matter of correspondence.

Full grown and brood bitches, prices on application.

We can also furnish any breed of Dogs desired, not above mentioned, prices on application.

DOG COLLARS AND CHAINS.

Dog Collars, 25c. each; by mail	$ .35
Dog Chains (Light), 40c. each; by mail	.45
Dog Chains (Heavy), 40c. each; by mail	.50

PRATT'S IMPROVED DOG BISCUIT.—These biscuits contain healthful, nitritious ingredients which are especially adapted to the needs of dogs, and are combined in such exact proportions as to secure a perfect natural dog food. They keep the dog's teeth clean, the gums hard, the mouth healthy and free from sores and the coat glossy, and it will keep the dog in excellent condition. Price, per pound, 10c.; by mail, 16c. extra.

DR. FORD'S VETERINARY AND DOG REMEDIES.

Liniment, 25c. size, if by mail add 14c. for postage; 50c. size, if by mail add 20c. for postage; $1.00 size, by express or freight only.

Canine Anodyne, 50c.; if by mail add 6c. for postage.

Cough Cure, 50c. size, if by mail add 20c. for postage; $1.00 size, by express or freight only.

Colic Cure, 50c. size, if by mail add 12c. for postage; $1.00 size, if by mail add 15c. for postage.

Antiseptic Horse Powder, 50c., if by mail add 6c. for postage.

Fever Powders, $1.00, if by mail add 8c. for postage.

Antiseptic Fluid, 50c., by express or freight only.

Mange Cure, 50c. size, by express or freight only; $1.00 size, by express or freight only.

Harness Gall Cure, 50c., if by mail add 14c. for postage.

Equine Bitters, $1.00, by express or freight only.

Absorbent Blisters, 50c., if by mail add 10c. for postage.

Dog Tablets, 50c., if by mail add 4c. for postage.

Tonic and Alterative Powder, $1.00, by express or freight only.

Special Vermifuge, 50c., if by mail add 5c. for postage.

Dog Tonic, 50c., if by mail add 6c. for postage.

Distemper Cure, $1.00, if by mail add 2c. for postage.

GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MEDICINES.

Canker Wash	.50;	by mail	$ .55
Liniment	.50;	by mail	.55
Distemper Cure	1.00;	by mail	1.05
Eye Lotion	.50;	by mail	.55
Worm Capsules	.50;	by mail	.55
Fit Cure	.50;	by mail	.55
Diarrhoea Cure	.50;	by mail	.52
Kennel and Stable Soap	.25;	by mail	.30
Mange Cure	.50;	by mail	.60
Condition Pills	.50;	by mail	.53
Vermifuge for Dogs.....	.50;	by mail	.55
Tape Worm	.50;	by mail	.53
Liver Pills	.50;	by mail	.53
Sulphur Tablets	.50;	by mail	.55
Digestive Pills	.50;	by mail	.55
Blood Purifier	.50;	by mail	.55
Cough Mixture	.50;	by mail	.60
Black Tongue Remedy..	.50;	by mail	.70
Disinfectant, per bottle			.50

STECKLER'S ANIMAL SOAP.

Should be used for the following reasons:

For cleansing, purifying and disinfecting it has no equal.

For its healing properties for Sores, it cannot be surpassed.

Animals washed often with it will not be troubled by insects.

It gives the hair or wool a healthy growth and fine gloss.

Chicken and dog houses drenched with a solution of it will be made comfortable.

It should be used to wash the safes and floors to exterminate insects.

Everybody should keep it and use it freely.

It is made of the best and purest materials.

A cake of this soap placed in a drawer which may contain valuable relics and seldom opened, will not be troubled with roaches or any other insects.

Place a cake on every shelf of a bookcase, and your books will not be troubled by roaches or other insects.

Full directions with every cake.

Price, 10c. per bar, 3 bars for 25c.; postage 8c. per bar.

ARMOUR'S PLESOPE.—15c. per cake, postage 6c. extra.

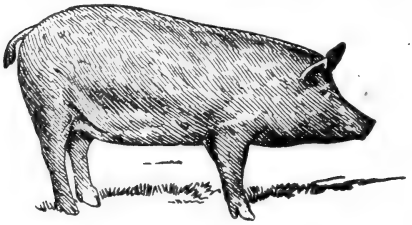
PRATT'S IMPROVED ANIMAL DIP.—A valuable disinfectant for Sheep, Horses, Hogs and Cattle; destroys insects and germs, cures mange, purifies stables, barns, etc. Full directions on every can. Price, quart, 35c., by express or freight only.

PRATT'S VETERINARY CURES.

Colic Cure	.50; by mail	$ .55
Peerless Hoof Ointment	.25; by mail	.30
Worm Powder	.50; by mail	.60
Heave Cough and Cold Cure	.50; by mail	.60
Liniment (large)	.50; by mail	.60
Liniment (small)	.25; by mail	.30

HEALING OINTMENT.—Price, 25c.; by mail, 30c.

STECKLER'S WORM MEDICINE FOR PUPPIES.—Price, 80c. per bottle, postpaid.



SWINE.

The Poland China.

This is a black hog with white markings; face, feet and tip of tail, and a few small spots not objectionable. They grow large and are easily fattened. Sows make good mothers. Price, per pair, 8 to 10 weeks old pigs, $27.00; Boar, $18.00; Sow, $14.00.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Orders for early spring pigs of the most approved breeding now being booked. Prices reasonable. All stock eligible to registry. Price, per pair, 8 to 10 weeks old, $27.00; Sow, $14.00; Boar, $18.00.

DUROC JERSEY RED HOGS.

The Duroc Jersey is a red-haired hog, otherwise they resemble the Poland China. Well matured shoats weigh 250 to 340 pounds; when 9 to 12 months old, four to seven hundred pounds at maturity. They are quiet hogs, excellent feeders, stand forcing well and never sun sealled. Their bones are large and sows are very prolific. 8 to 10 weeks old, $27.00 per pair; Boar, $18.00; Sow, $14.00.

OHIO CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

The hogs dressed, when 8 to 9 months old, will net 175 to 250 pounds. When fully matured will weigh from 600 to 800 pounds. Very popular breeds. The sows are prolific. Thorough breeds of the above, 8 to 10 weeks old, $25.00 per pair; Boar, $18.00; Sow, $14.00. Graded Chester White, 8 to 10 weeks old, $14.00 a pair. Cross Chester White and Poland China, $20.00 a pair.

ANTIKOL.

The New Scientific Cure and Preventive of Hog Cholera. Is specially designed to prevent and cure hog cholera. It cannot be of benefit except in cases where a disease is due to germs introduced into the intestinal tract. It is fatal to the hog cholera germ and yet absolutely harmless to the hog when used in accordance with directions. It absolutely destroys the cause of cholera in a few hours and consequently, when properly used, is a perfect preventive. If the disease has already gained access to the herd, "Antikol" will kill the germs sure to be present in the food and drink of the hog, as well as effectively destroying the disease-producing bacteria in the intestine of the animal. Like consumption, diphtheria or any other germ disease, hog cholera must be treated in time or nothing can prevent fatal results.

"Antikol" is Hog Insurance. Don't wait until your hogs are sick with the cholera, when it may be you cannot secure the remedy in time to be applied successfully. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Use "Antikol" freely the year round in all the food and drink to which the hogs have access and you can be sure they will never have the cholera. Even though the hogs on all the adjoining farms are dying from the disease your hogs will have been insured against an attack of cholera. Can you afford to take the risk?

"Antikol" is put up in $1.00 and $6.00 packages. The $6.00 size contains 7½ times more than the $1.00 size. "Antikol" postpaid, in $1.00 size, $1.18.

LARGE CATTLE LABELS.

Size, one-half inch wide and one and one-half inches long. May be stamped with owner's name and address if neither requires more than 15 or 16 letters. Fewer letters are plainer. On the jointed size the numbers are stamped from 1 upward if the order fails to specify otherwise.

These labels are used with great satisfaction to cheaply insure against loss of any cattle liable to stray; to number herds of blooded stock and thus form a convenient basis for keeping a reliable herd record; to number herds of milch cows; on herds whose owner has to entrust the care of others; on cattle shipped from buyer to seller; veterinary surgeons label cattle as they pass inspection.

Price, $1.00 per dozen; $4.50 per hundred.

LIGHT CATTLE LABELS.

Weigh one-fourth ounce; somewhat smaller than the "Large Cattle Labels." This size is suitable for calves and will remain without trouble from the growth of

the ear. It is just as strong and serviceable for all cattle as the largest size, except it has slightly smaller figures and less room for lettering. The hole required in the ear is smaller and cuts easier.

Not more than two lines of 13 and 14 letters each can be stamped. Price, 90c. per dozen; $4.00 per hundred.

SHEEP, HOG AND GOAT SIZE.

One-fourth inch wide and one inch long. May have ten or twelve letters stamped. Fewer letters are larger and plainer. On the jointed side will be stamped consecutive numbers 1 and upward unless ordered otherwise. In the place of the consecutive numbers a year date number may be stamped, for instance, '09 for animals born that year. Or the date number may take the place of two letters on the plain side. If two numbers are required on each Label, say so plainly.

No other mark or ear tag will answer the purpose as well as these simple one-piece link shaped Labels. We have sent them all over the world.

Price, 75c. per dozen; $3.00 per hundred.

PUNCHES.

Made to cut an oval hole the right distance from the edge of ear, pincers for accurately closing the Label on each punch.

Sheep and Hog Label size	$ 1.25
Calf or medium Label size	1.50
Cattle Label size	1.75
Extra cutting tubes	.25

BULL NOSE PUNCH.

Is so made that the whole operation of securing the ring in place is done while the bull's nose is held by the Punch. Any kind of hinged ring may be used.

Price $1.50

BULL AND HOG RINGS.

No. 21, Heavy Copper Bull Rings, complete with screw driver, 40c. each; if by mail, add 5c. for postage.

Adjustable Hog Rings, 25c. each; add 10c. for postage.

Pig Rings, 15c. per dozen, 40c. per box (100 in), postpaid.

Shoat Rings, 15c. per dozen, 40c. per box (100 in) postpaid.

Hog Rings, 15c. per dozen, 40c. per box (100 in) postpaid.

GOLD FISH.

These beautiful representatives of the finny tribe are a source of pleasure wherever placed. We have two varieties, as follows: European Gold Fish, small, $1.00; large, $2.00 per pair. Japanese Fantail Gold Fish, $3.00 and $4.00, according to size. These can only be sent by express.

GOLD FISH NETS.—4 inches in diameter, 10 inch handle, 30c. each.

SEA SHELLS FOR AQUARIUMS.—50c. per dozen.

AQUARIUM CASTLES.—Assorted sizes, 30c., 35c., 40c., $1.00 and $1.50 each, according to size.

AQUARIUMS.

No. 4¾	Hanging Fish Globes	$ .30
No. 5	Hanging Fish Globes	.35
No. 6¾	Hanging Fish Globes	.40
No. 8½	Hanging Fish Globes	.50
No. 9½	Hanging Fish Globes	.60
No. 10½	Hanging Fish Globes	.80
½	Gallon Deep Aquarium, 7 in.	.90
1	Gallon Deep Aquarium, 8 in.	1.25
1½	Gallon Deep Aquarium, 9 in.	2.00
2	Gallon Deep Aquarium, 10 in.	2.25
2½	Gallon Deep Aquarium	2.35
3	Gallon Deep Aquarium, 11 in.	2.50
¼	Gallon Footed Aquarium	.60
½	Gallon Footed Aquarium	.90
¾	Gallon Footed Aquarium	1.25
1	Gallon Footed Aquarium	1.50
1½	Gallon Footed Aquarium	1.75
2	Gallon Footed Aquarium	2.00

Extra for packing: Large size, 25c.; small size, 15c.

FISH FOOD.—Gold Fish in aquariums should be regularly fed every day. They will soon become tame, eat the food from the hand, and look for it at the usual hour. This food is put up in a neat package containing enough of the food to last a long time. Price, per package, 10c.; by mail, 5c. extra. Gold Fish Grass or Sea Weeds, 40c. per dozen, very essential for an aquarium. By mail, 5c. extra.

FERRETS.—These little animals are the deadliest enemies of Rats, Minks and Mice. Rabbits are also afraid of them. As soon as a Ferret enters the home, farm or ship the Rats and Mice leave and do not return as long as the Ferret is present. Price, $8.00 each.

WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE IN FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN, OR, IN FACT, ANY LANGUAGE.

PLANTERS AND GARDENERS PRICE LIST.

WE DO NOT CHARGE FOR BAGS OR BOXES.

We Mail Seeds Postage Paid.

Seeds in packets, ounces and quarter pounds are mailed by us free of postage. Pounds, half-pounds, pints and quarts, the postage must be added to prices quoted at the rate of nine cents per pound and fifteen cents per quart.

OUR SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS is to give satisfaction to our customers which we always guarantee.

See page 4 for full explanation as to Seeds by mail in papers, packages, etc. In larger quantities we make our prices 10c. per pound cheaper than our competitors, instead of advertising our seeds postpaid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those only who can show a letter of recent date with our signature attached, are authorized to solicit orders for us. We wish to call special attention to this, as we know it has heretofore been the practice of unprincipled persons to procure the catalogues of prominent seedsmen and take orders in their names, which they will fill with poor stock bought elsewhere. If our patrons will kindly notify us of any person whom they have reason to believe is not a regularly appointed agent, we shall consider it a favor.

OUR TERMS—Cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties whose financial rating is not recorded, must be accompanied by a Draft on New Orleans, Registered Letter or Money Order. Where neither of the above can be obtained, send remittance in United States postage stamps. Stamps must be in good order, and placed so they will not stick together.

No Plants or Live Stock sent C. O. D. by Express.

When ordering write your name plainly, give correct P. O. address if by mail, if by express give your express office or nearest express, to avoid any delay; also if by rail or boat give station or landing, and if possible the name of railroad or name of boat. Where no instructions are given as to how shipment should be made, we will use our own discretion, but we urge all customers to state plainly whether they want goods mailed, expressed, or shipped by boat or by rail.

All C. O. D. orders must be accompanied by at least half the amount.

BEWARE OF CHEAP SEEDS.

NO ONE CAN FURNISH A GOOD ARTICLE BELOW COST.

Special notice is given to purchasers to compare our catalogue prices with those of Northern firms who add freight, cartage and cost of bags. Taking those items into consideration it will be seen that our prices are in keeping with those whose prices are far in advance of ours and our seed are none but the best the soil produces.

These prices are calculated very low, be careful of lower offers.

ARTICHOKE. Artichaut (Fr.), Artischoke (Ger.), Alcachofa (Span.), Articiocca (Ital.)

Artichoke plants per doz. 50c., 100 $2.00, 1000 $15.00.

	Ounce	¼ lb.	pr lb.
Large Green Globe (Loan)	35	$1 00	$3 40

ASPARAGUS. Asperge (Fr.), Spargel (Ger.), Espargos (Span.), Sparagio (Ital.)

Columbia White Mammoth	10	25	65
Conover's Colossal	10	20	50
Palmetto	10	25	65

Roots 2 year old of either kind dozen 25c., 100 75c., 1000 $6.00.

BEANS—Pole or Running. Haricot (Fr.), Bohnen (Ger.), Haba (Span.), Faginoli (Ital.)

Our Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn are all Hand Picked.

Green Snap.	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush.
Cut Short	20	30	$1 00	2 00	$6 00
Dutch Case Knife	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Improved Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead	20	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Lazy Wife's	20	30	1 25	2 00	7 00
Perfectly Round Straight Imported White Creaseback	20	30	1 15	2 25	8 00
Southern Prolific	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 50
St. Louis Perfection White	30	45	1 50	2 50	9 00
White Crease Back	15	30	1 00	2 00	7 50

BEANS—Continued.

Wax Pole.	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck.	Bush.
Early Golden Cluster Wax	25	40	1 25	2 50	9 00
Indian Chief or Pole Black Wax	30	45	1 50	2 00	7 50
Lima Pole.					
Carolina or Sewee	15	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Large Lima	15	30	1 00	2 00	7 00
Siebert's Lima	20	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
Spotted Butter	40	75			

By mail, add 8c. per pint and 15c. per quart for postage.

BEANS—Dwarf, Snap or Bush. Habas.

Green Bush.					
Best of All	15	25	90	1 75	5 50
Black Valentine	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
Bountiful	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	20	30	90	1 75	6 50
Early Mohawk Six Weeks	15	25	80	1 50	5 50
Early Yellow Six Weeks	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
Extra Early Refugee	15	25	90	1 75	5 50
French Market	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Giant Stringless Dwarf Green Pod	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Improved Refugee, or 1000 to 1	15	25	90	1 75	5 50
Improved Valentine	15	25	1 00	1 75	5 50
Longfellow	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Pride of Newton	15	25	80	1 75	6 00
Red Kidney	15	25	90	1 50	5 50
Steckler's New Perfectly Straight Round Bush Bean	20	35	1 15	2 25	8 00
Steckler's Original Stock Best of All	15	30	1 00	2 00	6 00
White Navy or Boston	15	25	90	1 50	5 50
White Kidney	15	25	90	1 50	5 50
Yard Long	10c. per package.				
Wax Bush.					
Currie's Rust Proof Wax	20	30	90	1 75	6 00
Davis Wax	15	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Detroit Rust Proof Wax	25	35	1 75	2 00	7 00
Dwarf Butter (Bismark)	25	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Flageolet or Perfection Wax (crimson, scarlet or violet)	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Grenell's Improved Golden Wax	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Hodson Wax	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Keeny's Rustless Golden Wax	25	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Improved Dwarf German Wax, stringless	20	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
Round Pod Kidney Wax	25	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	20	30	1 00	2 00	6 50
White Wax	20	30	1 00	2 50	7 00
Lima Bush.					
Burpee's Bush Lima	20	30	1 10	2 00	7 00
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima	25	45	1 50	2 50	9 00
Fordhook Bush Lima	25	45	1 50	2 75	9 00
Henderson's Bush Lima	15	30	1 00	2 00	7 50
Steckler's New Calico Bush Butter Bean	25	45	1 50	2 75	9 00

BEANS—English. Feve de Marais (Fr.), Puff Bohnen (Ger.), Haba Comun (Span.)

Broad Windsor	15	25	90	1 75	5 50

BEANS—Fertilizing.

Soja or German Coffee Berry	15	20	65	1 25	4 00
Velvet	20	30	80	1 50	5 50
Japanese Mong	(failure)				

BEET. Betrave (Fr.) Rot Rueben (Ger.) Remolacha (Span.) Barbabietola (Ital.)

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Chicago Early Blood Turnip	15	40	1 25
Crimson Globe	15	40	1 25

BEET—Continued.	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
Crosby's Egyptian	15	40	1 25
Detroit	15	40	1 25
Dewing's Early Red Turnip	15	40	1 00
Early Blood Turnip	10	30	90
Eclipse	15	40	1 25
Edmond's Early Blood Turnip	10	30	90
Egyptian Red Turnip, Extra Early	10	30	1 00
Extra Early or Bassano	15	40	1 40
Extra Early Perfect	15	40	1 40
Frotscher's ¾ Red Turnip	15	40	1 25
Golden Tankard	10	20	50
Half Long Blood	10	30	90
Lentz	10	30	90
Long Blood	10	30	90
Long Red Mangel Wurzel	10	20	55
Silver or Swiss Chard	10	30	90
Steckler's Extra Early	15	40	1 50
White French or Sugar	10	20	50

BORECOLE or CURLED KALE. Choux verts (Fr.), Gruenerkohl (Ger.), Breton (Span.), Cavolo verde (Ital.)

Dwarf German Greens	10	25	65

BROCCOLI. Choux Broccoli (Fr.), Spargel-Kohl (Ger.), Broculi (Span.), Brocoli (Ital.)

Purple Cape	35	1 00	3 40

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Choux de Bruxelles (Fr.), Rosenkohl (Ger.), Breton de Bruselas (Sp.), Cavolo de Brussels (Ital.)

	15	50	1 50

BIRD SEEDS. Semillas para pajaros (Span.)

	1 lb.
Bird Millet	5
Hemp—canamo	10
Mixed Canary	10
Plain Canary—cebo para canaris	10
Rape	10
Red Bird Seed	10

Special prices on 100 pound lots and larger.

CABBAGE. Choux Pomme (Fr.), Kopf-Kohl (Ger.), Repollo (Sp.), Cavola Capucchio (Ital.)

	Ounce.	¼ lb.	lb.
All Head Early	20	60	2 00
All Season	20	60	2 25
Autumn King or World Beater	25	75	2 25
Charleston Wakefield	25	75	2 50
Creole	25	75	2 50
Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch	25	75	2 50
Danish Ball Head	25	75	2 50
Drumhead Savoy	20	60	2 00
Early Drumhead	25	60	2 00
Early Dwarf Savoy	20	60	2 00
Early Flat Dutch	25	60	2 00
Early Jersey Wakefield	25	75	2 50
Early Large Oxheart	25	60	2 00
Early Large York	25	60	2 00
Early York	25	60	2 00
Early Winningstadt	25	60	2 00
Faultless	25	75	2 50
Fotler's Brunswick	25	60	2 25
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch (True)	30	1 00	2 75
Green Globe Savoy	20	60	1 90
Improved Early Summer, Henderson's	25	75	2 50
Improved Large Late Drumhead	25	60	2 00
Large Flat Brunswick German Imported	25	75	2 50
Louisville Drumhead	25	75	2 40
Orleans Pride	25	75	2 50

CABBAGE—Continued.	Ounce	¼ lb.	lb.
Premium Large Late Drumhead	25	60	2 00
Premium Large Late Flat Dutch	25	60	2 00
Pride of the South	30	75	2 50
Red Dutch (for pickling)	25	75	2 40
Selected Jersey Wakefield	25	75	2 50
Solid South	25	75	2 50
Steckler's French Market Winter	30	1 00	3 00
Steckler's New Leader	30	1 00	3 00
Steckler's New Money Making	30	1 00	3 00
Stein's Early Large Flat Dutch (very fine)	25	75	2 50
St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil	25	60	2 25
St. Louis Late Market	25	75	2 50
Succession, Henderson's True	25	75	2 50
Sure Head, Genuine Stock from the Originator	25	75	2 50

CAULIFLOWER. Choufleur (Fr.), Bluhmenkohl (Ger.), Coliflor (Span.), Cavolo Fiore (Ital.)

Early Erfurt, Dwarf	1 00	3 50	12 00
Early Italian Giant	50	1 75	5 50
Early Snowball, Henderson's True	2 00	7 00	24 00
Extra Early Paris	75	2 00	7 25
Half Early Paris	75	2 00	7 25
Large Algiers, fine, French strain	75	2 25	8 00
Late Italian Giant	50	1 75	5 50
Le Normands Short Stemmed	60	1 75	6 00

CARROTS. Carotte (Fr.), Gelbe Ruebe (Ger.), Zanahoria (Span.), Carota (Ital.)

Chantenay Half Long	10	30	1 00
Crecle	15	40	1 50
Danver's Intermediate or ½ Long	10	30	1 00
Early Scarlet Horn	15	50	1 50
Half Long Scarlet French	10	30	1 00
Half Long Luc	15	40	1 50
Improved Long Orange	10	30	1 00
Long Red, without core	20	60	2 50
Ox Heart or Guerande	10	35	1 25
St. Valerie or ¾ Long	15	50	1 50

CELERY. Celeri (Fr.), Sellerie (Ger.), Apio (Span.), Accia (Ital.)

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted	15	50	1 50
Cutting or Soup	15	40	1 25
Dwarf Large Ribbed	15	50	1 75
Flavoring Celery	10	15	35
Golden Self Blanching, (French grown)	1 25	4 00	15 00
Giant Pascal	20	60	1 65
Large White Solid (finest American)	15	50	1 50
Perfection Hartwell, very fine	15	50	1 75
White Plume	20	60	2 00

CHERVIL. Cerfeuil (Fr.), Kerbelkraut (Ger.), Perifolio (Span.), Cerfoglio (Ital.)

Plain and Curled Leaved	15	40	1 50

COLLARDS. Choux Coba (Fr.), Blatterkohl (Ger.), Cabu (Span.)

Georgia	10	25	75

CORN. Mais (Fr.), Korn (Ger.), Maiz (Span.), Fromidone (Ital.)

Our Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn are all hand picked.

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck.	Bush.
Adam's Extra Early	15	20	60	90	3 25
Best of all Corn	15	25	60	90	3 00
Blunt's Prolific, Field	15	20	50	75	2 50
Boone County White	15	20	60	90	3 25
Brazilian Flour	20	30	90	1 50	4 50
Burpee's White Evergreen Corn	15	25	80	1 50	6 00
Bushnell's Gate Post Field Corn	15	20	60	1 00	3 00
Champion White Pearl	10	20	40	60	2 25

Lespedeza Can be Sown from December till April.

CORN—Continued.	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck.	Bush
Country Gentleman	15	30	75	1 25	4 75
Early Sugar or Sweet New England	15	20	75	1 25	4 75
Early Yellow Canada	15	20	50	75	2 50
Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar	15	20	75	1 25	4 75
First in the market, or First of all, Sugar Corn	15	25	80	1 50	5 00
French Market Corn	15	25	60	75	2 50
Frotscher's Adam's Early Large	15	20	60	1 00	3 50
Golden Beauty	10	20	40	60	2 00
Golden Dent Gourd Seed	10	20	40	60	2 00
Hickory King, white	15	20	50	80	2 75
Improved Yellow Leaming, (Red Cob)	10	20	40	60	2 00
Iowa Silver Mine	15	20	60	1 00	3 00
Large White Flint	15	20	50	75	2 50
Mexican June Corn Imported	15	20	50	90	3 25
Mosby's Prolific	15	20	50	90	3 00
New Madrid (Yellow and White)	10	20	40	60	2 00
Ne Plus Ultra Sugar Corn	25	35	1 15	2 00	6 50
Oklahoma White Wonder	15	20	50	90	3 00
Pop Corn, Rice and Pearl	15	25			
Snowflake White Dent	10	15	50	75	2 50
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar	15	25	75	1 25	4 50
Trisler's Strawberry	15	25	50	90	3 00
White's New Weevil Proof	15	25	70	1 25	4 00
White Rockdale	15	20	50	80	3 00
White St. Charles, (Red Cob)	10	20	60	75	2 00
Yellow Creole Corn, Improved (Very scarce)	10	20	65	1 00	3 50

By mail, add 8c. per pint and 15c. per quart for postage.

CAUTION—Corn in bulk, even after being thoroughly cured, will often gather moisture and spoil, particularly if it has been exposed to a low temperature. To prevent this it should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread in a dry place.

CORN SALAD. Mache Doucet (Fr.), Acker-Salat (Ger.), Canonigas (Span), Valeriana (Ital)

	Ounce	¼ lb.	lb.
Corn Salad	10	25	60

CRESS. Cresson (Fr.), Kresse (Ger.), Berro (Span.), Agretto (Ital.)

Broad-leaved, grey seeded	20	50	1 50
Curled or Pepper Grass	10	20	60
Water Cress, True	35	1 00	3 50

CUCUMBER. Concombre (Fr.), Gurke (Ger.), Pepino (Span.), Cetriolo (Ital.)

Arlington White Spine	10	25	90
Davis Perfect	10	25	90
Early Cluster	10	25	90
Early Fortune	10	30	1 00
Early Frame	10	30	90
Frotscher's New Orleans Market	10	50	1 25
Gherkin, or Burr, for pickling	15	40	1 50
Henderson's Perfect White Spine	15	50	1 25
Improved Early White Spine	10	25	90
Japanese Climbing	10	35	1 15
Klondyke	10	35	1 15
Long Green Turkey	10	25	90

EGG PLANT. Aubergine (Fr.), Eierpflanze (Ger.), Berengena (Span.)

Black Beauty	40	1 25	4 00
Early Dwarf Oval (French extra early)	75	1 50	5 00
Frotscher's Large Purple, or New Orleans Market	50	1 50	5 00
New White Pearl	75	2 00	6 50
New York Market	35	1 00	3 50
Steckler's New High Bush	50	1 50	5 00

ENDIVE. Chicoree (Fr.), Endivien (Ger.), Endibia (Span.), Endivia (Ital.)

Broad Leaved, or Escarolle	15	40	1 15
Green Curled	15	40	1 15

GOURD.	Ounce	¼ lb.	lb.
Dipper	20	60	2 00
Long Sweet (edible)	20	60	2 00
Luffa or Dish Cloth	25	60	2 00
Ornamental	25	75	2 50

GARLIC. Ail (Fr.), Knoblauch (Ger., Ajo (Span.), Aglio (Ital.) 10 30
100 lb. lots at 15

KOHLRABI. Chou Navet (Fr.), Kohlrabi (Ger.), Col nabo (Span.), Cavolo rapo (Ital.)

Early White Vienna, finest	25	60	2 00

LEEK. Poireau (Fr.), Lauch (Ger.), Puero (Span.), Poro (Ital.)

Large Carentan, American grown	20	60	2 00
Large London Flag, American grown	20	60	1 75
Large Rouen, French grown	20	60	2 00

LETTUCE. Laitue (Fr.), Lattich (Ger.), Lechuga (Span.), Lattuca (Ital.)

Big Boston	20	50	1 40
Brown Dutch	20	50	1 75
California, American grown—Passion	20	40	1 25
Drumhead Cabbage	20	50	1 75
Early Cabbage or White Butter	20	50	1 50
Frotscher's New Orleans Improved Large Passion	15	50	1 50
Grand Rapids	15	40	1 15
Hubbard—Market	15	40	1 25
Improved Large Passion	20	40	1 25
Improved Royal Cabbage	15	40	1 25
Large Salamander	15	40	1 25
Prize Head	20	50	1 50
Maximum or Immensity	20	50	1 50
May King	15	50	1 40
Perpignan	20	50	1 50
Steckler Co.'s French Market	20	50	1 50
Trocadero, American grown	15	40	1 25
Trocadero, imported French seed	20	50	1 50
White Paris Coss	15	40	1 25

MELON, MUSK or CANTALOUPE. Melon (Fr.), Melone (Ger.), Melon (Span.), Popone [Ital.]

Early Hackensack	10	30	90
Early White Japan	15	50	1 50
Emerald Gem	15	30	1 00
Frotscher's New Orleans Market [seed very scarce]	15	50	1 50
Hoodoo	15	35	1 25
Long Island Beauty	15	35	1 25
Netted Citron	10	30	90
Netted Nutmeg	10	30	90
Osage	15	30	1 00
Paul Rose or Petoskey	10	30	1 00
Persian or Cassaba	15	50	1 50
Pine Apple	15	50	1 50
Preserving Citron	10	25	85
Rockyford	15	50	75
Texas Cannon Ball	15	50	1 50
Tip Top	15	40	1 25

MELON, WATER. Melon d'eau (Fr.), Wassermelone (Ger.), Sandia (Span.), Melone d'aqua (Ital.)

Alabama Sweet	10	25	75
Black Diamond	10	25	70
Bradford	10	25	75
Cole's Early	10	20	70
Duke Jones	10	20	60
Early Dark Icing	10	20	65

MELON, Water—Continued.	Ounce	¼ lb.	lb.
Eden	failure.		
Florida's Favorite	10	20	60
Frotscher's Lone Star	20	50	1 25
Halbert Honey	10	30	90
Ice Cream, White Seeded	10	25	75
Kleckley's Sweet	10	30	75
Kolb Gem	10	20	50
Marie Louise	20	50	1 50
Mammoth Iron Clad	10	25	65
McIver's Wonderful Sugar	10	30	90
Monte Cristo	10	25	75
Pride of Georgia	10	20	50
Rattlesnake, true	10	20	65
Seminole	10	20	60
Sweet Heart	10	20	75
Tom Watson	10	30	90
Triumph	10	20	60
Southern grown, Superior Quality			

Mushroom Spawn—In Bricks, postpaid 60

MUSTARD. Moutarde [Fr.], Senf [Ger.], Mostaza [Span.]

Black or Brown London for pickling	10	15	30
Chinese Large Leaved	10	20	50
Giant Ostrich Plume	15	25	75
Large Curled, Southern grown	10	20	50
White London or Yellow Seeded	5	10	30

NASTURTIUM. Capucine [Fr.], Kapuciner Kresse [Ger.] Capuchina [Span.], Nasturzio [Ital.]

Dwarf	15	30	90
Tall	10	25	70

OKRA. Gumbo [Fr.], Ocher [Ger.], Gomband [Span.], Ocra [Ital.]

Extra Early Dwarf Green Prolific	10	15	50
French Market	10	20	60
Green Tall Growing	10	15	50
Perkins Mammoth Long Pod	10	15	50
White Velvet	10	15	50

ONION. Ognon [Fr.], Zwiebeln [Ger.], Cebolla [Span.], Cipolli [Ital.]

Australian Brown	15	40	1 40
Bermuda [true] Red [Teneriffe grown]	25	80	2 50
Bermuda White or Yellow [Teneriffe grown]	30	1 00	3 00
Crystal White Wax [Teneriffe grown]	40	1 25	3 50
Danver's Yellow Globe	20	50	1 65
Frotscher's Red Creole	30	1 00	3 00
Prize Taker	20	40	1 50
Red Wethersfield	15	40	1 40
Southport Onion	25	75	2 40
White Creole	1 00	2 50	8 00
White Queen	30	60	2 00

ONION SETS.

	quart	gallon	peck	bush.
Australian Brown	25	80	1 00	3 00
Crystal Wax	Sold out.			
Dark Red Western	15	50	75	2 50
Prize Taker	20	60	1 00	3 00
Red Creole	Sold out New Crop in June.			
Red Bermuda	30	80	1 25	4 00
White Creole	Sold out New Crop in Jnne.			
White Pearl	30	80	1 25	4 00
White Western	15	50	75	2 50
Winter Top Red or Egyptian	20	60	1 00	4 00
Yellow or White Bermuda	30	80	1 25	4 00
Yellow Western	15	50	60	2 25

SHALLOTS. Echallotes [Fr.], Schallotten [Ger.], Chalotas [Span.]

	quart	gallon	peck
White Sold out. New Crop in July.			
Yellow very scarce	30	1 00	2 00

PARSLEY. Persil [Fr.], Petersillie [Ger.], Perjil [Span.], Prezzemolo [Ital.]

	Ounce	¼ lb.	lb.
Creole	15	40	1 50
Double Curled	15	40	1 00
Improved Garnishing	15	40	1 00
Market Gardeners Curled	20	50	1 50
Plain Leaved	15	40	1 25

PARSNIP. Panais [Fr.], Pastinake [Ger.], Chirivia [Span.], Pastinaco [Ital.]

Hollow Crown or Sugar	10	50	75

PEAS. Pois [Fr.] Erbsen [Ger.], Guisantes [Span.], Pisello [Ital.]

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush.
American Wonder	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod	20	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
Black Eyed Marrowfat	20	30	90	1 50	5 50
Blue Beauty	20	35	1 10	2 00	7 50
Carter's Stratagem	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Carter's Telephone	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Champion of England	20	35	1 50	2 75	7 50
Claudit	35	60	1 75	3 25	12 00
Daisy or Dwarf Telephone	25	40	1 35	2 25	8 50
Dwarf Blue Imperial	25	40	1 35	2 25	8 50
Dwarf Sugar [Edible Pods]	30	50	1 50	2 75	10 50
Early Alaska	20	35	1 10	2 00	7 00
Early Washington, May or Frame	25	35	1 25	2 25	7 50
Eclipse	30	50	1 75	2 50	9 75
Extra Early [First and Best]	25	35	1 25	2 25	7 50
Eugenie	30	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
Gradus or Prosperity	30	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
Large White Marrowfat	20	30	90	1 50	5 50
Laxton's Alpha	25	40	1 50	2 75	10 00
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod	30	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
McLean's Advancer	25	40	1 25	2 25	7 50
McLean's Little Gem	25	40	1 25	2 25	7 50
Melting	30	50	1 75	3 00	10 50
Morning Star	25	35	1 25	2 25	7 50
Nott's Excelsior	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Paragon	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Prince of Wales	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Prize Winner	25	40	1 25	2 25	8 50
Royal Dwarf Marrow	20	30	90	1 50	5 50
Steckler's Sealed First and Best	25	40	1 25	2 50	10 00
Tall Sugar [Edible Pods]	30	50	1 50	2 75	10 50
Thomas Laxton	30	50	1 60	3 00	11 50
Tom Thumb	25	40	1 25	2 25	7 50

FIELD or COW PEAS. (Guisantes Communes.)

	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per gal.	Peck	Bush
Antil Cowpeas	failure.				
Australian Whippoorwill Crowder	20	35	1 25	2 50	
Black Eyed Field	20	30	1 00	1 75	5 00
Canada Field Peas	15	30	75	1 25	4 00
Clay Cowpeas	Market Price.				
Lady Peas	20	30	1 00	1 75	5 00
New Era	Market Price.				
Mixed Cowpeas	Market Price.				
Red Rippers	Market Price.				
Steckler's Improved Louisiana Wild Cowpeas	25	40	1 50	2 00	
Tennessee Clay Crowder	20	35	1 25	2 50	
Unknown Cowpeas	Market Price.				
Whippoorwill	Market Price.				
White, Speckled and Red Crowder or Forty Day Peas	20	30	1 00	2 00	
Wonderful Peas	Market Price.				

The above prices subject to market fluctuation without notice.

FLOWERING SWEET PEAS. [Lathyrus Odoratus] [dulce]

	Ounce	¼ lb	lb.
Mixed	15	30	1 00
White	20	35	1 25

PEPPER. Piment [Fr.], Pfeffer [Ger.], Pimento [Span.], Peperone [Ital.]

	Ounce	¼ lb.	lb.
Bell or Bull Nose	25	75	2 50
Bird Eye	45	1 25	4 50
Celestial	25	85	2 90
Chili	25	85	2 50
Chinese Giant	40	1 25	4 00
Columbus, Sweet	40	1 25	4 00
Coral Gem Bouquet Pepper	50	1 50	
Frotscher's Tabasco	40	1 25	4 40
Golden Dawn Mango	25	75	2 50
Long Red Cayenne	25	75	2 50
Red Cherry	25	75	2 50
Red Cluster	30	85	3 00
Ruby King, Sweet	25	75	2 50
Sweet Italian	40	1 25	4 00
Sweet Spanish	25	75	2 40

POTATOES. Pomme de Terre [Fr.], Kartoffel [Ger.], Potato [Span.], Patatti [Ital.]

IMPORTANT—We call your attention to the so-called PEERLESS and TRIUMPHS which are being shipped for GENUINE. Don't plant inferior potatoes for seeds, that were never intended for planting and are misrepresented. The planter cannot make potatoes when he puts worthless seed in the ground.

WE ARE OFFERING SELECTED AND PURE SEED STOCK.	Peck.	Bu.	Bbl.
Boston or Breese's Peerless	75	1 75	4 25
Carman No. 1	75	1 75	4 50
Early Ohio	75	1 75	4 75
Eastern Burbanks	75	1 75	4 25
Extra Early Vermont	75	1 75	4 75
Green Mountain	75	1 75	4 50
Improved Beauty of Hebron	75	2 00	4 75
Irish Cobbler	75	2 00	5 50
Jackson White	75	1 75	4 50
Rural New York No. 2	75	2 00	4 50
Vermont Early Rose	75	2 00	4 75
White Elephant	75	1 75	4 50
White Star	75	1 75	4 00

These are all Eastern grown, true to name, and of the finest stocks ever offered in this market. All packed in Flour Barrels.

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda	75	2 00	5 50

The Triumph are highly recommended for early shipping.
Special prices given on large quantities. Prices subject to fluctuation.

POTATOES, SWEET.

Shanghai or California Yam	50	1 50	4 00
Southern Queen	50	1 75	4 00
Yellow Pumpkin Yam	75	2 00	5 00

Prices vary according to market.

PUMPKIN. Potiron [Fr.], Kuerbis [Ger.], Calabaza [Span.], Zucca [Ital.]

	Ounce	¼ lb	lb.
Connecticut Field	10	20	40
Frotscher's Cashaw Crookneck [green striped] Southern grown	10	25	90
Golden Yellow Mammoth	15	40	1 15
Kentucky Field	10	15	40
Large Cheese	10	25	60
Small Sugar	10	25	65
Yellow Cashaw (Crookneck)	10	25	90
Yellow Striped Cashaw	10	25	90

RADISH. Radies [Fr.], Rettig [Ger.], Rabano [Span.], Ravanello [Ital.]

All radishes we offer are transplanted roots of the French stock. None better.

	Ounce	¼ lb.	lb.
Black Spanish, Winter	10	20	60
Brightest Scarlet ¾ Long	10	20	60
Chartier	10	20	50
Chinese Rose, Winter	10	20	60
Crimson Globe	10	20	60
Early Long Scarlet short top	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Olive Shaped	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip [white tip, forcing] French grown	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Turnip American grown, white tip	10	15	50
Glass or Cincinnati Market	10	20	60
New and Earliest White	15	25	75
Rosy Gem	10	20	60
Scarlet Half Long French [French grown]	10	20	60
Scarlet Olive-shaped, White Tipped or French breakfast	10	20	60
Shipper's Favorite	10	20	75
White California Mammoth	10	25	70
White Strassburg	10	20	60
White Summer Turnip	10	20	60
White Vienna or Lady Finger	10	20	50
Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe	10	15	50

RHUBARB SEED.

Linnæus	15	40	1 15
Victoria	15	40	1 15

Roots 20c. each, $2.00 dozen

ROQUETTE.	20	50	1 50

SALSIFY. Salsifis [Fr.], Haferwurzel [Ger.], Ostra Vegetal [Span.], Sassefrica [Ital.]

Sandwich Island Mammoth	15	40	1 40

SPINACH. Espinard [Fr.], Spinat [Ger.], Espinago [Span.], Spinace [Ital.]

Broad-leaved Flanders	10	15	25
Extra Large Leaved Savoy	10	15	25

SORREL. Oselle [Fr.], Sauerampfer [Ger.], Acedera [Span.], Acetoza [Ital.]

Broad Leaved	15	40	1 25

SQUASH. Cibleme [Fr.], Kuerbis [Ger.], Calabaza Tontanera [Span.], Zucca [Ital.]

Boston Marrow	10	25	75
Early Bush or Patty Pan	10	25	65
Golden Custard	10	25	70
Hubbard	10	25	90
Large Warted Hubbard	10	30	90
Long Green or Summer Crook Neck	10	30	90
London Vegetable Marrow	10	30	90
Mammoth Chili	10	30	1 00
Orange Marrow	10	25	65

TOBACCO SEED.

Connecticut Seed Leaf	25	75	2 50
Genuine Grand Point Perique	50	2 00	6 00
Imported Havana	40	1 25	4 00
Sumatra	50	1 50	5 00
Virginia	30	1 00	3 00
White Burley	35	1 00	3 40

Sold also in 5c. and 10c. packages.

TOMATO. Tomate [Fr.], Tomate [Ger.], Tomate [Span.], Pomo d'oro [Ital.]

Dwarf Champion	30	1 00	2 90
Early Detroit	30	1 00	2 90
Early Large Smooth Red	25	75	2 50
Extra Early Dwarf Red	40	1 25	4 00
King of the Earlies	40	1 25	4 00

TOMATO—Continued.

	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Large Yellow	25	75	2 50
Livingston's Acme	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Beauty	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Favorite	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Paragon	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Perfection	20	60	2 00
Livingston's Stone	20	60	2 00
Matchless	25	75	2 25
Ponderosa	35	1 00	3 50
Spark's Earliana Tomato, select strain	25	90	3 25
Tree Tomato	30	1 00	3 50
Trophy, Selected	20	60	2 25

TURNIP. Navet [Fr.], Ruebe [Ger.], Nabo comun [Span.], Navone [Ital.]

Amber Globe	10	20	40
Early Red or Purple Top, strap leaved	10	20	40
Early White Flat Dutch, strap leaved	10	20	40
Extra Early White Egg	10	20	40
Extra Early White Milan	10	30	90
Golden Ball	10	20	40
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga [Long Island grown]	10	20	40
Improved Ruta Baga	10	20	40
Large Cow Horn	10	20	40
Large White Globe	10	20	40
Munich Early Purple Top	15	40	1 40
Pomeranian Globe	10	20	40
Purple Top Globe	10	20	40
Seven Top	10	20	50
White Hanover or Sweet German	10	20	40
White Spring	10	20	40
Yellow Aberdeen	10	20	40

VEGETABLE PEAR.—15c. each, if by mail add 10c. for postage.

GRASS AND FIELD SEED. Haba [Span.]

	Lbs. to Bu.	Amt. to acre.	lb.	½ bu.	Bush.
Alfalfa or French Lucerne	60	20 to 30 lbs	25	6 50	12 00
$18.00 per 100 lbs.					
Alsike Clover	60	5 to 8 lbs	30	9 00	17 50
Bermuda Grass		6 lbs 1.50.	In 5 lb. lots at 1 45		
Broom Corn, Evergreen	46	20 lbs	15	1 50	2 75
Buckwheat, Silver Hulled and Japanese	48	1 bush	15	1 75	3 00
Burr or California Clover, hulled	60	20 lbs.	25	6 25	11 00
Carpet Grass		10 lbs 1.25.	In 5 lb. lots at 1 00		
Crimson, an annual	60	10 to 20 lbs	20	3 75	7 00
Dhouro or Egyptian Corn	50	10 lbs	15	2 00	3 50
Dwarf Essex Rape	50	20 lbs	15	2 75	5 00
Early Winter Turf Oats		1½ bush	10	90	1 50
English Rye Grass	20	4 bush	10	1 25	2 00
German Millet	50	¾ bush	10	1 50	2 50
Giant Beggar Weed		6 lbs 90c.	In 10 lb lots at 80c.		
Guinea		3 lbs 60c.	In 10 lb. lots at 50c.		
Hairy, Winter or Sand Vetch	60	2 bush	25	5 50	11 00
Hungarian Millet	50	1 bush	15	1 50	2 75
Italian Rye	20	4 bush	15	1 75	3 00
Jerusalem Corn	50	10 lbs	15	1 75	3 00
Johnson Grass, Extra Cleaned	25	1 to 1½ bush	25	1 75	3 25
Kaffir Corn, Red or White	50	10 lbs	10	1 50	2 50
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy	21	1 bush	25	2 00	3 50
Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover	25	1 bush	30	3 00	5 00
Meadow Fescue Grass	15	2 bush	25	1 75	3 00
Millo Maize, Yellow	50	12½ lbs	15	1 75	3 00
Orchard Grass, Choice	14	1 to 1½ bush	30	1 50	2 50

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS—Continued.

	Lbs. to Bu.	Amt. to acre.	lb.	½ bu.	Bush.
Oregon or Spring Vetch	60	2 bush	15	2 50	4 50
Paspalum Dilitatum		8 lbs	65		
Pearl or Cattail Millet,		20 to 30 lbs	15c. in 100 lb. lots		12 00
Red Clover Extra Cleaned	60	10 to 15 lbs	30	7 65	15 00
Red Dhouro	50	3 to 5 lbs	15	1 75	3 00
Red Rust Proof Oats	32	1½ bush	10	60	1 00
50 to 100 bushel lot 90c.					
Red Top Grass, Choice	14	2 bush	25	1 25	2 00
Rescue Grass	14	1½ to 2 bush	35	1 75	3 00
Russian Sunflower, for Feed	25		15c.	In 10 lb. lots at 10c.	
Russian Sunflower, for Planting		3 lbs	25		
Rye [Seed] (Texas), for forage	56	1½ bush	10	1 00	1 75
Sanfoin		20 lbs	30c.	In 10 lb lots at 25c.	
Speltz or Emmer	48	2 bush	15	1 50	2 50
Steckler's Grass Seed Mixture	20	3 bush	40	2 25	4 00
Steckler's Hog Pasture Mixture	20	3 bush	40	2 25	4 00
Steckler's Mixed Lawn Grass	20	3 bush	40	2 25	4 00
Sorghum, Amber	50	½ bush	10	1 50	2 50
Sorghum, Orange	50	½ bush	10	1 50	2 50
Sweet Clover or Bokhara Melitotus	60	10 to 15 lbs	30	6 00	11 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	14	2 bush	25	2 00	3 75
Teosinte		2 lbs.	1 00	In 5 lb. lots at 90c.	
Texas Barley	48	2 bush	10	1 15	2 00
Texas Seed Wheat	60	2 bush	10	1 30	2 50
Timothy	45	10 to 12 lbs	20	2 00	3 50
White Dutch Clover	60	5 to 8 lbs.	60	13 00	24 00
Wild Rice		14 to 20 lbs	50		

The above prices subject to market fluctuation without notice.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Anise, Balm, Basil, Bene, Borage, Caraway, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Horehound, Lavender, Majoram, Penny Royal, Pot Marigold, Summer Savory, Tansy, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Thyme, Wormwood, Dandelion, Catnip, Tarragon. All the above at 5 and 10 cents per package.

WHOLE FLAX SEED ..... 15c. per lb

All varieties of Cotton Seed listed on pages 169 and 170 of Descriptive Catalogue less than bushel price, **10c per lb., except Sea Island, 20c. per lb., add 9c. per lb. for postage in the United States.**

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SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The following collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds will be mailed to any address in the world upon receipt of One Dollar for each collection in U. S. Currency. No substitution allowed in these collections. Order simply by number:

Collection No. 1—Vegetable Seeds, Twenty-five Small papers, viz: Peas, Beans, Carrots, Radishes, Lettuce, Cabbage, Turnips, Spinach, Mustard, Parsley, Musk and Water Melon, Onions, Beets, Leeks, Celery, Roquette, Okra, Squash, Cucumber, Tomatoes, Hot and Sweet Peppers, Pumpkin, Collards.

Collection No. 2—Flower Seeds, Thirty Small papers; Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulaca, Browallia, Sunflower, Gomphrena, Periwinkle, Coleus, Sweet Peas, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snap Dragon, Pansy, Asters, Pinks, Daisies, Lobelias, Reseda, Phlox and Verbena, Balloon Vine, Moon Flower, Rosa Montana, Hyacinth, Calendula.

ONLY A FEW OF OUR TESTIMONIALS.

Louisiana, Dec. 2, 1911.

Your Roup Cure is great. I had all my chickens sick with the roup and I thought that they were all going to die, when I wrote to you for the roup, but after giving them the Roup Cure five days they started to get better, and it also stopped my little chickens from getting it. Now they are all well, never lost one. GEO. RIEFFEL.

Mississippi, March 18, 1912.

The shade trees, as well as the pecan and fruit trees and strawberries, ordered from you reached me in extra fine condition, owing to your care in packing. All are fine specimens, and the strawberry plants which were planted a week ago look as though they had been planted a month. Your promptitude in filling orders true to name and extra care in packing should merit you patronage from all who wish implicit reliability in a seed house.
THOS. G. WOODS.

Louisiana, June 1, 1912.

Why don't you put your seeds in some of the stores here, they are the only seeds that will grow.
W. G. BOGTLAN.

Louisiana, June 11, 1912.

Please fill the enclosed order. I would get the seed from the stores here, but every seed I get fails and those from you are so good that since I started to buy from you I don't care to plant any others.
JOSEPH BADON.

Louisiana, July 17, 1912.

Please send me a box of your Conkey's Chicken Pox Cure. It is fine, and your Death to Lice cannot be excelled. MRS. W. M. VERRET.

Florida, Aug. 1, 1912.

Our long and satisfactory experience with your house induces us to believe we can do better with you as regards grade and genuineness of seed than elsewhere. GULF LUMBER CO.

Mississippi, Aug. 28, 1912.

I am glad to say that the seed I bought from you proved so wonderful. I have three of the largest pumpkins that ever grew, two measuring 52 inches and one 58 inches. GEO. REMETICH.

Louisiana, Aug. 12, 1912.

I had the honor to recommend you to a neighbor of mine who wants to buy seeds. I am using your seeds since 1881, and was always well satisfied. This is the reason I recommended you. A. LAMURY.

Louisiana, Sept. 20, 1912.

The Tomato and all the seeds I ordered from you are fine, they cannot be excelled. I will send you a larger order shortly.

The mustard seed I got from you sure was nice and fresh. I sowed them in dry soil and they sure are coming fine. I think your seeds are best.
J. H. MORGAN.

Louisiana, Aug. 21, 1912.

The Peerless Potatoes we got from you were very good, and also the Early Rose. We made more potatoes this spring than we ever made before.
EDWARD BRAUD.

Alabama, Aug. 21, 1912.

The dog came all right, and I wish to thank you for picking me out such a nice fine dog. He is a little beauty. Received the pedigree this morning. Would you kindly give me instructions regarding his care. He is such a nice dog I would not like to lose him. J. R. TAM.

Louisiana, April 29, 1912.

In June I ordered some June Corn from you, and to the average chance of corn crops, to my remembrance, it is the best that I have ever seen.
M. L. JONES.

Louisiana, March 17, 1912.

The Incubator and seeds came O. K. I am tickled to death with it and it did not give me near the trouble I expected. It is fine.
MRS. ARTHUR LYONS.

New Iberia, La.

The seed, plants, fruit trees, flowering plants, bulbs and live stock I have gotten from you have been received by me and have given more satisfaction than from any other house.
J. S. WARD.

Pearlington, Miss.

I received my garlic O. K. and was perfectly satisfied and am more than pleased with it. I have got it nearly all planted and what is planted is beautiful. It is growing fast. JAMES W. BOWERS.

Arnaudville, La.

I am writing you a few lines to tell you about the seed that I got from you. I will say that you have the best seed that I have ever seen. I planted it in dry weather and it grew fine. ED. GILLIAN.

We could fill this entire catalogue with Testimonials from our many Friends.

STECKLER'S LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

THAT MAY BE SOWN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

JANUARY

IN HOT BED

Eggplants
Pepper
Tomatoes
Cucumbers

OPEN GROUND

Spinach
Mustard
Carrots
Beets
Turnips
Leeks
Early Radish
Lettuce
Endive
Cabbage
Broccoli
Kohlrabi
Cauliflower
Cress
Chervil
Parsley
Celery
Roquette
Sorrel
Peas
Onions
Potatoes

FEBRUARY

OPEN GROUND

Spinach
Mustard
Carrots
Parsnips
Leeks
Early Radish
Turnips
Beets
Swiss Chard
Kohlrabi
Lettuce
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Sorrel
Roquette
Chervil
Parsley
Cress
Celery
Peas
Asparagus
Melons
Corn
Bush Beans
Cucumbers
Squash
Onions
Early Corn
Potatoes

MARCH

OPEN GROUND

Beets
Radishes
Cabbage
Kohlrabi
Lettuce
Spinach
Mustard
Carrots
Leeks
Celery
Parsley
Roquette
Cress
Chervil
Bush Beans
Pole Beans
Lima Beans
Squash
Cucumbers
Melons
Okra
Early Peas
Tomatoes
Eggplants
Peppers
Corn
Swiss Chard
Potatoes
Endive

APRIL

OPEN GROUND

Bush Beans
Pole Beans
Lima Beans
Corn
Cucumbers
Squash
Melon
Okra
Beets
Swiss Chard
Carrots
Radish
Lettuce
Mustard
Endive
Roquette
Cress
Parsley
Chervil
Celery
Tomatoes
Cabbage
Eggplants
Pepper
Kohlrabi
Cauliflower
Pumpkins
Potatoes

MAY

OPEN GROUND

Cabbage
Corn
Melons
Cucumbers
Squash
Pumpkin
Summer Radish
Endive
Lettuce
Celery
Cauliflower
Lima Beans
Pole Beans

FROTSCHER'S
Superior Large Late Flat Dutch CABBAGE

Largest Surest Finest

JUNE

OPEN GROUND

Endive
Corn
Melons
Cucumbers
Spinach
Pumpkins
Pole Beans
Summer Radish
Lettuce
Sweet Potato Slips

STECKLER'S FRENCH MARKET LETTUCE

Largest Soundest Crispest and Best

JULY

OPEN GROUND

Pole Beans
Bush Beans
Tomatoes
Corn
Cucumbers
Cauliflower
Endive
Lettuce
Summer Radish
Turnips
Cabbage

FROTSCHER'S CREOLE ONION

IS THE BEST SOUTHERN ONION

AUGUST

OPEN GROUND

Bush Beans
Peas
Cabbage
Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Kale
Cauliflower
Parsley
Roquette
Chervil
Lettuce
Endive
Sorrel
Radish
Mustard
Beets
Cress
Turnip
Kohlrabi
Carrots
Celery
Potatoes
Swiss Chard
Shallots
Tomatoes

SEPTEMBER

OPEN GROUND

Bush Beans
Peas
Radishes
Carrots
Beets
Swiss Chard
Parsnips
Salsify
Roquette
Chervil
Parsley
Sorrel
Cress
Lettuce
Endive
Leeks
Turnips
Kohlrabi
Broccoli
Cauliflower
Kale
Celery
Corn Salad
Mustard
Onions
Spinach
Cabbage
Potatoes
Onion Sets

OCTOBER

OPEN GROUND

Onions
Peas
Beans
Cabbage
Spinach
Cauliflower
Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Kale
Mustard
Carrots
Beets
Corn Salad
Salsify
Leeks
Swiss Chard
Parsley
Roquette
Chervil
Kohlrabi
Radishes
Lettuce
Endive
Parsnips
Shallots
Onion Sets

NOVEMBER

IN HOT BED

Cucumbers

OPEN GROUND

Artichokes
Peas
Beans
Cabbage
Spinach
Cauliflower
Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Kale
Mustard
Carrots
Beets
Salsify
Leeks
Corn Salad
Parsley
Roquette
Chervil
Kohlrabi
Radishes
Lettuce
Endive
Parsnips

DECEMBER

OPEN GROUND

Peas
Potatoes
Spinach
Roquette
Radishes
Carrots
Lettuce
Endive
Cabbage
Tomatoes
Cauliflower

FROTSCHER'S LONE STAR WATER MELON

SOUTHERN GROWN SUPERIOR QUALITY

For Full Description including Flower and Field Seeds, See Pages 17 to 23 of this Book.

J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd., NEW ORLEANS.